

MISCELLANEOUS

S

The identical, incuse small "S" has been noted on a Nova Scotia penny and two New Brunswick halfpennies.

S (Small)
Canadian Tokens (3)



S & C

S & C in Depressed Rectangle
Quarter: 1840 1841

S. & CO.

As with most simple countermarks that consist of initials, these pieces have not been illustrated to determine if they are from the same stamp. Most likely they are not, and there are two issuers. It is easy to find LOTS of S and Companies listed in old directories. The only way to identify such stamps is to find an EXACT match on an antique tool, piece of silverware or some other product.

S. & CO.
Large Cent: 1831
Quarter 1856

S & D

S & D in Serrated Rectangle
Half Dollar: 1806 1814
Silver Dollar: 1801

S & D

S & D (Script)
Large Cent: 1837 1841 (2) 1844 1846 1847 1848 (3) 1849 1850
1853 1855 UK

S & F

S & F
Bank of Upper Canada Penny (Br-719)

S & G

S & G
Large Cent: 1824 1828 1838 1843
Three Cents: 1858
Quarter: 1853 (2)

S & H CO.

S & H / CO. in Heart
Small Cent: 1858 1859 1861

S & J

Pittsburgh, PA

S & J / PITTSBURG
Large Cent: 1844

S & K'S

S & K'S (Retrograde)
Large Cent: 1851

S & L

16 / S & L
Large Cent: UK

S & M

S & M
Large Cent: 1825

S x P

See F.W - Frederick Wickenden

S + R

S + R in Serrate Square
Large Cent: 1802

S & S

S & S
Half Cent: 1854

S + S

S + S
Large Cent: 1827

S & S APARTMENT RENTALS
Boston, MA

Countermarked large cents and various world coins were given to people renting from Shain & Shure Realty Corp. of Boston c. 1970. Each piece was worth a five percent discount on the first month's rent (Numismatic Scrapbook 1970: 1172). The illustrated coin appears to be an 1817 British half crown.

S & S / APT. RENTALS / 906 BEACON ST / 536-0732
Large Cents, World Coins, etc.



S & S COIN



S & S COIN
Half Dollar: 1909

S. & W. CO.

S. & W. CO.
Nickel: 1887

S OF T — Sons of Temperance Paris, NH

This Sons of Temperance was a fraternal society founded in New York City in 1842 by temperance advocates. This countermarked large cent from its Paris, NH lodge seems to have had the same purpose as a Masonic mark penny.

OLD. OAKEN. BUCKET. DIV. S. OF T around No 2 / PARIS / N H
Large Cent: UK

A.S

A.S (Incuse)
Large Cent: 1795 1802 1803
Massachusetts Cent: UK

A S

A S in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1803 1805 1808

A:S

A:S in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1800 1801 1831 UK

C.S

C.S in Dentilated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1836 1838 (2) 1850 UK

C S HOTEL

The term "C S Hotel" has been noted in a few mid-19th century directories in identifying where people worked. It may mean "Central Station Hotel."

C S / HOTEL
Half Cent: 1835
British East Indies Co. Anna: 1833

C. B. S.

These large, incuse letters are equally spaced on the two known pieces, and may have been stamped from a single punch.

C. B. S.
Large Cent: 1828 1829

D S Montreal, Quebec

Both examples of this very small stamp are on 1844 Bank of Montreal halfpenny tokens (Br-527). In trying to attribute it, Baker (2006: 80-81) discovered some interesting comments about the debased tokens that circulated during the late 1830s in Quebec. David Smillie, Jr. (1804-1867) was the son of a Scottish immigrant and had been involved in David Smillie & Sons in Ville de Québec from 1821 until moving to New York City in 1829. Not satisfied with the opportunities there, he moved to Montreal in 1837, and his first jewelry shop was close to the Bank of Montreal. In

July of that year he sent a letter to his brother James that is quoted in Baker (2006: 81).

We have a great deal of trouble here with the currency, the place has been completely flooded with base coppers, you may think they could scarcely be worse than they were when you were here but you have no idea what miserable trash has been passing, coppers weighing 4 dwts, you may think what like they are. The shopkeepers had a meeting last Saturday night when they came to the determination to take them at two for one. We had 2/6 in copper then, and were rather astonished on Monday morning to find that we were worth only 1/3. They have since refused to take any but old English coppers or American cents, the consequence is that we see scarcely anything but little shin plasters which it is unsafe to take, as they are mostly all issued by grocers, tavern keepers, and such like. I do not see what the end of all this will be, but things are in a very deranged state at present.

Langdon (1966: 129) illustrates this identical, very small "D S" hallmark. Although Smillie worked until 1867, these Bank of Montreal halfpennies could have been stamped much earlier as an indication they met a minimum weight standard. *This interpretation accords with Smillie's comments and suggests some of the small countermarks that seem to numismatists to have no purpose were applied for two reasons. Most obviously, they would have been used to distinguish good pieces from low-weight counterfeits.*

Less obviously, they might have been used to give a local value to some types of counterfeit coppers – such as North American imitations of British halfpennies – and that value was guaranteed by the merchant who applied a stamp. Smillie's comments tell us that the Montreal merchants of the late 1830s decided collectively to only accept certain types of coins at full value. Such countermarks as "D S" and name countermarks from larger stamps would have been a useful way to tell customers what sorts of pieces would be accepted at full value. In turn, Smillie would have countermarked only the "good" pieces he was willing to accept at full value.

D S in very small depressed rectangle
Canadian Tokens (2)



D. S. & CO. – Dingley, Stout & Co. Auburn, ME

During the late 19th century, Auburn was known as the shoe capital of the world. The 1880 *Lewiston and Auburn Directory* listed Dingley, Strout & Co. Jeremiah Dingley Jr., George E. Strout, and H. G. Foss, boot and shoe mnfrs., 5 Roak block, Main (Michael Lord, Bruce Mosher).

D. S. & CO. / AUBURN, ME.
Half Dollar: 1875

E. S. & CO.

E. S. & CO.
Large Cent: 1845
Half Dime: 1856

1976
my collection

F J S – Fred J. Stewart Bangor, ME

A well worn shield nickel has been reported with "F. J. S." made from the same individual letter stamps were used to make the "T. J. S." pieces. (See below). It apparently was made by Benjamin Parker for another member of the Stewart Family. The 1882 *Directory of the City of Bangor* listed Fred J. Stewart as a clerk who was working at 138 Exchange, which was the address of Alfred O. Stewart's grocery store.

F. J. S.
Nickel: UK (Shield).

S & F

S & F
Bank of Upper Canada Penny (Br-719)

F. S. & G. L.

F. S. & G. L.
Nickel: 1905

H S

H S in Circular Depression
Large Cent: 1835
Two Cents: 1865

H.S CO

H.S CO
Half Cent: 1809

I.S

I.S
Large Cent: 1794 1803 UK
Half Dollar: 1813
Silver Dollar: 1799

I.S

I.S in Large Rectangle
Connecticut Copper: 1787

I.S & CO

PAT. APL'D FOR / I.S & CO
Rev: CAST STEEL
Small Cent: 1863

I.S

I.S in Large Rectangle
Connecticut Copper: 1787

I. S.

I. S. in Beaded Heart
Large Cent: 1806

J.S

J.S
Large Cent: 1813 UK
Small Cent: 1861

J. and S

J. and S. in Two Separate, Ornamental Rectangles
Large Cent: 1817
Four Reales: 1796



J. S. & CO.

J. S. & CO.
Large Cent: 1827

J. S. & S.

J. S. & S. in Hexagon
Dime: 1876

J. Z. S. & CO.

J. Z. S. & CO.
Hard Times Token

L. S. S. CO.

L. S. S. CO. / LIMITED
Small Cent: 1901

M H S

M H S Monogram in Circle
Half Cent: 1865
Small Cent: 1903 (2) 1905

M-S & Y

M-S & Y
Large Cent: 1837

N. S. & CO. Philadelphia, PA

The Nathan Snellenberg Department Store of Philadelphia was founded in 1869. It was located at 12th and Market Sts, and also was the world's largest clothing manufacturer. Beginning in 1895 it opened a number of branch stores. It went out of business in 1962. It is believed this is the backstamp it used to stamp the silverware and other metal goods it retailed.

N. S. & CO
Silver Dollar: 1878 1880 (2) 1882 1884 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890
1891 (2) 1896 1902



N. M. S. & CO.
New York City, NY

This stamp has been noted on bronze clock parts. A clock website indicates it is the mark of Nicholas Muller Sons & Co. He was listed in the 1865 *New York City Directory* as clocks at 68 W 49th St. In the 1877 *Directory* he was clocks at 8 Courtlandt, and Nicholas Muller's Sons was bronze goods at the same address.

N. M. S. & CO.
Large Cent: 1827 1847 1855

P S – PHILIP SYNG, JR.
Philadelphia, PA

This exceedingly unusual coin was lot 654 in the Dec. 5, 1977, NASCA auction of the Wayte Raymond collection. It is a plugged and countermark eight reales in the style of Sing's regulated gold coins. Philip Syng, Jr. was born in Cork, Ireland. He and his father arrived in Annapolis in 1714, and for the next few years he was an apprentice in his father's silversmithing business. He married Elizabeth Warner in 1729, and they had twenty-one children! Syng was active as a silversmith in Philadelphia until his retirement in 1771 (Belden 1980: 401). He died in 1789, and is noted for the ink stand he made for Pennsylvania's Provincial Assembly, which was used to sign the Declaration of Independence.



P S in Depressed Rectangle
Potosi Cob Eight Reales: 1751

P S and Beer Stein

P Beer Stein S
Civil War Token

R. S. & CO.
See Rogers, Smith & Co.

R.P.S

This countermark has been verified on a dozen Virginia halfpennies, many in VF to XF condition. One example was donated to the New Jersey Historical Society sometime before 1920 (Rulau Mav 38G).

R.P.S
Virginia Halfpenny: 1773 (12)



S.B.S

S.B.S in Rectangle
Large Cent: 1803 1822

S. R. S. * CO

S. R. S. * CO
Large Cent: UK

S. S. CO.

S. S. CO.
Silver Dollar: 1890

S. S. CO
Fort Smith, Arkansas

FORT SMITH ARK / Arrow through S S CO / USA
Dime: 1912

T J S
See Thomas J. Stewart

W S – William Savage
Glasgow, KY



It is impossible to identify most hallmark-style countermarks that consist of initials. That is why few of them are listed in this book. Not only were hallmark-type stamps used by silversmiths, but by jewelers, clock makers, cutlers, surgical instrument makers and many other sort of metal workers. As a result, it is possible to find THOUSANDS of potential issuers for any stamp of this sort! And the SAME stamp sometimes is identified in references to a number of different people! The only way to identify a hallmark-type stamp is if it is distinctive in some way and the stamp appears on an object of known origin.

Michael McAllister recognized this is the hallmark of William Savage by finding an exact match in hallmark directories to the stamp he used on silverware. The stamp is distinctive in being in a serrated depression and having a "W" that looks like two crossed letters "V" (see *Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts*, online).



Savage was born in Virginia in 1786 and had moved to the small town of Glasgow, Kentucky, by 1805. He and other businessmen traveled to Virginia to promote Glasgow and recruit others to move there. Savage lived in the Glasgow area for the rest of his life and was a silversmith until dying in 1860.

W.S

Half Dollar: 1808



O. D. SABIN

O. D. SABIN

Large Cent: 1802

Mecklenberg-Schwern, Germany Five Pfennig: 1872

SACHEM OYSTER SALOON New York City, NY

The Sachem Oyster Saloon has not been traced, but according to the 1856 *New York City Directory*, Leopold Loeber ran a saloon at this address, and the 1858 *Directory* notes Albert Jordan was then its proprietor. A "sachem" was a district leader of the Sons of St. Tammany, which was founded in 1789 and evolved into the Tammany Hall political organization. Perhaps these coins refer to an eating saloon where it held some of its meetings.

SACHEM / OYSTER SALOON / 273 BOWERY

One Real: 1775 UK

Two Reales: 1783 1788 1804

Nexican Two Reales: 1818-Zs

SACO

See J. F. McKenney

P. D. SADTLER & SONS Baltimore, MD

Philip Benjamin Sadtler was born in Germany in 1771, came to the US in 1799 and the next year founded a business that sold watches, jewelry, silverware, hardware and optical goods. During the War of 1812 he organized the Baltimore Yeagers to defend the city. His two sons, John and George, became partners in P. B. Sadtler & Sons in 1840.

This is the backstamp that was used to mark the silverware and other metal goods it retailed. The firm was listed at 212 W Baltimore in the 1851 *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory (of the Mid-Atlantic States)*. Philip died in 1860, but his firm continued in business until 1923 (*Association of Centenary Firms* 1916: 115-116; Belden 1980: 369, Kovel 1989: 324, Rainwater 1975: 145-146).

BALTIMORE / P. B. SADTLER & SONS

Large Cent: 1839

H. SAFFORD Putnam, Ohio

Henry Harry Safford was born in 1787 in Vermont and moved with his family to Gallipolis in 1811 (*The Ohio Valley Staffords*) where he was a silversmith. About 1815 he moved to Marietta. In 1827 he bought land in Putnam, which is now known as Zanesville. There he was a silversmith until his death c. 1856. This is his hallmark (Kovel 1989: 324, whose working dates are too early; Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). The stamp broke, and on some specimens of his silverware and this coin, the "D" is missing. Given the style of spoons this mark is found on and the fact the stamp broke, this coin probably was stamped when he was living in Putnam (Robert Merchant).

H. SAFFORD

Half Cent: 1805

SAFLOWER Rapid City, Dakota Territory

North and South Dakota were admitted as states in 1889. Rapid City is now part of South Dakota. Safflower is cultivated for its seeds and oil.

SAFLOWER / 1888 / RAPID CITY / DAK

Silver Dollar: 1882

SAGADAHOCK HOUSE Bath, ME

Sagadahock is a Native American name for the mouth of the Kennebec River. The Sagadahock House was constructed in 1849 on the corner of Front and Center Sts. The original building had eighty rooms, but was destroyed by fire in 1894, and then a new one was constructed.

SAGADAHOCK HOUSE

Half Dollar: 1876

SAGE'S CANDY COIN

Numismatists have been trying to identify these pieces for half a century. All the coins with a verified date were minted in 1874, which indicates when they were stamped. A possible - but not very likely - issuer was William H. Sage. The Vigo County History Society resides in his former home at 1411 S. Sixth St. He died in 1894. He was listed in the 1858 *Indiana State Gazetteer and Business Directory* as a "baker, confectioner and dealer in fruits, toys, &c. Wabash, first door west of Prairie City Block."

BILL GROOM



In *The Advantages and Attractions of Terre Haute, Indiana* (1872) he was listed under Confectioners with a business at 119 Main. He seems unlikely to be the issuer because these pieces were made from a specially prepared stamp, a large number must have been distributed given those now known, and six are US trade dollars, hardly a commonly seen coin in 19th century Indiana.

SAGE'S / CANDY / COIN.

Quarter: 1874 (23)

Half Dollar: 1874 (18)

Trade Dollar: 1874 (6)



With H. S. CARLTON

Half Dollar: 1874

H. SAGE

H. SAGE

Half Dollar: 1806 1830

Two Reales: 1775

CARL SAHSS
Walled Lake, MI

CARL SAHSS / MICH / WALLED / LAKE
Silver Dollar: 1892-CC

A. SANBORN
Lowell, MA

Amos Sanborn's advertisement in the 1860 *New England Business Directory* noted he made silverware and watches at 25 Water St. in Lowell. He advertised extensively during his career, and often had a different illustration in each successive ad. He began business in 1849, and by 1866 was the partner of Horace Baldwin. After Sanborn died, the firm of Baldwin, Sanborn and Co. was run by his widow from 1874 to 1876.

HAND-BOOK OF ITS BUSINESS.

AMOS SANBORN,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER SPOONS,
SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, &c.,
POST OFFICE CORNER,
Corner of Central and Middle Streets, Lowell, Mass.

At my establishment may be found at all times a large assortment of
TEA AND TABLE SPOONS,
Tea and Dining Forks, Butter and Tea Knives,
SILVER TRAYS, CUPS, GORGETS & FITCHERS,
SOUP AND GRAVY LADLES,
NAVEIN RINGS, &c., &c.
AMERICAN WATCHES,
A superior timekeeper, direct from the Manufacturer.
Also, a Large Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches.
Of my own importation, and warranted time keepers. A large assortment of
all kinds of FINEST QUALITY JEWELRY,
Plated and Britannia Ware, in large and choice variety,
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, RING GLASSES, &c.
EPSON Silver made over into Spoons, Made to Order, &c.
* * * * * Do not let this be a mistake. Examine all kinds of goods
carefully. Fine Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.

AMOS SANBORN,
Silver Spoon and Jewelry Manufactory,

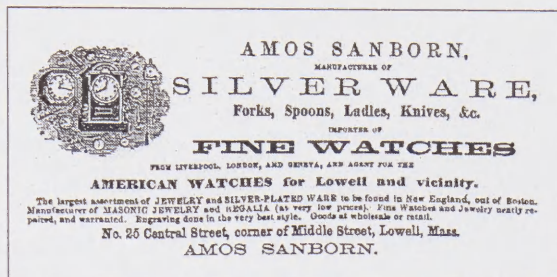
F. HEDGE.

NO. 25 CENTRAL, CORNER OF MIDDLE STREET,
Post Office Corner.

The only Jewelry Store in Lowell, or in the County of Middlesex, where
Silver spoons are made, and persons in want of Silver Ware will find a
larger and better assortment to select from, than in all the other Jewelry
Stores in Lowell, contained (warranted made of gold).
Also a large Assortment of Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Time-sets, Pins,
Rings, Pencils, Ear Hoops, Lockets, Silver Combs, Spectacles, Trifles,
Watch Keys, Pocket Cutlery, Case, Buckles, Britannia Ware, &c. &c.
OLD SPOONS MADE OVER AT SHORT NOTICE.
Persons having chosen pieces of silver can have them made into Spoons,
and be sure of having the same silver again.
* * * * * Clocks &c. done at short notice, and Spoons, when retailed,
guaranteed pure.

WATCHES, MUSIC BOXES AND JEWELRY,
Carefully Repaired and Warranted.

In September of 1853, the mills of Lowell agreed to a uniform time standard so employees would know when to report and when their shifts ended. "The standard time being that of the Meridian of Lowell, as shown by the Regulator Clock of Amos Sanborn, Post Office Corner, Central St." All the city's clocks were synchronized to his clock.



This advertisement appeared in the 1855 *Massachusetts Register*.



Fisherville is a town about thirty miles southeast of Lowell, Did Sanborn have a shop there as well? Or are the two stamps found on the small cent only by chance?

A. SANBORN
Large Cent: 1802

A. SANBORN / FISHERVILLE
Small Cent: 1865

A. SANBORN.
Rev: LOWELL.
Large Cent: 1845

J. B. SAND

The stamp is too large for these coins.

SAND / J. B.
Half Cent: 1834 (3) 1835 1851 1857
Large Cent: 1857

SANDAK SEWING MACHINES
New York City, NY

Examples of Singer Industrial Treadle Sewing Machines made by the Sandak Co. of New York City have appeared on the Internet.

SANDAK / SEWING MACHINES / NEW YORK
Nickel: 1921

L. H. SANDERSON

M^FD BY / L. H. SANDERSON / 66 NASSAU ST
Three Cents (Nickel): 1867

SANDUSKY TOOL CO.
Sandusky, Ohio

This firm was founded in 1869 and made various sorts of gardeb and tools, including wooden planes. It was sold to the American Rork and Hoe Co. in 1926. This piece is reportedly from a document stamp.

SANDUSKY TOOL CO. / Crown / OHIO
Half Dollar: 1876

G, SANFORD
McDonough, NY

Gilbert Sanford founded a machine shop and foundry in 1848 and soon began making edged tools. mill irons, forks and knives (*History of Chenango and Madison Counties* 1880). He died from tuberculous in 1887.

G, SANFORD / MCDONOUGH, N. Y.
Half Cent: 1848

SANS SOUCI
New York City, NY?

"Sans souci" is French for "care free" and for centuries has been a popular name for parks, restaurants, theaters, etc. It was the name of the palaces of both the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Haiti, and was an island park in the writer's home town. So there is no way to be sure of the origins of this coin, Rulau noted an establishment of this name was listed in the 1839 *New York City Directory*.

SANS SOUCI
Large Cent: UK

J. SARGEANT
Hartford, CT

Jacob Sargeant was born in 1761 in Mansfield, CT. He served in the Continental Army from 1778 to 1780, Sargeant advertised in the Jan. 11, 1784, *Connecticut Gazette and Universal Intelligencer* that he did gold and silversmith work and made clocks and watches in his Mansfield shop. In 1795 he advertised in the *Hampshire Chronicle* that he was moving to Hartford where "he will carry on the gold and silversmithing business for which he has earned a deserved reputation." One of his apprentices was Nathan Storrs (see that listing). Sargeant died in 1843 (Bruce Mosher).

J. SARGEANT / HARTFORD
Large Cent: 1802

SARGENT & BROWN

SARGENT & BROWN
Large Cent: 1853

SARGENT & CO.
New Haven, CT

Joseph Bradford Sargent and his brothers opened a hardware business in New York City in 1810. They purchased Peck & Walter Co. of New Britain, CT, in 1857, moved their plant to New Haven in 1864 and incorporating as Sargent & Co. It was issuing trade catalogs by the 1890s, and by the First World War was selling over 60,000 different items. In 1967 the family sold their interest in the company, which still is in business, but under a different name.

SARGENT & CO.
Nickel: 1924

C. D. SARGENT

C. D. SARGENT
Small Cent: 1857
Two Cents: 1864
Canadian Token

J. G. SARGENT

J. G. SARGENT
Large Cent: 1838 UK

L. V. SASE

L. V. SASE
Large Cent: 1802

**J. H. SAUER
Danbury, CT**

Joseph H. Sauer was the Republican first selectman of Danbury from 1954 to 1957 (Political Graveyard, online).

J. H. SAUER 1ST DIST / COUNCILMAN
Silver Dollar: 1891

H. SAUPPE

H. SAUPPE
Large Cent: 1847 1848 1851 UK

V. SAUTER

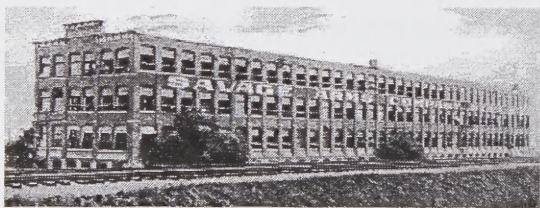
V. SAUTER
Large Cent: 1828 1842

J. SAUTTER

J. SAUTTER
Canadian Blacksmith Token (Wood-33)

**SAVAGE
Utica, NY**

Arthur Savage was a colorful character and inventor, who founded the Savage Arms Co. in 1894. Its Model 99 rifle incorporated so many advancements that his rifles became affordable for common people.



Postcard of the Savage Arms Co.

In 1919, Savage made an agreement with the Sioux Chief Lame Deer to use his likeness. The chief's bust holding a rifle became the firm's trademark. Savage Arms Co. went bankrupt in 1988, but a reorganized firm is still in business.



Savage Arms Co. Trademark on a Pistol Grip

SAVAGE / Head of Indian Holding Rifle / QUALITY / TRADE MARK
Nickel: 1892
Half Dollar: 1898

**SAVAGE
Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto, Ontario**

George Savage was born in Huddersfield, England, in 1767. He served in the Royal Welch Fusiliers before immigrating to Montreal in 1818 and becoming a watchmaker. By the early 1820s he had a large stock of English watches and was selling silver spoons made by Peter Bohle, the Montreal silversmith (Langdon 1966: 124; *Silver Hallmarks and Marks Antique and Modern online*). He also had a branch store in Toronto, which was managed by his son George Jr. from 1829.

When George Sr. retired in 1842, another son, Joseph, took over the Montreal shop. The Savages backstamped silverware with "SAVAGE" and pseudo-hallmarks. This stamp is not very well made with some of its letters slanting right, and it is not an exact match to any traced Savage hallmark. Therefore, this City Bank halfpenny may be stamped from a practice hallmark made by one of George's sons or an apprentice.

SAVAGE
City Bank halfpenny: 1837

**H. B. SAWIN**

While this was a common name, a possible issuer was a water meter maker and machinist in Worcester, MA, who was listed in the 1870 and 1880 Censuses (Michael McAllister).

H. B. SAWIN
Small Cent: 1862 1868

**A. SAWYER
Salem, MA**

This is the hallmark of Amos Sawyer (1790-1850). He was a silversmith in Salem, MA (Belden 1980: 373). The stamp on the 1806 quarter overlaps a pseudo-hallmark).

A. SAWYER

Large Cent: 1802 1805
Quarter: 1806 1818

**A. SAWYER**

This reportedly is a larger stamp than the one noted above, and it was used half a century later.

A. SAWYER

Quarter: 1876
Half Dollar: 1871

H. SAWYER**H. SAWYER**

Large Cent: 1838
Quarter: 1876

**H. I. SAWYER
Hartford, CT**

Henderson I. Sawyer worked in Hartford from 1845 to 1859 as a spoon maker (Belden 1980: 373). Many of his spoons are stamped "H. I. SAWYER" and "COE & MONTGOMERY" or another version of the latter name and sometimes "N" and "Y" in small rectangles. L. P. Coe obviously had a business relationship with Sawyer, and Coe & Montgomery of Mohawk, NY, seems to have been the distributor of Sawyer's spoons (see Belden 1980: 115). In the late 1850s, Sawyer's silversmith and silver plating business was purchased by W. L. & H. E. Pitkin of Hartford (Rainwater 1975: 128).

H. I. SAWYER / HARTFORD / PURE COIN with COE & MONTGOMERY
Hard Times Token (Low-67): 1837

**J. W. SAWYER
Portland, ME**

While J. W. Sawyer was a relatively common, 19th century name, the issuer seems to have been Joshua W. Sawyer, who was a Portland gunsmith from 1844 to 1850 (Carey 1953: 109, Rulau ME-Po-4). Why? The only example of his stamp is found on a coin also countermarked by G. L. Bailey, who also was a Portland gunsmith. Sawyer was listed in the 1850 *Portland Directory* as a gunsmith at 5 Willow, and 1850 Census indicated he had been born c. 1824. He was listed in the 1856 *Portland Directory* and the 1856 *Maine Register and Business Directory* as an "Inspector of Fish." The 1860 Census listed him in Cumberland, Maine.

J. W. SAWYER with G. L. BAILEY
Large Cent: 1839

W. W. SAWYER**W. W. SAWYER**

Large Cent: 1853
Three Cents (Nickel): 1873

**E. SAXLUND
Eaton Corner, Quebec**

The only person of this name in the 1881 Census was Evan Saxlund, who had been born in Norway c. 1824 and was a cabinet maker. He was not in the 1891 Census, and the Saxlund in Lovell's 1890 *Quebec Business and Professional Directory* may have been his son Charles (Baker 2006: 78).

E. SAXLUND

Canadian Token

**H W SCAIFE FANTASIES**

A number of these have appeared on the market, reportedly stamped on unidentifiable coins, but more likely on planchets. The letter style is odd and not from the 1850s. The stamps originally may have been meant to mark some sort of Western reproduction, maybe a tin cantine?

H W SCAIFE / US / VI

Rev: TIN WARE / 1 within C surrounded by rays / 1850

F. A. SCH

F. A. SCH / Three Odd Fellow Rings (All in Rectangle)
Large Cent: 1845

N. SCHAFER**N. SCHAFER**

Silver Dollar: 179X

B. E. SCHEIB**B. E. SCHEIB**

Large Cent: 1851
Small Cent: 1870

**L. SCHEIMER
New York City, NY**

L. SCHEIMER / 8 NEW YORK
Nickel: 1900

**J. A. SCHENCK
New York City, NY**

J. A. SCHENCK / N-YORK
Large Cent: UK

EMMA E. SCHIELE
East St. Louis, IL

EMMA E. SCHIELE. 812 CONVERSE, AVE. around E. ST. LOUIS / ILL.
Nickel: 1872

META SCHILDMILLER

Only one person with this odd name was listed in any US Census. She was listed in the 1910 Census in Henry County, Illinois, and had been born in 1905

META / SCHILDMILLER
Small Cent: 1899

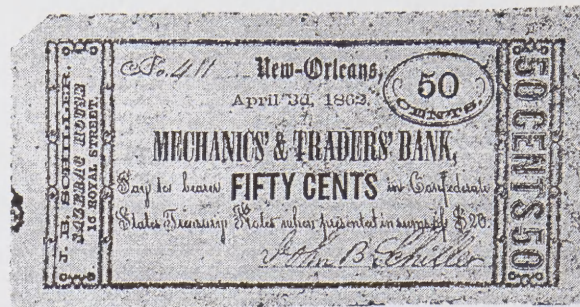
J. B. SCHILLER
New Orleans, LA

J. B. Schiller was an agent for Sazerac-de-Forge et Fils of Limoges, which was a French cognac. He ran the Sazerac Coffee House and is credited with naming the popular cocktail of bitters and cognac. When his bookkeeper, Thomas Handy purchased the establishment in 1870, Handy changed its name to the Sazerac House and replaced cognac with rye whiskey, which is how the cocktail is made today. The New Works Progress Administration published a New Orleans guide in 1938, which provided more details.

Old Sazerac House, 116 Royal St. Before turning down Royal St. from Canal, the visitor passes Monkey Wrench Corner (downtown river corner), known to seamen all over the world as a meeting-place. Every major port has a corner so named. There yarns are swapped, and monkeys (unemployed sailors) put the wrench (borrow) to their more affluent fellow workers. Then one may pause for a glance at the birth place of the drink New Orleans made famous the Sazerac Cocktail. In 1859, when John B. Schiller opened his place at 13 Exchange Alley, the rear of 116 Royal St., he called his establishment the Sazerac Coffee House after the brand of cognac he used, which was manufactured by Messrs. Sazerac-de-Forge et fils of Limoges, France. The old bar is now occupied by a barber shop, but the word Sazerac may still be seen on the sidewalk.

Schiller issued paper notes for 25 and 50 cents during the Union siege of New Orleans, which gave the address of the Sazerac House as 16 Royal St., rather than the 116 reported above (which apparently is a typo). They were issued on April 2, 1863, and were redeemable in Confederate Treasury notes if presented in groups of \$10 and \$20, respectively to the Merchants and Trader's Bank. He signed each note, and issued thousands of them since one of the 25 cent notes has the serial number 1831 and the 50 cent note below is number 411 (Bill Manning, "J. B. Schiller Counterstamp," *TAMS Journal* 1978: 34-35, 42).

The blockade of New Orleans had begun only a few days earlier as the USS *Brooklyn* was stationed off the mouth of the Mississippi. Less than a month later, on May 3, New Orleans was occupied by Federal forces, and Benjamin Butler became military commander of the city. Butler issued an order making Confederate notes and obligations payable in Confederate funds illegal as of May 27th.



The first 25 cent note known to numismatists appeared in a 1956 Federal Coin Exchange Auction, lot 401. The cataloger noted "what makes this interesting is that the writer acquired this in Canada from an outstanding collection, who claims it is from a descendent of Mr. Schiller who resides there. Also included in this lot is an 1860 copper nickel cent counterstamped with J. B. Schiller on obverse and the reverse counterstamped with an X." Schiller made these "dimes" by stamping small cents with his name on the obverse and a large "X" over "One Cent" on the reverse. All known examples appear on 1860 small cents, and Schiller's countermarked coins are Southern Civil War tokens.

Half a dozen or more pieces are known, but because all the stamps appear on 1860 small cents, there is no way to accurately gauge the number of pieces. The same coin may have been offered for sale many times over the years, or many different pieces may have been sold. The photographs of most pieces are not good enough to tell.

J. B. SCHILLER
Rev: X
Small Cent: 1860

JOHN SCHILO
Ionia

JOHN SCHILO / IONIA / J W S
Half Dollar: 1858

SCHIVELY
Philadelphia, PA

Henry Schively II was a well known maker of knives and surgical instruments, who was active from 1813 to 1849. He was located at 45 and 75 Chesnut St. from 1813 to 1837, and at 64 South 8th St. from 1838 to 1849. The unusual stamp "SCHI / VELY" that splits his name into two lines is seen on some of his instruments. This is a label from one of his surgical instrument cases.



SCHIVELY (Small Stamp)
Large Cent: 1826

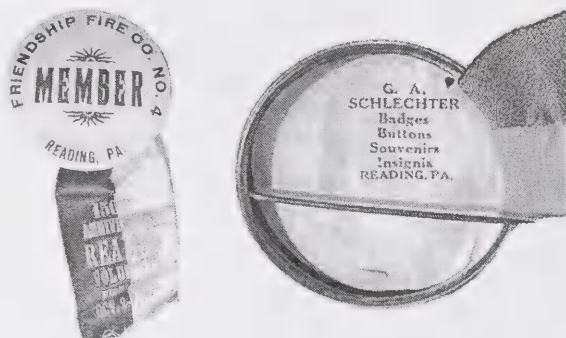
SCHI / VELY (Single Punch)
Fugio Cent: 1787
Two Reales: UK

SCHIVELY
Pittsburgh, PA

SCHIVELY / PITTSBURGH
Half Dollar: 1827

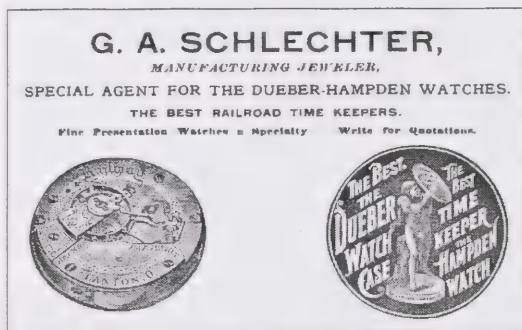
G. A. SCHLECHTER
Reading, PA

At first, Gustav A. Schlechter was a partner in the jewelry firm of Schlechter & Henry at 600-602 Penn St. in Reading. It was mentioned in the 1884 *Jewelers' Circular and Horological Review* as a member of the newly founded Jewelers Security Alliance. It also sold silverware and musical instruments.



Reading Volunteer Fire Dept. 150th Anniversary (1923)

His own company at the same address was in business from 1885 into the 1920. It advertised as a dealer in watches and a manufacturing jeweler that specialized in fraternal jewelry, medals, and novelty spoons. Both the backstamps "SCHLECHTER & HENRY" and "G. A. SCHLECHTER" and known on silverware. Indeed, various sorts of Schlechter items are offered routinely on the Internet. This is the top portion of a full page advertisement in the 1890 *Switchmen's Journal*.



G. A. SCHLECHTER / READING, PA.
Small Cent: UK (Indian Head)

C. SCHMIDT

This is a very common name. One possibility is Caspar Schmidt, who was a wagon maker in Lower Windsor, PA, in 1850 (Hank Thoele).

C. SCHMIDT
Half Cent: 1797 1851 1853 (2) 1854

S. SCHMIDT'S
Philadelphia, PA

S. SCHMIDT'S / PHILADA

Large Cent: 1814

S. SCHMIDT'S LIQUID HAIR DYE
Baltimore, ME

An Internet website states this product was made in 1855, but did not give a source for the information.

S. SCHMIDT'S / LIQUID / HAIR DYE / BALTO. MD.
Two Reales: 1800 UK
Peru Two Reales: 1827

T. C. SCHNEIDER

T. C. SCHNEIDER
Large Cent: UK
Three Cents (Nickel): 1866

CHAS. SCHOELLER
New York City, NY

CHAS. SCHOELLER N. Y.
Large Cent: 1837

H. O. SCHOENER
Reading, PA

Henry O. Schoener was a Reading gunsmith from 1850 to 1863. The 1850 Census indicated he had been born c. 1818. In 1856 his shop was on 4th St. between Washington and Walnut (Carey 1983: 110)

H. O. SCHOENER / READING / 1850
Large Cent: 1793

SCHOFIELD

SCHOFIELD
Large Cent: 1834
Small Cent: 1862

J. SCHOLLMEIER
Alton, IL

Bradstreet Directories of 1880 to 1888 listed Joseph Schollmeier as a saloon operator in Alton, Illinois, while the 1880 Census indicated he "keeps a dram shop," and had been born in 1850.

J. SCHOLLMEIER / 5 C / AT BAR
Small Cent: 1864

H. SCHOONMAKER

H. SCHOONMAKER
Quarter: 1805
Two Reales: 1783

SCHRADE CUT. CO.
Walden, NY

The Schrade Cutlery Co. was established in 1904 (Barlow 1991: 85), It specialized in pen and pocket knives, went through a number of name changes over the years, and became the Schrade Walden Cutlery Co in 1946. A successor firm went out of business in 2004.



SCHRADER / CUT. CO. / WALDEN, N. Y.
Small Cent: 1899



G. SCHRADER
Bridgeport, CT

The George Schrade Knife Co. operated in Bridgeport from 1929 to 1968 (*Blade's Guide to Knives and Their Values*, online).

G. SCHRADER / B'PORT CT.
Quarter: UK (Liberty Standing)

WM. G. SCHULTZ
New York City, NY

WM. G. SCHULTZ / MAKER / NEW YORK
Rev: Same legend, but larger
Two Cents: 1864

E. SCHWARTZE
Alameda, CA

Emil Schwartze was listed in the 1905 *San Francisco Blue Book Directory* as living in Alameda. His jewelry business was located at 1305 Park Place in 1913.

E. SCHWARTZE / ALAMEDA / CALIFORNIA
Small Cent: 1912
Nickel: 1913

J. SCHWARTZ
Portland, ME

J. SCHWARTZ / PORTLAND
Large Cent: 1848

M. S. SCHWARTZ

M. S. SCHWARTZ. / EXTRA
Large Cent: 1832

S. SCOFIELD

S. SCOFIELD
Large Cent: 1840 1854

C. F. SCOTT
Watertown, CT

Chester F. Scott was born in 1800 and was listed in the 1860 Census as a machinist (Bruce Mosher). At one time he was employed by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. (*History of Waterbury and the Naugatuck Valley*, 1918 Vol 3: 197).

C. F. SCOTT / WATERTOWN / CONN
Large Cent: 1812

J. SCOTT
New York City, NY

John B. Scott was a silversmith in New York City from 1820 to 1850 (Kovel 1989: 330).

J. SCOTT
Large Cent: 1831 UK

W. SCOTT
Pittsburgh, PA

"W. SCOTT" is an example of how hard it can be to identify some countermarks. There is now a wealth of historical and genealogical information on the Internet, particularly in Google "Books," and it is easy to find dozens, sometimes hundreds of people with the last name and initials of a particular stamp. The problem is to determine which person was the issuer to a reasonable degree of certainty.

Russell Rulau initially identified "W. SCOTT" as the hallmark of a Louisville silversmith, which was quite reasonable since it does look like a hallmark. But a few toolmakers also used hallmark-type stamps, and this is an exact match to the stamp of a toolmaker. William Scott was one of the earliest plane makers of Pittsburgh and was named in an 1812 property purchase. He first worked in "Pittsburg City" and then "Allegheny Town," which is now Pittsburgh's north side. He was listed in directories from 1813 to 1839, and these countermarked coins are from one of the stamps he used to mark his planes (Pollak 1994: 333-334). Michael McAllister recently recognized that Scott also countermarked large cents with the "PITTSBG" stamp that was applied below his name on his planes (see that listing).

W. SCOTT
Large Cent: 1838
Half Dollar: 1812 UK
One Real: 1798
Two Reales: 1801 1820
Canadian Token

Michael McAllister recently realized that coins stamped "PITTSBG." were countermarked by Scott with the city name stamp he used to mark his tools (Pollak 1995: 333-335). Since these large cents do not have his name, they were not meant as advertising, but were tokens of some sort. Perhaps they were receipts for tools left for repairs or served as discounts on future purposes. Both purposes for countermarking coins have been suggested to explain British countermarks of the same era.

PITTSBG.
Large Cent: 1810 1829 1837



W. H. SCOTT

W. H. SCOTT

Half Cent: 1826 1828 (2) 1834 (3)

Large Cent: 1807 1823 1828 1834 1837 1838 UK (2)

W. H. SCOTT & CO.

This is an example of why it is *impossible* to identify common names. Contributors provided numerous possible identifications, but not even the time period is certain since souvenirs often were made by stamping old coins. The only hope to identify such pieces is to find an exact match on an object or find another coin that also has an address stamp.

W. H. SCOTT & CO.

Large Cent: 1850

W. J. SCOTT
Albany, NY

William J. and Richard H. Scott were brothers, who became partners in a gunsmithing enterprise c. 1842. Their shop was at 3 Beaver St. by 1845. By 1850 they were at 9 Beaver St. and advertised guns and "military goods." By 1862 they were located at 60 State St. and also sold a variety of other goods, including baseball, fire fighting and theatrical equipment, fishing tackle and buttons at the "Sign of the Big Gun and Pistol." William died in c. 1870, and the shop now advertised that it made baseballs. R. H. Scott moved to 8 James St. in 1878, and worked there until his death in 1881.

W. J. & R. H. SCOTT,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
BASE BALLS, CAPS, BELTS AND BATS,
MILITARY, FIRE DEPARTMENT,
Theatrical and Civic Association Goods,
GUNS & PISTOLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY. ALSO
Fishing Tackle, Ornaments, Spangles, Military and Navy Buttons, Gilt Laces, Cords, &c.,
Marking Ink and Stamps for Clothing, Stencil Plates and Branding Irons, Dog
Collars, Ferrules, Silver Ornaments, Letters and Figures.
DOOR PLATES ENGRAVED TO ORDER.
No. 60 State Street, at the Sign of the Big Gun and Pistol,
ALBANY, N. Y.
■ Sword, Pistol and Gun Repairing done at short notice. Old Guns and Pistols taken in trade. Second-hand Guns and Pistols sold on commission. We will warrant all our Guns sold and if we cannot satisfy the purchaser we (according to contract) will refund the money.

All the Scott's shops over the years were located close to the Hudson River and the eastern end of the Erie Canal. William apparently was the older brother, having been born in New Baltimore in 1817. For many years he was active in Democratic politics and was the foreman of Steamer No. 11 of the Albany Volunteer Fire Dept. Given the dates of these coins, he must have stamped them c. 1837 before the partnership was formed. Fred Mather knew the Scotts, and commented on them in *Men I Have Fished With* (1897: 141). Mather also knew their brother, George, who was killed when he pulling a loaded gun from under a bed.

W. J. & R. H. Scott made, sold and repaired guns on Beaver street, between Broadway and Green street, and after their rival – poor Steve Van Valkenburgh – died, theirs was the only

place of the kind in Albany. Gunners of all kinds had business there, and every evening a few could be found in the salesroom discussing all kinds of questions pertaining to guns, their proper loads and powers, as well as telling their personal experiences while trying to conceal the exact location of a bit of snipe bog or partridge cover.

W. J. SCOTT

Large Cent: 1798 1810 1812 1817 1818 1830 1834 1837 1838 UK

W. J. SCOTT / ALBANY

Large Cent: 1831

SCOVIL & KINSEY
Cincinnati, Ohio

Pulaski Scovil and Edward Kinsey were both silversmiths, but partners only in 1836 (Belden 1980: 377). Edward and his brother David had emigrated from Wales in 1833, and became partners after Scovil & Kinsey was dissolved. E. & D. Kinsey issued a trade token in 1851, and remained in business until 1862 (Rulau Ohio-19).

SCOVIL & KINSEY

Two Reales: 1782

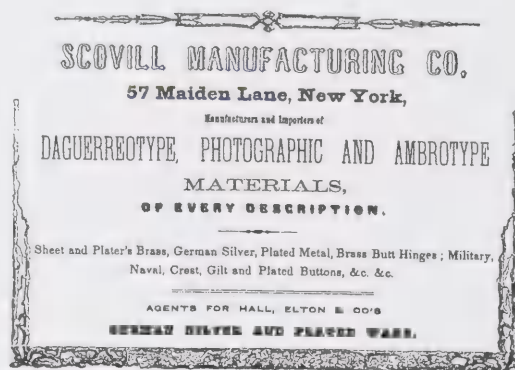
SCOVILL'S DOUBLE GILT
Waterbury, CT

The Scovill Manufacturing Co. was the largest maker of uniform buttons in the US. It was established in 1802 as Abel Porter & Co., became J. M. L. and W. H. Scovill in 1840, and made huge numbers of Civil War buttons (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 74). This coin is countermarked from one of its button backstamps (Rulau HT 108). Its two advertisements in the 1860 *New York City Directory* indicate the variety of goods that it sold, including photographic materials.

SCOVILL MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,
36 PARK ROW & 4 BEEKMAN,
NEW YORK,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Daguerreotype Plates, Cases, Matting, Preserv-
ers, Cameras, Plate Glass, and every variety of
goods adapted to the Daguerreotype, Photographic
and Glass processes.

SCOVILL
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
36 PARK ROW & 4 BEEKMAN ST, New York,
Manufactory, Waterbury, Conn.
Sheet and Plating Brass, German Silver, Plated
Metal, Brass Butt Hinges, Gilt and Plated
Buttons, Lamp Reflectors, &c., &c.

This advertisement appeared in J. E. Chapin's *The Historical Picture Gallery of... American History* (1856).



SCOVILL'S DOUBLE GILT
Large Cent: 1826

L. H. & SCOVILL / . EXTRA RICH .
Rev: Retrograde of Obverse
Large Cent: UK



SCUDDER & CO

MANUFACTURED / BY / SCUDDER & CO
Large Cent: 1843

A. SEARL
New York City, NY

A. SEARL / NEW YORK
Large Cent: UK

A. R. SEARL

This countermark is unclear. It may read "A. G. SEARL"

A. R. SEARL
Large Cent: 1838 1852

R. C. SEARLE.

R. C. SEARLE. / WARRANTED
Two Reales: UK

SEARS

These may be by Sears, Roebuck & Co., but the writer has not seen either piece.

SEARS
Small Cent: 1945
Quarter: UK (Liberty Standing)
Half Dollar: 1953

W. H. SEARS

W. H. SEARS
Large Cent: 1849
Hard Times Token: 1841

SEA SHORE HOUSE
Old Orchard Beach, ME

George J. Varney's *Gazetteer of the State of Maine* (1886) mentioned the "Sea Shore House" was located in Old Orchard Beach, which was incorporated as a town in 1883. It was owned by Frank G. Staples when destroyed by the great fire of Aug. 15, 1907. The Orchard Beach Fire Department's website documents the fire.



Two Contemporary Postcards – Before and After the 1907 Fire

SEA SHORE HOUSE.
Nickel: 1877
Quarter: 1844

J. SEAYES

J. SEAYES
Large Cent: 1802

O. SEAVEY
Saco, ME

The only candidate was Olive J. Seavey, who was listed in Saco in the 1870 Census. She was born c. 1834,

O. SEAVEY. / 1865 / SACO / ME
Eight Reales: 1813

L. C. SEELEY
Brookfield, PA

Numerous Seeleys lived in Brookfield and a number of them had first names that began with L.

L. C. SEELEY / BROOKFIELD / P.A.
Silver Dollar: 1871

H. SEELYE

H. SEELYE / CAST - STEEL
Large Cent: 1825

SEELY & FREEMAN
Ogdensburg, NY

This company was in business from 1848 to 1897. It specialized in silver spoons, napkin rings, cups, etc. and gold jewelry (*Jewelers' Circular*, June 23, 1897, *Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts*, online).

SEELY & FREEMAN
Large Cent: UK

J. SEETIN

A *History of the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania* (1901) and an 1858 book with a much longer title noted Frances Seetin was the daughter of J. Seetin of Pittsburgh. Joseph "Seaton" was listed in the 1860 Census in Pittsburgh, having been born c. 1834. He may have been the issuer, but the evidence is too thin to be certain.

CURRENCY / J Eagle S / J. SEETIN
Rev: GOOD FOR / 25 / CENTS
New Jersey Cent: UK

A. SEIBERICH
Philadelphia, PA

The name may be Seiberlich and this is a misreport, but that is not much help since a number of A. Seiberlichs lived in Philadelphia and could have been the issuer.

A. SEIBERICH / PHILADA
Half Dollar: 1861

SEIP

SEIP
Half Cent: 1804

E. SEIP

E. SEIP
Large Cent: 1835 1838 1846 1849

ISAAC SELIGSON
Raleigh, NC

Isaac Seligson was listed in the 1914 *Raleigh Directory*. His residence was 230 Hargett St.

ISAAC SELIGSON / *- / RALEIGH, / N. C. / *- / - OCT. 22, 1912 -
French Five Francs: 1828

J. S. SELL & CO.

J. S. SELL & CO.
Large Cent: 1845

SILAS SELLECK
San Francisco, CA

This daguerreian photographer worked in New York City from 1846 until at least 1852, when he advertised that he had worked for Mathew Brady for six years. Silas Selleck had moved to San Francisco

by 1854, and was listed until 1861 at 142 Montgomery and later 163 Clay Sts. (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online).

SILAS SELLECK / SAN / FRANCISCO
Large Cent: UK

SELLY

SELLY
Large Cent: 1803

SELLY & F R LEMAN

SELLY & F R LEMAN
Large Cent: 1856

SELWYN HOUSE

SELWYN HOUSE
Small Cent: 1867

SENECA BOAT(?) CLUB
Seneca, NY

SENECA / BOAT(?) CLUB
Large Cent: 1856

J. SENER

This is one of the earliest recognized examples of a stamp meant to mark personal property. By the turn of the century, "iron stamps made to order" were being advertised for this purpose. Sears Roebuck and other mail order firms eventually sold them cheaply, and hundreds of thousands probably were sold. That is why it is so hard to identify many countermarks that are only names as many of them were used by ordinary folk who did not own businesses.

Pollock (1994) illustrates this stamp on a wooden plane, and attributes it to the Sener family of carpenters in Lancaster, PA. Robert Merchant reports a number of tools with this stamp, and notes that John Sener was listed in directories as a carpenter in Lancaster, and his brother Jacob was a lumber merchant in the mid 19th century.

J. SENER
Large Cent: UK

J. SENTER

J. SENTER
Large Cent: 1798

T SEYBERT
New York City, NY

T SEYBERT / N Y
Large Cent: 1814

H. SEYMOUR & CO.
New York City, NY

Henry T. Seymour began work as a cutler in Holyoke, MA, in 1839. The 1859 *Wilson's New York City Copartnership Directory* listed him as a cutler at 52 Beckman St. The 1861 *New York City Directory* noted he was a partner in Wendt & Seymour at 52 Beckman St. (See that listing). He obtained at least three patents for sheep shears in the late 1860s, by which time he was located at 84 Chambers St. (Michael McAllister).

H. SEYMOUR / & CO. PAT. N. Y.
Small Cent: 1874

H. SEYMOUR & CO. / CUTLERY CO. / - PATD. -
Small Cent: 1857

Both stamps on the same coin
Small Cent: 1858

L. E. SEYMOUR
Rome, NY

Leverette E. Seymour was listed as a machinist in the 1880 Census and *Rome Directories* until 1892. The 1877 *Proceedings of the Annual Encampment of the Department of New York of the Grand Army of the Republic* listed L. E. Seymour as Commander of Rome's Skillin Post 47. He was mentioned in passing a number of times in Rome newspapers, and in 1892 was noted as an engineer with the Rome Fire Dept.

L. E. SEYMOUR
Nickel: 1867
Two Cents: 1869
Half Dollar: 1859
British Penny: UK
With J. H. FIEDLER and J. O. JOHNSON
Large Cent: 1851

L. E. SEYMOUR / ROME N. Y.
Nickel: 1866

J. A. SHAD
New York City, NY

J. A. SHAD / N.Y.
Large Cent: UK

H. SHADES

H / SHADES / 6
Small Cent: 1857 1858

G. E. SHAFER

G. E. SHAFER
Small Cent: 1864
Canadian Penny Token: 1837

G. C. SHALER
Gilboa, NY

The 1866 *Bradstreet Directory* listed G. C. Shaler in the stove and tinware business in Gilboa. He was listed in the 1860 Census as a tin man living with his father of the same name, and in the 1870 Census was a hardware merchant (Michael McAllister). While this countermark appears to be "O. O." it probably is "G. C." with the initials very badly cut.

G. C. SHALER / GILBOA N. Y.
Large Cent: 1853 1856 UK

J. SHALLA

J. SHALLA
Large Cent: 1798
Silver Dollar: 1865

H. E. SHALLENBERGER
Amanda, Ohio

The 1807 Ohio Tax Records listed Henry Shallenberger in Fairfield County, where Amanda is located. The 1880 Census listed another person named Henry E. Shallenberger as a peddler in Clear Creek, which is eight miles from Amanda. That person had been born c. 1845 (Michael

McAllister). He was a bird fancier noted in the 1895 *Annual Report of the Ohio Board of Agriculture* for the half dozen prizes he won at county fairs for his fowl.

AMANDA. / O. / H. E. SHALLENBERGER
One Real: UK

F. G. SHALLING
Taunton, MA

Although both examples are found on 1857 Bank of Upper Canada penny tokens (Br-719), no Shallings were listed in the 1871 and 1881 Canadian Censuses, but there were a number of Americans of that name (Baker 2006: 78). F. G. Shalling of Somerset, MA, received a patent in 1862 for an Improvement in Locks. He was listed in the 1870 *Taunton Directory* as an engineer, ran the Frederick G. Shalling Co., and the 1880 Census noted he has been born c. 1828

F. G. SHALLING
Canadian Tokens (2)



A. SHAN

A. SHAN
Large Cent: 1800

SHANNON

SHANNON
Half Cent: 1803 1825

SHANNON &

SHANNON &
Large Cent: UK

SHARPS' RIFLE CO.
Hartford, CT

Christian Sharps began making guns at the Harpers Ferry Arsenal, and obtained his first patent for a firearm in 1848. At first his guns were made under license by A. S. Nippes in Mill Creek, PA, and by Robbins & Lawrence in Windsor, VT, but he soon formed his own company. By the early 1850s the Sharp's Rifle Co. had moved to Hartford, CT, and it continued to make guns there until 1876, when it moved to Bridgeport.

Richard S. Lawrence (of Robbins and Lawrence - see that listing) was granted a patent for breech-loading firearms on April 6, 1869, which is the patent noted in the countermark. Lawrence assigned it to the Sharp's Rifle Co. "Old Reliable" was a Sharp's trade name, which was stamped on its 1874 model 50 caliber buffalo guns. This is the firm's advertisement from *Fur, Fin and Feather: A Compilation of the Game Laws* (1871).

SHARPS' SPORTING RIFLE.

The subscribers are now prepared to supply orders for their

New Metallic Cartridge Sporting Rifles,

of various lengths and calibre. For accuracy and safety, they recommend their
BREMEN-LOADING RIFLES, as superior in every respect to any others now manufac-
tured. For circulars giving full description and prices, apply to

SHARPS' RIFLE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

SHARPS' RIFLE CO. / PAT APR 6, 1869

Rev: OLD RELIABLE

Quarter: 1877

GEO. B. SHARP
New York City, NY

George B. Sharp was a manufacturer of engraver's plates and dies, and an edge tool polisher at 45 Gold St. in the late 1870s. This advertisement appeared in *Important Events of the Century and Descriptions of the Great Centennial Exhibition* (1876).

GEORGE B. SHARP,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
COPPER AND STEEL PLATES,
FOR ENGRAVERS, MONOGRAMS, DIPS, &c.,
45 Gold Street, New York.

GEO B. SHARP / - 45 - / GOLD STREET / NEW YORK

Small Cent: 1865 1871 1874

DR. SHATTUCK'S WATER CURE
Waterford, ME

William Shattuck was born in 1818, the son of a grocer. An extensive account of his life is given by David Bowers (*The Waterford Water Cure* 1992). It is not known if Shattuck actually had a medical degree, although he billed himself as an M.D. He visited Maine on a lecture tour in 1854, and liked Waterford so much that he bought the Water Cure Establishment that had been founded in 1847 by Professor Calvin Farrar. The "water cure" consisted of the application of water in various ways to cure diseases. By the 1850s there were a dozens of such facilities in the United States.

Shattuck ran the Maine Hygienic Institute until 1858, when he went on a three year European lecture tour. Given the dates of his countermarked coins, they appear to have been issued shortly before the facility closed and he went to Europe. For the next two years Shattuck was listed as a non-resident property owned on the Waterford tax lists. The establishment was reopened in 1861, and continued in operation under a variety of names until his death from gangrene in 1887. Increasingly, his patients were women and children, who were charged \$6.00 to \$10.00 a week. He placed this notice in the June 13, 1862, *Oxford Democrat*.

WATERFORD WATER CURE!
OR MAINE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE

This hygienic establishment is located among the highlands of Oxford County and for lake and mountain its situation transcends that of every other water cure in New England, and the charges are one-third to one-half less. Invalids who come under my care and treatment will be met with sympathy and hope, and may depend on my direct services at all hours.

Friends of patients, or others, who desire the hygienic resources of the establishment, will not be accommodated with board as to here to fore, when the house is not replete with patients. Invalids who wish a prescription for home treatment, by sending a letter directed to the subscriber with a statement of their disease and symptoms, and enclosing \$2.00, will be entitled to two letters of advice sent at different times.

WILLIAM P. SHATTUCK, M.D.
Waterford, Maine

He was quoted in the August 23, 1861, *Oxford Democrat* as noting "opportunities at Waterford are limited for advertising the Water Cure," which explains his countermarked coins. Many of the known specimens are owned by David Bowers, who wrote, "I have slightly more than a dozen in my collection - all I have been able to find since I started collecting counterstamps in 1955."



The Contemporary Lake House, Formerly the Maine Hygienic Institute

As he was divorced and his only daughter had died years before his death, Shattuck's will gave the establishment to three women associates. They had to mortgage it, and it remained open for little more than a year. It was purchased by Eugene Dudley in 1889, who operated it as a hotel. Its two buildings are still standing. The larger one of 10,000 square feet is called the Lake House. It was built in 1797, served as Waterford's first tavern, and today is a bed and breakfast with a restaurant on the ground floor. It was offered for sale in 2010 at \$850,000.

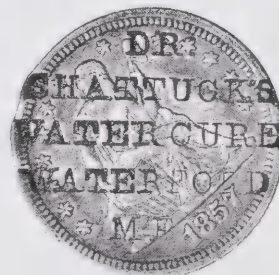
DR. / SHATTUCK'S / WATER CURE / WATERFORD / ME.

Large Cent: 1817 1819 1824 1827 1828 1831 1832 1833 1835
1839 1846 1847 1848 1850 1852 1853 1857 UK

Quarter: 1843 1853 (4) 1854 (5) 1855 (2) 1856 1857 (3) 1858 (2)

Half Dollar: 1853 1855 1857 1858

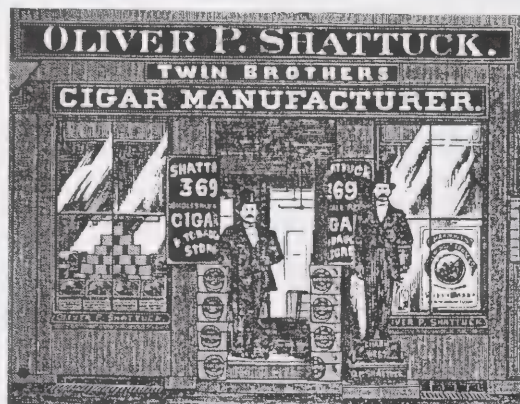
Canadian Token



O. P. SHATTUCK'S CIGARS
Worcester, MA

Oliver P. Shattuck's shop at 369 Main St. was called the Twin Brothers Cigar Manufacturer. Instead of the usual wooden Indian outside his store, Shattuck had a statue of himself holding a handful of cigars, which was titled "Charm of the West." His twin brother was Moody Edson Shattuck, who ran the M. E. Shattuck Cigar and Tobacco Co. at 409 Main

St. O. P. was president of the Worcester city council in 1881. His cigar store continued in business until the early 20th century when his son Edson was in charge. Its name had become "We Three" and issued Good for 5 Cent Cigar tokens (Rulau Wrc-25).



O. P. SHATTUCK'S / CIGARS. / SMOKE
Canadian Fifty Cents: 1871

SMOKE / O. P. SHATTUCK'S / CIGARS.
Quarter: 1853 1854 1858
Silver Dollar: 1871

A. SHAVER Iroquois, Quebec

Numerous A. Shavers were listed in the 1871 and 1881 Censuses, all of them living in Ontario. The most likely issuer was Alexander Shaver, a German immigrant born c. 1830 (Hank Thoele). He was listed in both Censuses as a blacksmith in Iroquois in Dundas County, located east of Prescott. The village was relocated in the 1950s when the St. Lawrence Seaway was constructed.

A. SHAVER
Canadian Token (5)



SHAW

SHAW
Large Cent: 1844 UK
Small Cent: 18X5

SHAW'S PATENT GAS STOVES Boston, MA

William F. Shaw & Co. advertised its Patent Gas Stoves in 19th century journals. He received patents for gas stoves in 1856, 1860, and 1873. He was listed in *Boston Directories* from at least 1845 at various addresses, making and selling solar lamps, gas fixtures and gas stoves.

SHAW'S PATENT / GAS STOVES

Large Cent: 1851

A. E. SHAW

A. E. SHAW
Nickel: 1885
Dime: 1891

C. H. SHAW

C. H. SHAW
Large Cent: 1802

E. SHAW

E. SHAW.
Small Cent: 1859 1864
Nickel: 1867 1869

G. L. SHAW

G. L. SHAW
Large Cent: UK
Hard Times Token: 1837

G. M. SHAW

G. M. SHAW
Half Dime: 1857
Nickel: UK (Shield)

J. B. SHAW Chicago, IL

The "J. B. Shaw Blank Book Co." was noted in national directories as stationary dealers in 1889. The pages of its bound volumes were blank, except perhaps for lines. Such "books" were used for keeping accounts and other sorts of records. This counterfeit dollar was stamped with a small embossing stamp of the sort that might have been used on the book's cover. The piece is poorly struck. The reading is probably as below.

J. B. SHAW BOOKSELLER
Rev: J. B. SHAW CHICAGO within circle
Silver Counterfeit of Gold Dollar

J. L. SHAW

J. L. SHAW
Large Cent: 1840 UK
Quarter: 1877

M. G. SHAW

M. G. SHAW
Large Cent: UK
Canadian Large Cent: 1859



S. SHAW
Toronto, Ontario

The only appropriate person listed in any 19th century Census was Samuel Shaw. He was born c. 1830 and listed as a clerk in the 1871 census, but a number of advertisements and notes about another person called "S. Shaw, Jr." appeared in directories and journals from the 1870s to the 1920s. The latter individual was listed at King St. addresses in Toronto and was called a broker, insurance agent, and businessman of various sorts. He may have countermarked this 1850 Bank of Upper Canada penny, or it may have been stamped by his father.

S. SHAW / TORONTO

Bank of Upper Canada Penny: 1850


W. A. SHAW

W. A. SHAW

Small Cent: 1858 1864

W. F. SHAW'S
Boston, MA

William Franklin Shaw made lamps, clothing irons, etc. at 174 Washington St. He advertised extensively in the 1840s and 1850s with the phrase "W. F. Shaw's Patent." In fact, he held half a dozen patents issued from 1842 to 1859 for lamps, food roasters, etc. This countermark most likely refers to patent 2,893 for a lamp called a "Solar Astral" and he was listed in the 1875 *Boston Directory* selling "solar lamps" at 198 Washington St. This advertisement appeared in Sheldon & Co's 1845 *Business or Advertising Directory of New York, Boston, &c.*



Patentee and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
**SHAW'S PATENT SOLAR ASTRALS, OR
SHADOWLESS LAMPS,
SOLAR LAMPS, CANDELABRAS, WICK, GLASSES, ETC.
BEST WHALE OIL AT 25 CTS. PER GALLON.
No. 198 Washington-street,
(Opposite the Marlboro' Hotel),
BOSTON.**

SOLAR LAMPS FROM \$2 TO \$25.
Astral, Mantel, Side, Hanging, Liverpool Chandeliers, and
Camphene lamps, altered to Solar Astrals by Shaw's Improved
Patent Burners, at \$1.50 each, and warranted to burn at 3-4 cent
per hour, giving a three-fold brilliant light, free from smoke or
smell. Before altered, the expense of burning the Astral is from
2 to 3 cents. All kinds of Lamps—Mantel, Hanging, Parlor,
Study, Side and Stand—manufactured in the most workmanlike
manner, at the shortest notice. Chandeliers for Halls, Public
Buildings and Churches, of 2, 3, 4, to any number of lights desired.
Old Lamps of every description altered to Solar or Solar Astrals, retouched or
finished in Ormolu (or Imitation Gilding) so as to look as well as new. Coatings
of all kinds made and finished to order.—Door Plates made to order.
W. F. SHAW.

W. F. SHAW'S

Large Cent: 1822
Two Reales: 1782

W. R. SHAW

The "1843 silver dollar" was not illustrated and the description was unclear. Either its denomination or date is uncertain.

W. R. SHAW

Half Dollar: 1818
Silver Dollar: 1843



SHEAR STEEL

"Shear Steel" indicated very high quality steel, usually made in England and imported by US edge tool makers. The phrase was an implied guarantee like "cast steel," and both terms appear in English and American stamps.

SHEAR STEEL

Large Cent: 1828 1830

O. SHECK

O. SHECK

Large Cent: 1802

P. SHECKLER
Oneco, IL

Peter Sgecjker was in the 1860 Census as a gunsmith in Oneco. By 1870 he was living two miles away in Orangeville. He also was listed in the 1880 Census, and had been born c. 1843 (Michael McAllister).

P. SHECKLER

Large Cent: 1827 1852 1856

C. W. SHEDD

C. W. SHEDD

Large Cent: 1817 1846 1851

P. N. SHEEHAN

See Lewiston Machinists

SHEFFIELD WORKS
Indianapolis, IN?

This is the name of the E. C. Atkins plant in Indianapolis. The firm was founded in 1857 to make saws, "Sheffield Works" was a tradename used on its second quality saws.

SHEFFIELD WORKS

Large Cent: 1820

G. R. SHEHAN
Lewiston, ME

George R. Shehan was listed as a machinist in the 1876 and 1878 *Lewiston Directories*. He worked at the Bates Mill and his residence was on Ash. The reason he can be identified is the 1855 large cent is stamped by other Lewiston machinists as a souvenir of the American Centennial Celebration (see that listing).

G. R. SHEHAN

Large Cent: 185X

With "76" and many other Lewiston machinist stamps
Large Cent: 1855

SHELDON, HOYT & CO.
New York City, NY

The 1861 *New York City Directory* noted this hardware business was then at 16 Warren St. By the time of the 1866 *Wilson's New York City Co-partnership Directory* it had stores at 48 Chambers and 28 Reade Sts.

SHELDON, HOYT & CO.
Hard Times Token (Low-51)

SHELTON'S CURD HOUSE
Lexington, KY

In 1829, Richard Curd erected a building between a mustard factory and a livery stable, which he used as a woolen mill. Well after Curd's death in 1836, his relatives converted it into what was to become one of the city's best known taverns. In 1853, William P. Curd became the partner of Robert B. Shelton, and this advertisement appeared in the January 10, 1854, *Kentucky Statesman*.

CURD HOUSE
CURD AND SHELTON PROPRIETORS
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

This house has recently been fitted up in superior style, and a large addition has been built to it, rendering it one of the most spacious and convenient hotels in the city. It is situated on Water street, near the Railroad Depot.

The proprietors pledge themselves that their servants shall always be found active, attentive and accommodating; their Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, all of which shall be prepared with strict attention to cleanliness and the gratification of the appetite; their Rooms and Beds will be found tidy, clean and inviting, and no pains shall be spared to render guests comfortable and happy.

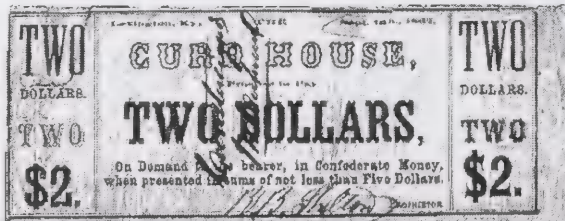
LIVERY STABLE. Where horses will receive careful attention, and where well broke horses can be had for the SADDLE, or with BUGGIES, HACKS, &c.

We have also a YARD for the accommodation of all kinds of STOCK which is to be transported on the Railroad, and we are the Stock Agents of the Railroad Company. Persons who drive Stock to this city for shipment, can always be accommodated by us upon reasonable terms.

It is our determination to furnish the best accommodations to the public, in every department, and we hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

WM. P. CURD
ROBT. B. SHELTON

The partners had financial difficulties, and the Curd House's furniture and furnishings were sold at a constable's sale in 1857. It was able to recover and in 1862 issued paper money payable in Confederate money and signed by R. B. Shelton. In 1914 the interior of the hotel was redesigned and it remained "One of Lexington's famed hostleries" into the mid-20th century. Two sizes of "SHELTON'S / LEX. KY" are known.



SHELDON'S / LEX. KY
Quarter: 1853 (2) 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858
Half Dollar: 1853



SHELTON'S / LEX. KY / CURD HOUSE
Half Dollar: 1858 (2)

J. SHEPARD
Southington, CT

James Shepard was born 1838. After graduating from the Lewis Academy, he became a tinsmith and was employed for a time by the Stow Mfg. Co. (See that listing). In 1862 he moved to Bristol and at first worked as a machinist, but soon became a solicitor of patents and by the 1870s was an expert who testified in hundreds of cases. He was a scholar as well, writing books and articles on such diverse topics as the history of the US Patent Office, the Pequot War, shell fish and "The Stone Age of Connecticut" (Francis Atwater, *History of Southington* 1924: 445-446). The "J" and the period are from separate, smaller stamps.

J. SHEPARD
Large Cent: 1840 1844

J. SHEPARD / SOUTHINGTON CT.
Large Cent: 1848

SHEPHERD

This is a small crisp stamp of the sort used by mid-19th century surgical instrument makers when there was not enough room for a maker to stamp his name in a single line. The coin is holed and was stamped on both sides many decades after this it was minted.

SHEP / HERD
Massachusetts Half Cent: 1787

R. SHEPHERD
Albany, NY

Robert Shepherd was born in 1781, and advertised in the 1805 *Albany Gazette* as a goldsmith, silversmith and jeweler (Belden 1980: 379). Beginning in 1806 he was a partner in Shepherd and Boyd – which also countermarked coins. It was in business until 1830.

R. SHEPHERD
Two Reales: 1790



SHEPHERD & BOYD Albany, NY

This silversmithing firm was in business from 1806 to 1829. Its partners were Robert Shepherd – see above – and William Boyd (Belden 1980: 379)

SHEPHERD & BOYD
Large Cent: 1810

S. SHEPPARD & CO. Buffalo, NY

Sidney Sheppard was born in New York State in 1814 and moved to Buffalo in 1836. He bought the city's oldest business house, a hardware manufacturer, and changed its name to Sidney Shepard & Co. By 1850 it was a huge business with branches in Milwaukee and Detroit (John C. Churchill, et al., *Landmarks of Oswego County*, 1895). It became Republic Metalware in the 20th century. This advertisement appeared in the 1861 *Commercial Advertiser Directory for the City of Buffalo*.

SIDNEY SHEPARD & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

Tinplates, English, American and Russia Sheet Iron,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bottoms, Pig and Bar Tin, Pig, Bar, and Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Sheet
and Sheet Zinc, Nails, Farming Implements,

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING,
TINMEN'S MACHINES, TOOLS, &c.
Manufacturers of

JAPANNED AND PRESSED WARE,
NO. 54 MAIN STREET.
SIDNEY SHEPARD. ADG. T. TRUFF.

This full page advertisement appeared in the 1863 *Buffalo City Directory*.

SIDNEY SHEPARD & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

TIN PLATES,
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIA

SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER, COPPER BOTTOMS,
PIG AND BAR TIN, PIG, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
LEAD PIPE,
SHEET AND SLAB ZINC,
NAILS,
INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
TINMEN'S MACHINES, TOOLS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF

JAPANNED AND PRESSED TINWARE
AGENCY FOR
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.
54 MAIN STREET.
SIDNEY SHEPARD. ADG. T. TRUFF. JOHN C. TRUFF.

S. SHEPPARD & CO / BUFFALO, N. Y.
Half Dollar: 1861

SHERBROOKE FILE WORKS
Sherbrooke, Quebec

The Sept. 16, 1887, *Sherbrooke Weekly Examiner* noted, "Sherbrooke File Works gave a display of their excellent wares" at the Third Annual Exhibition of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association. The 1882 *Eastern Townships Directory* reported the firm was located on Bank St. (Baker 2006: 79). The reverse of the only known piece also is countermarked "I. H. C. CO." and "H. LEUREUX"

SHERBROOKE / FILE / WORKS
Great Britain Halfpenny: UK (1806/7 Type)



C. SHERMAN

C. SHERMAN
Large Cent: 1818 1824

ISAAC SHERMAN
Iowa Falls, Iowa

ISAAC SHERMAN / IOWA FALLS
Large Cent: 1855

F. SHIELDS & CO.

F. SHIELDS & CO.
Half Dollar: 1873

SHIFFLER HOSE
Camden, NJ

The Shiffler Hose was a unit of the Camden Fire Department. But this piece may be a fantasy since there are lots of collectable items of the the Camden Fire Dept. on the Internet, and fantasy countermarks made during the last half century often used old, worn coins. Their legends are from individual letter punches that are not well centered. With only a single specimen, there is not enough evidence to determine if it is genuine or a fantasy.

SHIFFLER HOSE
Half Cent: 1833



WILL. J. SHINN
Vallejo, CA

William J. Shinn was listed in the 1870 Census in Humboldt, CA. He was born c. 1867, and so this coin was chosen because of his birth year.

WILL. J. SHINN / VALLEJO.
Quarter: 1868

A. D. SHIPMAN

A possible issuer was Ansel D. Shipman, who was listed in the 1859 Census as having an Auger Shop in Chester, CT (Micheal McAllister).

A. D. SHIPMAN
Large Cent: 1802 1824 1828 1843 1849

W. H. SHIRTS
Shelby, MI

W. H. SHIRTS / "AM EX CO" / SHELBY, / MICH
Rev: 1888
Nickel: UK (Shield)

J. SHOCKEY

J. SHOCKEY
Large Cent: 1826 1837

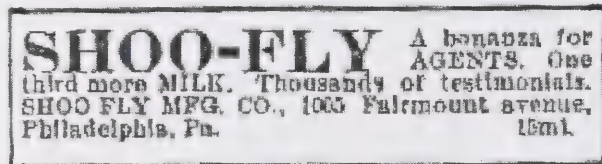
WM SHOEMAKER
Philadelphia, PA

William Shoemaker was listed as an oyster dealer at this address in the 1900 Census and the 1900 *Boyd's Co-Partnership and Residence Business Directory of Philadelphia* (Bruce Mosher). He was born c. 1854, which explains why this coin was chosen for stamping,

WM SHOEMAKER / 1111 POPLAR ST / PHILA.
Half Dollar: 1854

SHOO FLY
Philadelphia, PA

Shoo-Fly was "the animal's friend" that kept insects off cattle. The company claimed its insecticide had been endorsed by farmers since 1885 (Larry Laevens, "Shoo-Fly Counterstamped Coins," *Canadian Token* 1985: 16). This advertisement appeared in the April 2, 1897, *Otsego Farmer*, a weekly newspaper that was published in Cooperstown, NY. Its address was 1005 Fairmount Ave. in Philadelphia



By 1911, the company it was located at 1210 N.10th St. and sold its product for \$1.00 per gallon. Its owner, Thomas M. Hall, was fined \$25.00 in 1913 for shipping interstate "gallon" cans of Shoo-Fly insecticide that did not contain a gallon of the product. The firm remained in business until at least 1920. It placed the same advertisement in a number of American farm journals in the 1910s, and also advertised in European journals, which explains the French coins.



SHOO FLY
Large Cent: 1854
Quarter: 1856
French Five Centimes: UK
French Ten Centimes: 1855



Rubbing of a French Five Centimes

Stars / 1877 / SHOO FLY! / Star / & / PULL DOWN / YOUR VEST / Five Stars
Canadian Token

W. F. SHORT

W. F. SHORT
Canadian Blacksmith Token
US Two Cents: 1864



W. H. SHORT

W. H. SHORT
Large Cent: 1839 1851

A. P. SHOWELL

A. P. SHOWELL

Large Cent: 1837 1838 1839 1843
 Nickel: 1867
 Half Dollar: 1837



J. SIBBALD

Censuses indicate that numerous J. Sibbalds lived in Ontario and Prince Edward Island, but an obvious issuer has not been identified.

J. SIBBALD
 Canadian Large Cent: 1859
 Prince Edward Island Cent 1871



F. SIBLEY

F. SIBLEY
 Large Cent: 1827 1828
 Dime: 1838
 Quarter: 1818

W. SIBLEY

W. SIBLEY
 Small Cent: 1864 (2)

C. SIEBERT
Columbus, Ohio

Christian Siebert made half-stock percussion rifles in Columbus from c. 1851 to 1872 on South High St. (Satterlee 1945). He exhibited a case of guns at the 1880 Ohio State Fair, and was listed in the 1891 *Sportsman's Directory* as a dealer in sporting goods in Columbus. It has been suggested the second piece is by a Pittsburgh shoe maker and leather dealer of the same name, but there is not enough evidence to tell.

C. SIEBERT / COLUMBUS O. / CAST-STEEL
 Rev: COLUMBUS O. / COLUMBUS O.
 Large Cent: 1849

C. SIEBERT with A. BUNTING / PITTSBURG
 Two Cents: 1864

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

The phrase "signed the pledge" originated in the 1830s, and meant one had sworn not to drink alcohol. The *Bible* of the writer's ancestors from the 1880s had a temperance page, where members of the family who had pledged not to drink alcohol "signed the pledge." There were many temperance societies, which had branches that were like fraternal lodges. This seems to be such a society badge.

J. BYRNE / SIGNED / THE PLEDGE / 1860 / MARCH 2
 Large Cent: 1847



SILVER STEEL

SILVER / STEEL
 Large Cent: UK

G. SILVER

G. SILVER
 Nickel: 1903 1918

O. B. SILVER
Dutch Flat, CA

O. B. Silver had an ambrotype gallery in Dutch Flat in the early and mid-1860s (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online; Luminous Lint, online).



Silver's Shop c. 1861

O. B. SILVER
 Large Cent: 1849

JAKE SILVERMAN
Helena, Montana

Jake Silverman was listed in Helena in the 1870 Census. He was born c. 1860. He was also mentioned in the June 22, 1883, *Butte Daily Miner*.

JAKE SILVERMAN around HELENA / MT
 Nickel: 1883

SIMANCO

"Simanco" is an abbreviation for "Singer Manufacturing Co." and was the brand name stamped on motors and attachments for its sewing machines. The machines were made in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, and probably elsewhere.

SIMANCO.
US Small Cent: 1907

94402 / SIMANCO / CAN
Canadian Fifty Cents: 1934

SIMANCO. U. S. A. (Retrograde)
US Nickel: 1929

W. SIMES
Portsmouth, NH

William Cadogan Simes was born in 1773, and became a silversmith in Portsmouth. He advertised in the 1815 *Portsmouth Oracle* and the 1817 *New Hampshire Gazette* (Belden 1980: 382). Simes died in 1824.

W. SIMES
Large Cent: 1819

SIMONDS SAW CO.
Montreal, Quebec

Abel Simonds began making scythes and other edge tools in West Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in 1832. His business prospered, became Simonds Mfg. Co. in 1868 and soon had branches in a number of US cities. Simonds Saw purchased four plants in Canada in 1906, including the Canada Saw Co. of Montreal. They were consolidated as Simonds Canada Saw Co. In 1960 the Montreal plant was closed and the company moved 200 of its employees and their families to its new plant in Granby. It closed in 1988 when the firm's operations were consolidated in Fitchburg, MA. The company is still in business as Simonds International.



Simonds Montreal Saw Factory c. 1907

SIMONDS / CANADA SAW CO LTD / MONTREAL QUE / 27
Canadian Large Cent: 1890

A. & J. SIMMONS
New York City, NY

Abraham and James Simmons were silversmiths and engravers at 275 Pearl St. in New York City from 1802 to 1813 (Belden 1980: 383, Kovel 1989: 339). The partnership was listed as J & A Simmons, goldsmiths at this address in the 1808 *New York Almanac*.

A & J. SIMMONS
Large Cent: UK

N. SIMMONS

N. SIMMONS. / CAST STEEL.
Large Cent: 1820

E. SIMONDS

E. SIMONDS
Large Cent: 1848
Hard Times Token (Woodworths of Attleboro)

S. SIMPSON
Easton, MA

The 1860 Census listed Samuel Simpson, who was born c. 1806, and his son, Samuel L. Simpson, who was born c. 1831, both of Easton. Samuel Simpson – either the father or more likely the son – was listed in the 1870 *Bristol County Directory* as a blacksmith in South Easton.

S. SIMPSON
Large Cent: 1846

S. SIMPSON / EASTON / MASS.
Large Cent: 1850

J. SINCLAIR
Ingersoll, Ontario

James Sinclair was prominent in Ingersoll and a number of websites mention him. He was born in Scotland in 1844 and was an apprenticed in the tinsmithing trade in Ingersoll by the early 1860s. Eventually there was a "Sinclair Block" in the city where his business was located. He also was a poet and historian, and is mentioned in a book of local poetry collected by R. Grigg called *Ingersoll Rhymings* (Oxford Tribune 1894). In 1924 Sinclair also published his *The History of the Town of Ingersoll*.

J. SINCLAIR. / Three Wavy Lines / INGERSOLL. (All in Oval)
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1872



J. SINCLAIR
Lancaster, PA

John Sinclair was a gunsmith in Lancaster, who was noted in tax lists from 1802 to 1820 (Kauffman 1952: 84).

J. SINCLAIR
Half Dollar: 1795 1810

W. C. SINCLAIR
New York City, NY

Before American Census records were put the Internet, it was believed these coins had been stamped by a watch and clock maker who also sold jewelry and silverware. That William Sinclair had a shop on Chatham St. in 1834, and by 1840 his son, William Jr. had a shop next to him. But "C" does not seem to have been either of their middle initials, and the stamp is a bit too big to have been a "backstamp" for silverware.

A Google "Images" search on "W. C. SINCLAIR N. Y." revealed a brass padlock and key with that stamp. Following that lead, a Google "Patents Search" revealed William C. Sinclair of New York City received a patent in 1868 for Improvements in Safety Guards for Locks. Then a Google "Books" search on the phrases "Sinclair," "New York City" and "Directory"

revealed he was listed as "locks" at 204 and later 208 Bleecker St. in the 1848 to 1877 *New York City Directories*.

W. C. SINCLAIR

Large Cent: 1843 1847 UK

W. C. SINCLAIR / 1847

Large Cent: UK

Two Reales: 1816

W. C. SINCLAIR / N. Y.

Large Cent: 1819

THO'S SIREN
New York City, NY

THO'S SIREN / NY

Very Small Silver Coin of William IV

D. E. SIZER
Victor, NY

Sizer was not a common, 19th century name. Only one possible issuer was listed in US Census records. According to the 1850 and 1860 Censuses, David E. Sizer was a merchant in Victor, NY, who had been born c. 1824. J. Sizer – presumably a relative – was a jeweler and watch maker in the same town (Hank Thoele).

D. E. SIZER

Large Cent: 1852 1853 1854

Small Cent: 1858

Dime: 1838 1852 1854

Quarter: 1854 1857 1861

Half Dollar: 1854

LEWIS SKAIFE
Montreal, Quebec

Skaife was not a common name in 19th century Canada. The only L. Skaife who could be located was Lewis (Louis) Skaife. He was a prominent civil engineer listed in the 1891 *Classified Business Directory for the City of Montreal* at 11 Place D'Armes. The 1891 Census noted he was born c. 1861. Skaife specialized in municipal water and sewer projects and received US patents in 1898, 1900 and 1903 for Water Catch Basins, Conduits, and Sewage Inspection Chambers.

The oldest known hockey stick is in the McCord Museum. It was used by Louis Skaife – apparently the same individual – when he was a student at McGill University from 1878 to 1881. His residence at 88 Avenue Church Hill is an historic Montreal home. The illustrated piece is weak struck to left and the "L" does not show. The other is an 1837 bank token.

L. SKAIFE

Canadian Token

Canadian Large Cent: 1893



J. E. SKALBE

Boston, MA

Jim Skalbe is a Boston coin dealer who has been active since the 1970s. He countermarked numerous, low grade 19th century coins and used them as business cards. His countermark has been reported on large cents, two cents, two reales, British halfpennies. French coppers, Canadian tokens, etc. He may still be stamping coins.

J. E. SKALBE / NUMISMATIST / BOSTON

Various Coins



SKINI

SKINI ("S" Retrograde)

Large Cent: UK

SLACK, SELLERS & GRAYSON

There was an English saw making firm called Slack, SELLARS & Grayson in the 1830s, and its saws occasionally appear in Internet auctions. The firm is not related to this stamp.

SLACK SELLERS / & GRAYSON

Large Cent: 1819

L. E. SLATE
New London, CT

The 1840 and 1850 Censuses listed only one possible issuer. Lathrop E. Slate was born c. 1788 and lived in New London.

L. E. SLATE.

Large Cent: 1802 UK (2)

SLATER FOR DRUGS

This was the advertising slogan of a late 19th century drug store, but a number of drug stores were run by people named Slater. In short order, a Goggle search revealed Slater drug stores in Berlin, WI, Matawan, NJ, and Kingfisher, OK.

SLATER / FOR DRUGS

Quarter: 1854

Half Dollar: 1876

SLATER & WALL
Brooklyn, NY

The partners in this file making company were Richard Slater and Patrick Wall (Bruce Mosher). It was listed in the 1858 *Brooklyn Directory* on Grafton Ave. north of 2nd. An 1860 audit submitted to the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York noted \$5.84 had been paid to Slater & Wall for re-cutting files. The partnership dissolved in 1862.

SLATER / & WALL

Large Cent: 1824

GEORGE T. SLEEPER Winthrop, MA.

This is an example of a large cent stamped long after it was minted. A number of websites provide the details of real estate properties based on public tax records. By Googling "105 Loring Winthrop" it was discovered this house was built in 1910, George T. Sleeper was listed in the 1930 Census in Winthrop, and according to the lawsuit of Sleeper et. al. (representing his estate) v. Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co., he died soon afterwards as the result of an automobile accident. So this coin was stamped sometime between 1910 and 1930.

GEORGE T. SLEEPER / 105 / LORING RD / WINTHROP MASS.
Large Cent: UK

SANDER E. SLETA

SANDER E. SLETA / 1 / *DRINK*
Two Cents: 1865

D. F. SLOAN

D. F. SLOAN
Large Cent: 1794

L. SLOAT & CO.

L. SLOAT & CO.
Large Cent

H. SMALLEY

H. SMALLEY
Large Cent: UK
Half Dollar: 1877 1878

SMART

SMART
Large Cent: 1854
Small Cent: 1857

E. S. SMART

E. S. SMART
Nickel: 1900
Quarter: 1875
Half Dollar: 1860
Silver Dollar: 1862

H. D. SMART Galion, Ohio

This is the sort of personal souvenir from individual letter punches that often is hard to date. Luckily, Henry D. Smart was listed in Galion in the 1910 Census. He had been born in 1869. The 1910 *Galion Directory* listed him as the owner of the Chief Sample Room Saloon (Craig Clinger). He also was mentioned in passing in two hunting journals in 1913. By the 1920s he was a book keeper. So the piece is probably an identification tag from the early 20th century. It has a rectangular hole at the top of the sort that would allow a leather strap to be passed through it. Holes of this sort also are seen on metal baggage checks

H. D. SMART / GALION, O. / Pointing Hand
Bolivian Eight Soles: 1828

E. SMEAD

E. SMEAD.
Large Cent: 1828 1838 1846 1850 1851

M. B. SMILEY Athens, ME

It would have been very difficult to identify this individual, except Michael McAllister noted both J. W. Bixby and M. B. Smiley were listed in the 1870 and 1880 Censuses as living in Athens, Maine. Bixby was a carpenter. Smiley was a jeweler, who had become a dentist by the 1900 Census. In the 1877 *Maine Year-Book and Legislative Manual*, Bixby was listed as the town clerk and Smiley was a jeweler. Both of them were noted as organizers of the Skowhegan and Athens Railroad Co. in its act of incorporation that was passed by the Maine Legislature in 1881.

M. B. SMILEY
Large Cent: 1822

M. B. SMILEY with J. W. BIXBY on other side of the coin
Half Dollar: 1875



SMITH

The writer has not seen an example of this countermark. It reportedly is hallmark-style, but so many smiths of various sorts had this last name that identifying the mark may not be possible.

SMITH in Serrated Rectangle
Half Cent: 1803 1825
Large Cent: 1796 1823 1833 1834
Small Cent: 1858
Dime: 1823
Quarter: 1853
Two Reales: UK

SMITH

SMITH (Individual Letter Punches)
Large Cent: 1798

SMITH

SMITH in Large Curved Depression
Silver Dollar: 1798

SMITH HOUSE

SMITH HOUSE
Trade Dollar: 1877-S

SMITH'S HOTEL

GOOD FOR 5 CENTS / AT / 99 / SMITH'S / HOTEL.
Two Cents?

SMITH'S HOTEL

New Brunswick, NJ

The Bullis Head Hotel was built c. 1800, and was damaged in the 1835 tornado that hit New Brunswick. On March 15, 1864, the New Jersey legislature passed an "Act to Incorporate the New Brunswick Hotel Company." It was to own the Bull's Head and purchase adjoining properties. Henry Smith and others were authorized to sell shares to a value of \$35,000. The act also noted they owned properties surrounding the hotel, which were to be purchased for \$16,000 by the new corporation. An old drawing of the Bull's Head has "H. Smith" above the entrance. It was demolished in 1876.



SMITH'S HOTEL / N. BRUNSWICK, N.J.

One Real: 1774 1828
Two Reales: 1779 UK
Mexican Two Reales: 1828
French Copper Coin: UK

... & SMITH

This stamp is much too big for these coins. The name of another partner that may end in the letter "S" appeared before the ampersand on the original stamp, but not on the coins.

... & SMITH

Half Cent: 1802 1834

A. SMITH

These may not all be from the same issuer.

A. SMITH

Large Cent: 1824 1832 1844 UK
Dime: 1875
Half Dollar: 1853

A. F. SMITH
Detroit, MI

Andrew F. Smith & Co. made boots and shoes from 1875 to 1888. The firm was located at 25 Jefferson and then 90 Woodward St. (Rulau MI-De-25). It moved to Lynn, MA, and was listed as a exhibitor of boots in the 1893 *Official Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition*. The large cent may be by a different issuer.

A. F. SMITH

Large Cent: 1827

A. F. SMITH / -o- / DETROIT MICH

Quarter: 1874

A. M. SMITH

A. M. SMITH

Large Cent: UK
Half Dollar: 1877

C. SMITH

C. SMITH

Large Cent: 1821 1827 1831 1845
Half Dollar: 1867

C. A. SMITH

C, A, SMITH

Quarter: 1877
Half Dollar: 1854

C. C. SMITH & CO.

C. C. SMITH & CO. / 1854
Large Cent: 1837

C. E. SMITH

C. E. SMITH

Two Cents: 1865
Dime: 1856

C. E. SMITH
Riverton, CT

C. E. SMITH / RIVERTON, CT.
Large Cent: 1805

C. H. SMITH

This may be an issue of a Maine machinist, who was listed in the 1876 and 1978 *Lewiston Directories*. (See *Lewiston Machinists* listing).

C. H. SMITH

Large Cent: 183X 1847 1854
Small Cent: 1862
Dime: 1853

French Fifty Centimes: 1846
With "76" and many other Lewiston machinist stamps
Large Cent: 1855

D. SMITH

These coins were likely stamped by different people as Smith is such a common name.

D. SMITH

Canadian Token
US Half Cent: 1809
US Silver Dollar: 1883

E. SMITH

E. SMITH

Large Cent: 1802 1803 1852
Small Cent: 1863
Quarter: 1856

F. P. SMITH

F. P. SMITH

Quarter: 1875
Half Dollar: 1853

G. A. SMITH

G. A. SMITH.

Large Cent: 1851
Small Cent: 1857 1862

GEO. A. SMITH**GEO. A. SMITH**

Large Cent: 1848
Small Cent: UK
Canadian Token

H. SMITH**H. SMITH**

Massachusetts Cent: 1788

H. C. SMITH.**H. C. SMITH.**

Small Cent: 1865
Large Cent: UK

**H. M. SMITH
Massachusetts**

H. M. SMITH / PATENT MASS 1857
Large Cent: 184X

HELEN G. SMITH

Numerous Helen Smiths were listed in the 1850 Census. The key to identification is to determine what "E P U" means.

MISS HELEN G. SMITH / FEB. 28, 1853 / FROM J. B. / E. P. U.
Large Cent: 1852

I. D. SMITH**I. D. SMITH**

Large Cent: 1837 1849 1853 UK
Quarter: 1861

J. SMITH**J. SMITH**

Large Cent: 1848 1853

J. SMITH & SON

J. / SMITH / WARRANTED / & SON
Canadian Token: 1837

J. F. SMITH**J. F. SMITH**

Large Cent: UK
Civil War Token

**J. L. SMITH
Norwich, NY****J. L. SMITH**

Half Cent: 1851

J. L. SMITH / NORWICH, N. Y.
Dime: 1842

J. T. SMITH

There are at least two possible issues. J. T. Smith was a jeweler in Whitewater, WI, who issued Civil War Tokens. Joseph T. Smith sold clocks, jewelry, watches and silverware in Schuylerville, NY (Green 1989: 230). There are two sizes of stamps, and may have been more than one issuer.

J. T. SMITH

Large Cent: 1846 1851 1853 1854
Small Cent: 1857 1859 (2) 1863 1865 1867 1868 1872
Two Cents: 1863 1864 1865
Three Cents (Nickel): 1863 1865 (2) 1866 1867
Nickel: 1868 (2) 1875
Dime: 1823 1840
Quarter: 1854 1858
Half Dollar: 1876
Silver Dollar: 1871

JOHN P. SMITH**JOHN P. SMITH**

Nickel: 1866
With TOBE SMITH
Nickel: 1869

M. SMITH

1857 / M. SMITH / PATENT / CAST STEEL / MASS. / M. SMITH.
Large Cent: 1846t

M. S. SMITH & CO

This very small stamp is the sort that was used on watch cases, but apparently is NOT the stamp of M. S. Smith & Co., which was an upscale jewelry store in Detroit. That firm was founded by Martin S. and his brothers Frank and Edward in 1864, and it imported many "private label" pocket watches from Switzerland (Ehrhardt and Meggers 1987: 398). It was succeeded by Frank G. Smith & Sons in 1889, and according to the *Jewelers' Circular and Horological Review*, went bankrupt in 1899. The 1900 half dollar also is stamped "L. MAUSON" while the 1894-O half dollar also is stamped "COIN" and "J. S. & S."

M S SMITH & CO

Half Dollar: 1894 1900 1904 1909

**MARK SMITH
Lyons, Kansas**

The 1900 Census listed Mark Smith in Rice County, whose county seat is Lyons. He was born c. 1844.

MARK SMITH / BUTCHER / LYONS / KANS.
Nickel: UK (Shield)

N. SMITH**N. SMITH**

Large Cent: 1819
Quarter: 1861

P. A. SMITH**SMITH / P. A.**

Small Cent: 1857 1858

R. SMITH

R. SMITH. (Slanted Letters)
Large Cent: 1848 1851

R. S. SMITH

R. S. SMITH
Canadian Token
US Large Cent: UK (2)

S. SMITH

S. SMITH (Hallmark Style)
Large Cent: 1800 1818 1854 UK
Small Cent: 1860 1863 1873
Quarter: 1856
Nova Scotia Halfpenny Token: 1823

S. SMITH (Large Incuse Letters)
Included above

S. SMITH
Also see B. P. G.

S. C. SMITH & SON

S. C. SMITH & SON
Large Cent: 1801

T. M. SMITH

T. M. SMITH
Large Cent: 1793

T. S. SMITH

T. S. SMITH
Large Cent: 1819 1822
Two Cents: 1856

T. W. SMITH

T. W. SMITH.
Large Cent: 1851
Small Cent: 1857

TOBE SMITH

TOBE SMITH
Half Dime: 1846
Small Cent: 1867
Nickel: 1867 186X
With JOHN P. SMITH
Nickel: 1869

W. SMITH Middletown, NY

W. SMITH / MIDDLETOWN / N. Y.
Large Cent: 1844

W. C. SMITH Greenfield, IN

Americans who served during the First World War brought back many French copper coins as souvenirs. This one is holed and stamped for use by a member of the Fraternal order of Eagles (FOE). The Greenfield Aerie (lodge) was organized in 1915 (Bruce Mosher).

W. C. SMITH / GREENFIELD, IND.
Rev: 1115 GOLDEN AERIE / F. O. E.
French Ten Centimes: UK (Napoleon III)

W. D. SMITH

W. D. SMITH
Small Cent: 1857
Large Cent: 1854
Quarter: 1856

W. J. SMITH

W. J. SMITH
Small Cent: 1860 1863
Nickel: 1869

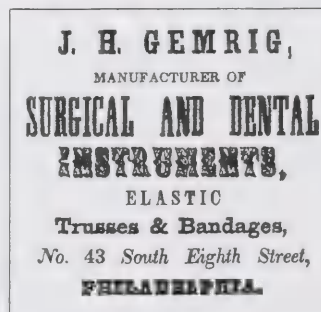
SMITH & CO.

SMITH & CO.
Large Cent: 1832

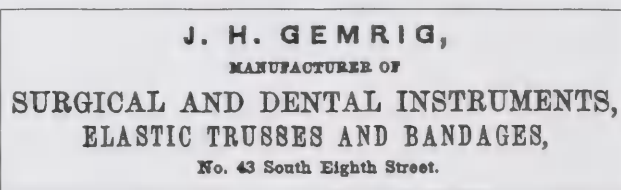
SMITH & GEMRIG Philadelphia, PA?

Gemrig is an exceedingly unusual name, which is why it was possible for Bruce Mosher to identify the issuer. Smith & Gemrig was listed in the 1841 *Philadelphia Directory*. It made surgical and dental instruments at 48 N. 6th St. The partners were Jacob H. Gemrig and Henry G. Smith. The 1839 *Directory* noted Smith at the corner of 2nd and Walnut Sts. He was a surgeon-barber, which meant Smith cut hair and performed minor surgical procedures. After their partnership dissolved, Smith went back to being a barber on Walnut St. until 1851.

Gemrig's fate was quite different. He worked as a surgical instrument maker from 1841 to 1844 on 6th St., and from 1845 to 1880 at various addresses on 8th St. (James Edmonson, *American Surgical Instruments*, 1989). J. H. Gemrig and the successor firm of J. H. Gemrig & Son were noted favorably in a number of articles in medical journal. The latter made surgical instruments from 1881 to 1900 at 109 South 8th St., when it was sold to William H. Richter; and remained in business until 1925. This advertisement appeared in the 1851 *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory (of the Mid-Atlantic States)*.



This advertisement appeared in R. A. Smith's *Philadelphia as It Is in 1852: A Correct Guide*.



SMITH & GEMRIG
Large Cent: UK
Half Dime: 1838
Dime: UK

SMITH & GRANT

Louisville, KY

Richard Ewing Smith and William Grant were silversmiths who first advertised their partnership in 1827. The Nov. 19, 1831, *Louisville Daily Journal* reported it had been dissolved. The firm continued under Smith's direction and the 1838 half dollar is either a misreport, or the old hallmark was used for some time.

SMITH & GRANT

Half Dollar: 1823 (2) 1838

SMITH & SILL

Middletown and Waterbury, CT

This firm advertised in the January 25, 1826, *Middlesex Gazette* that the partnership of Smith & Sill had been formed on December 5, 1825. The 1831 *American Advertising Directory* noted that the firm made watches, clocks, silver spoons and spectacles (Belden 1980: 387). This particular stamp is not the hallmark that was used on its spoons, but it may have been used on its clocks.

SMITH / & SILL

Large Cent: 1825

SMITH & SMITH

SMITH & SMITH

Half Cent: 1828

SMITH ROGERS & CO.

SMITH ROGERS & CO.

Large Cent: 1828

A. SMITHY

This piece has not been illustrated. From its spiffy legend, it probably is a modern stamp used by a maker of imitation antique metal goods.

HANDWROUGHT / Tree / A. SMITHY

Large Cent: 1852

SMOKEY

This is a really strange piece that reportedly is the result of soldering together an 1898 obverse and a New Orleans reverse. "SMOKEY" is from individual letter punches.

SMOKEY

Silver Dollar "1898-0"

A. H. SNOW

A. H. SNOW

Large Cent: 1822 1838

A. O. SNOW

Both pieces are holed at the top, above the figures' heads.

A. O. SNOW

Canadian Token

US Half Dollar: 1858



F. W. SNOW Boston, MA

Francis W. Snow was listed in 1854 *Boston Almanac* making gold pens "upstairs" at 91 Washington St. *Boston Directories* from 1855 to 1872 listed him in the same occupation at 91 1/2 Washington. By 1872 his address was 231 on the same street. Given its size, "F. SNOW" probably is his stamp as well. An anonymous contemporary commented, humorously, "These pens are warranted to write well and spell correctly." He was at the same address in 1863, but had moved to 95 1/2 by 1869. This is his advertisement from the 1855 *Massachusetts Register*.

F. W. SNOW & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Stimpson's Prize Medal, Ionic & other
GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pen Cases & Holders,
STIMPSON'S
COMMERCIAL WRITING FLUID
Agents for the sale of Stimpson's
Safety Seal Bank Checks.
91 Washington St., Up Stairs,
BOSTON.
F. W. SNOW,
GEO. STIMPSON, JR. }
Gold Pens Repaired. Old Gold taken in exchange.

This advertisement appeared in the 1873 *Boston Directory*.

F. W. SNOW,
Gold Pen Manufacturer
85 1-2 WASHINGTON STREET, - - - BOSTON.
Repairing of Gold Pens a specialty.

F. SNOW (Tiny Stamp)

Large Cent: 1851

Two Cents: UK

F. W. SNOW. / BOSTON

British Penny: 1865

J. D. SNOWMAN Portland, ME

Snowman is an unusual name. J. D. Snowman represented the 1st Ward on the Portland City Council in 1881.

J. D. SNOWMAN

Half Dollar: 1875

FRED SNYDER Cleveland, Ohio

Four people of this name were listed in the 1880 Census as living in Cleveland. They had been born from 1822 to 1867.

FRED SNYDER CLEVELAND / 1881
Large Cent: UK

J. L. SNYDER
West Troy, NY

J. L. SNYDER / JAN. 12, 1858
Rev: WEST TROY NY
Large Cent: UK

SOB

A number of letters to editors of numismatic publications during the 1960s concerned Roosevelt dimes that were stamped with individual letter punches. Most have SOB ("Son of a Bitch") countermarks, which are seen on coins dated as late as 1965. It was thought at the time that the coins might have been countermarked by a member of the John Birch Society, but their source was never discovered.

SOB
Roosevelt Dime: 1947 (2) 1951 (2) 1958 1965 (2) 1967



C. SOCIAL

C. SOCIAL
Large Cent: 1802 1803 1816 1817 1818 1823 1825 1826 1827
1828 UK



J. SODON

This is an example of how hard it can be to attribute even seemingly uncommon names. Contributors offered three different suggestions! The moral is that it may not be possible to identify many countermarks until an exact match is found on an object made by the person who stamped the coin. Two suggestions regard machinists who worked in Chicago and Detroit in the late 1850s, but Sodon also appeared in Maine records.

J. SODON
Large Cent: 1843 UK
Canadian Token

SOLDIERS HOME RESTAURANT

This may be a modern restrike from a "good for" die?.

SOLDIERS HOME / RESTAURANT

Pennsylvania Civil War Token

SOLIDARITY
New York City, NY

The cases for pocket watches often were made by different firms than their movements. One of them was the Solidarity Watch Case Co., which stamped this mark on its 14 caret gold watch cases. The company was established in 1890 and in business at 15 Maiden Lane in New York City until at least the 1920s.

SOLIDARITY / 14 K / U. S. ASSAY
Dime: 1875

J. L. N. SOLIS
Montreal, Quebec

The French name Solis is spelled phonically in English as Soly. The 1891 Census listed J. N. Soly of Montreal Centre as born c. 1850. By the late 1870s he was listed in directories as a sewing machine repairer, and in 1884 as a "dealer & repairer of all kinds of sewing machines, pictures & picture frames" at 1949 Notre Dame St.

In the 1895 *Ontario Gazetteer and Directory* he was listed under Sewing Machines as J. N. Soly at 1819 Notre Dame St. By 1902 he was advertising the Soly Fur Sewing Machine (Baker 2006: 81). Sabin and Irene Napoleon Soly of Montreal received a number of Canadian and US patents from the 1890s until 1912 for Improvements in Sewing Machines and Station Indicators for Railway Cars - an odd combination of inventions. His countermarked coins were issued in 1895.

J. N. L. SOLIS and "5" stamped over last digit of date, making it "1895"

Rev: J. SOLIS
Canadian Large Cent: 189X

J. L. N. SOLIS. / 1895 / MONTREAL
Rev: SEWING MACHINE / MONTREAL / MACHINIST
Counterfeit British Halfpenny: UK (George II)



A. D. SOMERBY
Boston, MA

Andrew D. Somerby was listed in the 1830 Census in Suffolk, MA, and in the 1832 *Boston Directory* as a silversmith.

A. D. SOMERBY
Large Cent: 1817 1828

T. B. SOMERVILLE
Ontario

The only Canadian of this name who could be located was Thomas B. Somerville. He was born in Scotland in 1835 and appeared in the 1881 and 1891 Censuses as a miller in Wawanosh Township in Huron County. He also was listed in the 1884 and 1886 *Ontario Gazetteer and Business*

Directories as running a saw mill and a flower mill in the very small town of Belfast in the same area. He may have been the issuer.

T. B. SOMERVILLE

British Halfpenny: UK (George III)

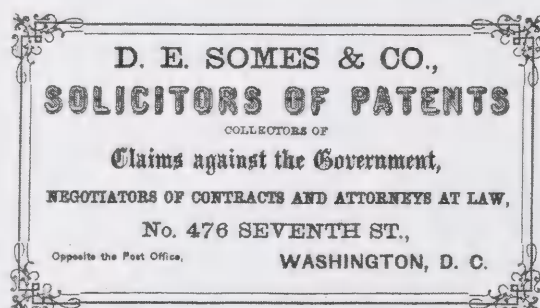
T. B. SOMERVILLE / T. B. S.

Canadian Token

**D. E. SOMES**

Biddleford, ME, and Washington, DC

D. E. Somes of Biddleford received two patents in 1860, one for a Heel for Boots and Shoes and another for an Improvement in Curing Provisions. He moved to Washington, DC, and in 1865 received a third patent for an Improved Mode of Cooling Air. He published the sixteen-page pamphlet, *Mr. Somes's Inventions for the Preservation of Food, Animal or Vegetable, for the Cooling of Hotels, Theaters, Halls, Churches, and All Other Buildings, Ventilation, &c., &c.* On the back cover was an advertisement for his new line of work, patent solicitor at 476 7th St.

**D. E. SOMES**

Large Cent: 1817
Small Cent: 1859

T. B. SOULE
Ticonderoga, NY**T. B. SOULE / 1891**

Rev: TICONDEROGA
Small Cent: 1889

SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS

Robert Merchaut reports this sort of stamp was used by a number of different tool makers in Southbridge, MA.

SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS

Large Cent: 1837-1853

SOUTH RIVER CUTLERY CO.
Conway, MA

The name of this company came from the river that was used to power its mill. The South River Cutlery Co. was opened in Burkeville to the east of the center of Conway in 1851. Within a few years it employed 135 people, but went bankrupt in 1858.

SOUTH RIVER / CUTLERY CO

Large Cent: 1844

C. H. L. SPALDING**C. H. L. SPALDING**

Large Cent: 1834 1845
Two Cents: 1865
Half Dollar: 1836

SPANGENBERG
Albany, NY**SPANGENBERG / ALBANY**

Rev: 1776-1876
Two Cents: 1865

O. P. SPAR...

This large, logotype stamp is too big for these coins.

O. P. SPAR...

Large Cent: 1817
Two Reales: UK

SPARKS**SPARKS**

Large Cent: 1817 1838

SPAULDING'S PENNY POST
Buffalo, NY

Spaulding's Penny Post was a short-lived, private mail service in Buffalo that was established by Enos Wilder Spaulding on July 4, 1847. Before that, Spaulding claimed to have been an Episcopal Minister in Vermont and an assistant postmaster in a large New England post office. By the mid-1840s he was in Detroit, where he published a temperance newspaper. At first, he charged only a penny to deliver letters in the city, and issued his own postage stamps, such as the one shown below.



His private postal service was first located at 4 Seneca St., and later moved to "4 doors below the post office on Washington St." In 1849 it was purchased by Hinwood & Co. Dispatch, which went out of business the next year (Pitt Petri, "Private Local Posts in Buffalo, N.Y." *Collectors Club Philatelist* March 1953: 77-92). This coin has never been illustrated, and may be weakly struck from a stamp meant to impress postage on envelopes. If so, "X" represents the postman that appears on its stamps. A notice in the 1848 *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* mentioned the price of sending a letter within the city had been increased to two cents.

SPAULDING'S PENNY POST—ESTABLISHED JULY 4, 1847—Postoffice orders, requesting the Postmaster to deliver Letters, Newspapers, &c., to Spaulding's Penny Post, are respectfully solicited. Letters from any part of the United States or foreign countries, requiring immediate attention, care Spaulding's Penny Post, will be delivered to the persons addressed at the earliest moment. Terms for the delivery of Letters in any part of the city, 2 cents; 50 cents per Quarter, newspapers included. Mail matter for the Penny Post is delivered to the persons addressed immediately after the Mails are distributed. To secure the services of the Post, address Spaulding's Penny Post, (post paid,) through the Postoffice.

SPAULDING'S PENNY X BUFF.
Large Cent; UK

A. F. SPAULDING
See Railroads - Central Vermont

L. SPAULDING

L. SPAULDING
Large Cent: 1837 1843 1845
Small Cent: 1857
Half Dollar: 1866 UK

S. C. SPAULDING
Janesville, WI

None of these coins has been illustrated, but they likely were made from the backstamp of S. C. Spaulding (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). He was a jeweler in Janesville, who worked from the 1850s to 1870s and was mentioned in passing in a number of contemporary documents. Webb & Lee, the only other jewelry store in town, also countermarked coins. (See that listing).

S. C. SPAULDING
Large Cent: 1856
Small Cent: 1858
Dime: 1853
Quarter: 1853 1854
Half Dollar: 1833

SPAYD & BELL
Philadelphia, PA

During the 1830s, Spayd and Bell made wooden planes in Philadelphia, (Pollak 1994: 354). John Bell was listed as a plane manufacturer on Willow north of 3rd in the 1839 *Philadelphia Directory*, but Spayd was not, apparently having died. Bell remained in business until the early 1850s and was a prolific maker of tools (Barlow 1991). It is possible Bell continued to use "Spayd & Bell" as a trade name as many wooden planes with that stamp have appeared in Internet auctions.

SPAYD & BELL / PHILADA
Eight Reales: 1790-Brass Counterfeit

H. A. SPEAR

The 1841 large cent countermarked by H. A. Spear also is stamped on the reverse with the date "8 17 1866."

H. A. SPEAR
Large Cent: 1841 1845 1849 1851 UK
Small Cent: 1863

J. SPEAR

J. SPEAR

Large Cent: 1796

T. P. SPEARS

T. P. SPEARS
Large Cent: 1805

SPENCER RIFLE CO.
See Ambrose Bosworth

WM. H. SPENCER
Belleville, Ontario

WM H SPENCER / BELLEV-L / ONT 1886 / SEPT 9 / AG 21
Canadian Large Cent: UK (Victoria)

S. SPERRY

S. SPERRY
Large Cent: 1828 1837

A. W. SPIES
New York City, NY

Adam. W. Spies was a well known firearms dealer from at least the 1830s, and his retailer's mark is known on a number of types of guns (Flayderman 1990: 362). The 1842 *New York City Directory* noted he was an importer of hardware at 219 Pearl St. and one of the dealers of Chapman's Magic Razor Strops. The 1860 *Directory* listed A. W. Spies & Co as a gun dealership at 187 Broadway.

A. W. SPIES
Large Cent: 1804

H. W. SPILLER
Wytheville, VA

W. H. Spiller was listed in the 1851 *Mercantile & Professional Directory* and the 1888 *Virginia Gazetteer & Business Directory* as a general merchant in Wytheville.

H. W. SPILLER / WYTHEVILLE
Dime: 1823 1847

W. SPITZER

W SPITZER ("S" and "Z" are Retrograde)
Half Dollar: 1876
Peru Four Reales: 1817

J. SPOFFORD
Portland, ME

According to Census records, Josiah Spofford was born c. 1813. He lived in Portland most of his life, dying in 1868. He was listed in Censuses and directories as a blacksmith or machinist (Michael McAllister), and also apparently worked as a gunsmith (Rulau Me-122).

J. SPOFFORD
Large Cent: 1818 UK

J. SPOFFORD / PORTLAND
Large Cent: 1851

SPRAGUE & BLODGETT'S GEORGIA MINSTRELS

Sprague and Blodgett was a traveling show of Black minstrel performers, as opposed to the Whites in black-face of the usual minstrel show. It was in business in 1876 and 1877, when it became Sprague's

Georgia Minstrels. Among the many places it performed, it played Virginia City, Nevada. When Sprague's visiting Wheeling, West Virginia, a reviewer commented, "The company comprises the best colored artists that ever entered this city." Its Black advance man was Charles Hicks, who had been the star of Sam Hague's Slave Troupe of Georgia Minstrels, toured Germany, and was a correspondent for *The Clipper*. Upon returning from Europe, he managed two minstrel troupes that went bankrupt, and became the advance man for Sprague and Blodgett's in 1876.

A reasonable hypothesis is these coins were put into circulation by Hicks, who would arrive in a town a week or so before Sprague & Blodgett as its advance man. People would get the half dollars in change, but when they arrived for the show, they discovered its admission was fifty cents. There was no discount, but this was a good advertising ploy. Many of the coins stayed in circulation for years as they often are well worn.

What happened to Sprague and Blodgett's personnel after the demise of their troupe? Washington Blodgett became the agent for "Sprague's Colossal Circus and Great Electric Light Show." It was a short-lived enterprise of Z. W. Sprague that operated in 1880 and went bankrupt. By late 1877, Hicks formed Hick's Georgia Minstrels and took them on a tour to Australia. James Bland, one of its performers, was called the "Black Stephen Foster." He wrote a number of American classics, but just like Foster, died in poverty in Philadelphia.

SPRAGUE & BLODGETT'S / ADMIT / ONE / GEORGIA MINSTRELS
Half Dollar: 1862 1863 (2) 1873 (3) 1874 1875 1876 (8) 1877 UK

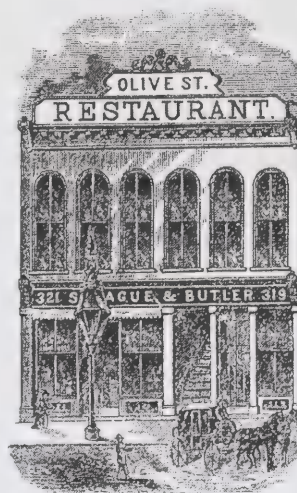


SPRAGUE & BUTLER
St. Louis, MO

Jacob R. Sprague and Patrick C. Butler were well known St. Louis restaurateurs, who ran establishments at various locations from the late 1850s until the 1880s. J. A. Dacus and James Bell devoted two pages to praising them in *A Tour of St. Louis* (1878), which included woodcuts of the two establishments they then operated.

Sprague & Butler established their business as early as 1859, being now the oldest restaurant-keepers in St. Louis. They have two dining rooms, one at Nos. 319 and 321 Olive Street, which is patronized by our wealthiest citizens, and another at No. 716 North Fifth Street, which, while less pretentious in its *table d'hôte*, is one of the largest dining-halls in the city... During the oyster season their houses have an immense patronage for the succulent bivalves, which are served up in the finest styles, and at lower prices than at any other restaurant in the city. At the Olive Street place there is a beautiful parlor, in which nothing but oysters are served...

Messars. Sprague & Butler are gentlemen thoroughly conversant with their business... and have each accumulated what many would call a fortune, but yet nothing more than they deserve, for they are competent enterprising and energetic gentlemen.



SPRAGUE / & / BUTLER
Half Dollar: 1856



SPRINGFIELD ARMORY
Springfield, MA

These coins are made from stamps meant to mark guns and edged weapons for the Springfield Armory. It was one of two national armories authorized by Congress in 1794. The other at Harper's Ferry, now in West Virginia, became famous because of John Brown's raid shortly before the Civil War. The Springfield National Armory opened in 1795 and was a major center for the production of small arms until it closed in 1968 (Carey 1953: 116-117, Flayderman 1990, Pederson 1958: 77, Roe 1916: 136). It is possible some of these pieces served as tokens in the way that similarly countermarked coins were used at British arsenals and docks (see Great Britain).

SPRING / FIELD
Large Cent: 1800 1803 1805

SPRING / FIELD / US / 1807
Large Cent: 1803

SPRING / FIELD / 1826
Large Cent: 1819

SPRING / FIELD / 1832 / US
Large Cent: 1803

SPRINGFIELD / MASS
Large Cent: 1819
Two Reales: 1821

SPRINGFIELD / US / M-M / Eagle
Half Dollar: 1795

C. SPRUCE & CO.
Sing Sing, NY?

This firm was mentioned in 1865 and 1876 audits submitted to the New York Legislature, which noted the State paid C. Spruce & Co. for pipe and for re-cutting files. In 1871, Thomas H. Chalmers & Co., a New York City hardware dealer, advertised it was the "Sole Agent for Spruce & Co. files." A legal case mentioned the firm's full name was Charles Spruce & Co., and it had bounded a check drawn on the First National Bank of Sing Sing. Since the firm's location has not been traced, it might have used Sing Sing Prison labor to make its files.

C. SPRUCE / & CO.

Two Cents: 1864

SQUARZA'S PUNCH
See California Fantasies

SQUIRE**SQUIRE**

Large Cent: 1821

British Halfpenny: 1698

J. F. SQUIRE**J. F. SQUIRE**

Large Cent: 1848 UK

L. L. SQUIRE
New York City, NY

Lewis L. Squire was a ship chandler and rope maker at 14 St James Slip in 1829. He was the partner of Jacob Merritt - see that listing - from 1831 to 1837. He eventually went into partnership with his sons and they issued struck tokens for their 283 Front St. shop (Miller 382-387). It previously was believed his countermarked coins were Hard Times tokens, but given the known dates, they were stamped in the late 1840s.

In turn, that suggests the silver dollar attributed to the firm of Squire & Merritt is from the 1840s too, and not the 1820s as previously thought. It either is a coin randomly stamped by the two former partners, or a souvenir deliberately stamped by the old friends. The latter explanation seems more likely. In the 1842 and 1848 *New York City Directories*, Merritt was listed as a merchant at 58 South St. It is interesting to note that both of the countermarked silver coins are from Spanish, rather than Latin American mints. Spanish silver coins had twenty percent less silver than colonial coins of the same denominations. This meant Spanish two reales were only worth twenty cents rather than the "two bits" of Spanish colonial coins.

The first of these two advertisements appeared in the 1850 *New York City Directory*. The second appeared in the 1858 to 1861 *New York City Directories*.

LEWIS L. SQUIRE,
283 Front St., corner of Roosevelt St.,
Ship Chandler and Manufacturer of Cordage,
IMPORTER OF
CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, & BUNTING,
AND DEALER IN
Spikes, Duck, Twine, Blocks, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Naval
Stores, Hardware, &c., &c.

LEWIS L. SQUIRE,
SHIP CHANDLER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
CORDAGE.
Importer and Agent for the sale of Chains, Anchors,
Spikes, Oakum, Blocks, &c. Dealer in Flags,
Bunting, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Naval
Stores, &c. &c.
No. 283 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

This advertisement appeared in the 1860 *New York City Directory*.

LEWIS L. SQUIRE,
SHIP CHANDLER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF CORDAGE,
Importer and Agent for the sale of Chains, Anchors,
Spikes, Oakum, Blocks, &c. Dealer in Flags, Bunting,
Paints, Oils, Brushes, Naval Stores, &c., &c.
No. 283 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

L. L. SQUIRE

Half Cent: 1806 1826 1828

Large Cent: 1798 1803 1814 1823 1826 1828 (2) 1831 (2) 1836 (2)
1838 1839 1845 1847

Half Dollar: 1806

Two Reales: 1817

Spanish Ten Reales: 1821

**L. L. SQUIRE / N-YORK**

Two Reales: 1775

SQUIRE & MERRITT
New York City, NY

In 1829, Jacob T. Merritt (see that listing) was noted as a "merchant" at 14 St. James Slip, the same address as Lewis L. Squire. From 1831 to 1837, Merritt was the partner of Squire in the ship chandler business, and they issued struck Hard Times token.

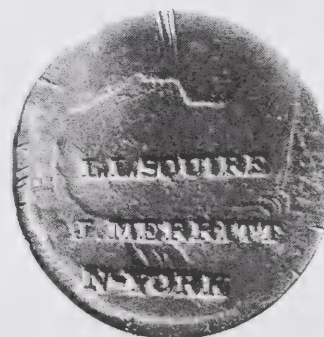
L. L. SQUIRE / N-YORK

Rev: L. L. SQUIRE / J. MERRITT / N-YORK

Silver Dollar: 1795

L. L. SQUIRE / J. MERRITT / N-YORK

Large Cent: 1797

**SQUIRT**

This countermark is from the early 1920s. The writer once believed it advertised the soft drink of that name after finding a comment that Squirt was popular in Canada, but that identification was wrong. The soft drink was not created until 1938 when Herb Bishop modified an American regional drink called Citrus Club that was made in Phoenix, Arizona, and by the time these pieces were issued it had long been illegal to stamp Canadian coins for advertising. The most likely hypothesis is they refer to the "Squirt" hockey leagues that were popular in Canada and some Northern US states (Steven Schooley), if so, these coins would have been given to young hockey players.

SQUIRT

Canadian Large Cent: 1882 1893 1909 1910 1913 1916 (2) 1918 (2) 1920

US Nickel: 1891 (Not certain if same stamp)



ST. ANDREWS CHAPTER
Halifax, Nova Scotia

The Saint Andrews Masonic Lodge was chartered in 1832 and united in 1869 to form the Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia. Most pieces are weakly struck and none the writer has seen has any wear after being stamped. One specimen was published in 1926, and it is likely a small hoard came into the numismatic market. These pieces are either mark pennies or souvenirs of a convention similar to the countermarked coins of the Al Azhar Shriner's Temple of Calgary (see that listing).

ST. ANDREWS / CHAPTER.

Canadian Token (5)

Nova Scotia Penny: 1856 (7)

New Brunswick Penny: 1843 (2) 1854 (2)

British Guiana Silver: 1813



ST. CHARLES HOTEL

This is a gppd example of why it can be impossible to identify with certainty the issuer of some countermarked coins! If you Google "St Charles Hotel," you will immediately get a hit, then another, then another. And quickly you will realize there is no way to determine which of the hotels was the issuer!

There were many St. Charles Hotels. One in Virginia was listed in the 856 *Richmond Directory* at the corner of Wall and Main Sts. The 1849 *New York Directory* listed another at 845-847 Broadway. A third was at 54-66 North Third St. in Philadelphia in 1876. Yet another was at the corner of Jefferson and Randolph Sts according to the 1853 *Detroit Directory*. A fifth was in Black Hawk, Colorado, in the 1870s. Etc.

ST. CHARLES / HOTEL

Large Cent: 1839

Nickel: UK

Planchet

DE ST. JEAN

De St. Jean advertised in Boston newspapers from October 5 to 15, 1866 that he was appearing at the Meionan Theater. St. Jean also performed in San Francisco during the 1870s (Robert Olson).

DE ST. JEAN / MAGICIAN

Silver Dollar: 1871

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY

Lockport, NY

This fraternal society had its origins in the teachings of Father Matthew, who was Ireland's apostle of total abstinence. It was founded in Dundalk, Ireland in 1850. This piece from Lockport is probably from the 1870s since a sister lodge in Elmira was organized in 1873.

ST PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTNCE SOCTY / M Cross R / CITY OF LOCKPORT

N.Y.

Uncertain Coin

ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS

Large Cent: UK

Quarter: 1857

ST. LOUIS (Large Stamp)

See Joseph Massot

J. ST. PIERRE

Stanstead, Quebec

Jean-Baptiste St. Pierre was listed as a Stanstead carriage maker in the 1869 and 1878 *Bradstreet's Reports*, Lovell's 1871 *Canadian Dominion Directory*, and the 1867 *Eastern Provinces Gazetteer and General Business Directory*. The same person – as he was recorded as being the same age – was listed as John Q. St. Pierre, wheelwright, in the 1881 Census.

J. ST. PIERRE / MAKER / STANSTEAD C E

Canadian Token



STA

STA / VA
Fugio Cent: 1787

STAATS

STAATS
Half Dime: 1853
Quarter: 1858 1875

H. W. STAGER
Rochester, NY

Henry W. Stager was an early Rochester tool maker. He was the partner of Charles Guild in Stager & Guild in 1832 (Davistown Museum for the Study of Early Tools, online). His own edge tool factory was destroyed in a fire on October 4, 1837 (Henry O'Reilly, *Sketches of Rochester* 1838: 329). He died in 1844 (John Sculley).

H. W. STAGER
Rev: ROCHESTER
Large Cent: UK



J. STAHL

J. STAHL
Large Cent: 1852 1856

STANDARD TOOL
Cleveland, Ohio

This Cleveland company issued tool catalogs beginning in the 1880s and was a subsidiary of the Athol Machine Co. of Athol, MA (Cope 1999: 36, Romaine 1960: 204). It is not related to the contemporary company of the same name.



Drill Bitt Stand

STANDARD TOOL in Shield
Small Cent: 1897

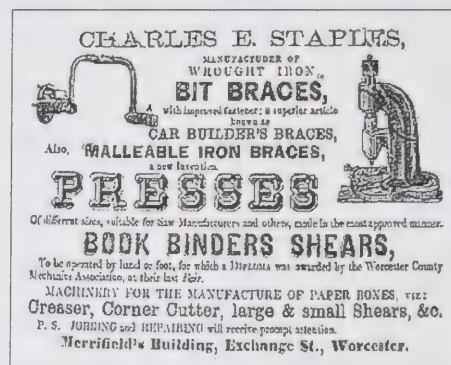
STANTON
Stonington, CT

Zebulon Stanton worked as a silversmith in Stonington from 1775 to 1828 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). He was a soldier during the Revolutionary War, and two of his brothers were killed at the battle of Groton Heights.

STANTON
Large Cent: 1802 1817
Half Dollar: 1812

C. E. STAPLES
Worcester MA

Charles E. Staples was a tool maker in Worcester from c. 1860. He received a patent in 1866 for an Improvement in Combined Sewing-Work Holder and Scissors-Sharpener. He made braces, presses, book binders shears, etc., and also pocket coin balances used to determine if gold and silver coins were counterfeit. His factory was located in the Merrifield Bldg. on Exchange St. This stamp has been noted on one of his braces.



C. E. STAPLES / WORCESTER
Quarter: 1853

J. D. STAPLES

J. D. STAPLES
Large Cent: 1854 1856
Two Cents: UK

STARK MILLS
Manchester, NH

The Stark Mills began operations in 1839, making linen goods and associated products. It was located on Canal St., and by the late 19th century employed 1,200 people. This is the top of the advertisement of its Boston agent in the 1868 *Boston Directory*.



STARK MILLS
Nova Scotia Halfpenny: 1823

W. L. STARK

New Haven, CT

The 1846 to 1851 *New Haven Directies* listed William L. Stark as a cabinet maker. He moved to Macon, GA, in the 1850s, and the 1860 Census listed him as a bookkeeper. He engaged in land speculation at the end of the Civil War and apparently went bankrupt. He had moved back to New Haven by 1879 as was listed as a clerk in that year's *Directory* (Bruce Mosher).

W. L. STARK / N HAVEN / - CT -
Large Cent: 1826



N. STARR
Middletown, CT

Nathan Starr held government contracts for 15,500 flintlock 1816 muskets. He and his son Nathan Jr. made 10,000 flintlock muskets between 1823 and 1840. This stamp was used by Nathan Starr between 1808 and 1837, when his son became his partner (Carey 1953: 118, Flayderman 1990: 436, 438; David Palmer). Nathan also held contracts for swords, but used a different stamp on them (Kauffman 1966: 100).

U S / Rising Sun / N. STARR
Large Cent: 1798

STARR & SON
Middletown, CT

This is a probably a partially struck stamp of Nathan Starr and his son (see above). Less likely, it is a stamp of Jessie W. Starr & Son, which had an iron works in Camden, NJ, in the 1870s.

STARR & SON
Canadian Token

STARRETT & CO.
Athol, MA

This firm was founded in 1880 by Laroy S. Starrett. It is still in business as a maker of precision machinist's tools and saw blades (Cope 1999: 230-232).

STARRETT & CO.
Small Cent: 1857

STEAM

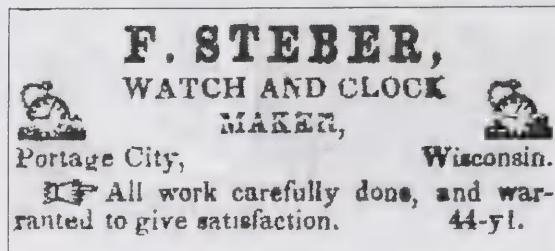
STEAM
Large Cent: 1837 1849

STEANE

STEANE
Machin's Mill Copper: 1781

F. STEBER
Portage, WI

The 1860 Census noted Frederick Steber of Portage had been born in England c. 1819. *The History of Columbia County* (1880: 592), noted that Keegan & Moore ran a grocery and provision store in Portage in 1850 where Steber "occupied one corner of the store as a watchmaker and jeweler... (He) continued in the jewelry business until his death in 1872." This advertisement appeared in the July 17, 1851, *River Times*.



F. STEBER
Dime: 1845

F. STEBER / JEWELER / PORTAGE
Quarter: 1853

F. STEBER / WATCHMAKER / PORTAGE CITY
Half Dollar: 1853

STEEL

Some examples also have numbers ("3" or "23"), which probably means these are some sort of tokens and Steel is a person's name.

STEEL
Large Cent: 1798 1816 1822 UK
British Counterfeit Halfpenny: 1775

C. S. STEEL
Mishawaka, Indiana

C. S. STEEL
Rev: MISHAWAKA
Large Cent: 1836
Half Dollar: 1877

**J. STEEL**

The worn US Large Cent also is stamped "1830"

J. STEEL
Large Cent: 1845 UK

STEEL BACK

One of the large cents is countermarked "W. THAYER," while the 1818 large cent is stamped "XIX" and the 1831 coin is stamped "S. REXFORD." Both XIX and Steel Back are gunsmith stamps, which may indicate that Thayer and Rexford were gunsmiths.

STEEL BACK

Large Cent: 1800 1818 1831 1837 1843 1853 UK

D. W. STEELE**D. W. STEELE**

Large Cent: 1817 1837

**STEELE & CROCKER
HARTFORD, CT**

This is the backstamp of a Hartford jewelry store. Belden (1980: 393) notes T. Steele & Co. was the successor of Steele & Crocker. This was its listing in the 1845 *Hartford Directory*

Thomas Steele, (late Steele and Crocker,) Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Silver Spoons, Plates and Britannia Ware, Exchange Building, 195 Main st. Watches of all kinds carefully repaired by experienced workmen, and warranted.

STEELE & CROCKER

Large Cent: 1804

**STEERE & GRAY
Laurens, NY**

Elisha B. Steere and Byron W. Gray ran a hammer mill in Laurens, NY, c. 1855 (Robert Merchant).

STEERE & GRAY / CAST-STEEL

Large Cent: 1803 1806 1849 1850
Two Reales: 1788

**STELLING
New York City, NY**

John Stelling was listed in the 1877 *New York City Directory* as a liquor dealer with stores at 31 Old Slip and 53 University Place. In the 1857 *Directory* he had been a grocer with stores on Broome and 1st Ave.

STELLING / 31 / OLD SLIP.

Quarter: 1854 1857 (2) 1861

**JACOB STEPHENS****JACOB STEPHENS**

Large Cent: 1847 1854

J. STEPHENY**J. STEPHENY**

Large Cent: 1829 1847

G, STERETT**G, STERETT**

Silver Dollar: 1798

STERLING

"Sterling" indicates 0.925 fine silver. These coins are from various stamps meant to mark silver objects.

STERLING

Small Cent: 1865 1889 1896

Nickel: 1912

Quarter: 1893 1904 1942

Eight Reales: 1812

**STERLING CO.
New York City, NY?**

The large cent also is stamped "Israel L. Green, N. York July 9th 1827." Nine Israel Greens were listed in the 1830 Census, but none in New York City.

STERLING. CO

Large Cent: 1817

Hard Times Token

**STERLING KNIFE CO.
New York City, NY**

Numerous examples of pocket knives made by this company have appeared on the Internet.

STERLING / KNIFE CO. / NEW YORK

Small Cent: 1920

Half Dollar: 1894

**S. STERNAU & CO.
Brooklyn, NY**

Sigmund Sternau started in business in 1887. He was granted a patent for a Coffee Percolator in 1894 and assigned its rights to his company, which remained in business until c. 1930. It made brass, copper, silver, and plated wares. In 1915 its shops were at 305 Broadway in New York City, and at John & Gold Sts. in Brooklyn according to *Trademarks of the Jewelry and Kindred Trades*. (Brooklyn became part of New York City in 1898). The firm issued catalogs and advertised as "makers of Sternauware: comprising coffee-machines, chafing-dishes and their accessories, coffee and tea pots, trays, alcohol stoves, smokers' articles, candlesticks, teakettles, bathroom fixtures, etc." Variations of this advertisement appeared in the 1899 *Jewelers' Circular* and the 1899 *House Furnishing Review*.



**WHY
WAIT?**

The holiday trade promises to be the largest in the history of the country. We are far behind our orders, and any goods you may want for

CHRISTMAS, ORDER NOW.

Our new illustrated catalogue sent on application.

S. STERRETT & CO.,
Manufacturers of Metal Wares in Brass, Copper and Silver,
204 Church Street, New York City.

S. STERRETT & CO. / BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Small Cent: 1880



G. STERRETT

G. STERRETT
Silver Dollar: 1798

STEVENS HOUSE

STEVENS / HOUSE
Small Cent: 1880
Silver Dollar: 1882

A. J. STEVENS
Norwich and Salford, Ontario

Alfred J. Stevens was born c. 1840 and had a hard time finding a career. He was listed as a Norwich cabinet maker in the 1871 Census and in early 1870s directories. In the 1881 census he was a cheese maker, and in the 1901 *Ontario Gazetteer and Directory* he was listed as the proprietor of a general store. No references have been found that refer to him as an engraver. Salford also was a small town in Oxford County, west of Norwich.

A. J. STEVENS. / ENGRAVER ON / METAL / .1882. / NORWICH. ONT. and
Ornamentation
Canadian Token



A. J. STEVENS. / ENGRAVER / SALFORD.
Canadian Token



B. F. STEVENS and E. P. STEVENS

B. F. STEVENS and E. P. STEVENS
Half Dollar: 1802

C. H. STEVENS
Boston, MA

Charles H. Stevens was listed as a locksmith at 11 Water St. in the 1856 *Boston Directory*. In the 1860 *Directory* he was at 2 Water St.

C. H. STEVENS / 11. WATER ST / BOSTON
Large Cent: 1855

E. A. STEVENS

E. A. STEVENS
Large Cent: 1835 1843

H. L. STEVENS
Ilion, NY

H. L. STEVENS / ILION / N. Y.
Large Cent: UK

J. STEVENS

J. STEVENS
Silver Dollar: 1798

G. E. STEVENS

G. E. STEVENS
Large Cent: 1851 1853
Small Cent: 1858

R. L. STEVENS

R. L. STEVENS

Large Cent: 1823 UK
 With S. STOW & CO.
 Large Cent: UK

C. STEWART
 New York City, NY



Charles Stewart was first listed as a jeweler at 92 Fulton St. in the 1839 *Manhattan City Directory*. That is the year Ball, Tompkins & Black was formed, and so this worn smooth half cent seems to be a stamp maker's test piece. Stewart continued to be listed as a jeweler until 1850 in *New York City Directories* (Michael McAllister).

C. STEWART - N. Y. with BALL TOMPKINS / & BLACK and Six Pseudo-Hallmarks
 Half Cent: UK

C. J. STEWART
 Baltimore, MD

Columbus J. Stewart was first listed in the 1853 *Baltimore Directory* (Robert Merchant). He was a brass founder, bell hanger and locksmith at this address from at least 1853 to 1857.

C. J. STEWART
 Large Cent: UK

C. J. STEWART / 3 WATER ST.
 Large Cent: UK

J. STEWART



The issuer may have been James Stewart, a machinist listed in the 1856 and 1866 *Boston Directories* (Michael McAllister). That is because of "1860" and the fact Nutt was a Boston machinist (see that listing)."

J. STEWART
 Large Cent: 1822

With J. L. NUTT and C. CALLAGHAN and 1860
 Large Cent: 1851



THOMAS J. STEWART
 Bangor, ME

Thomas J. Stewart made a wide variety of products beginning in 1850. He also shipped quantities of box shooks to the Mediterranean, where they were used for packing fruit. *The Leading Businessmen of Bangor, Rockland, and Vicinity* (Boston, 1888: 88) noted:

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Ships, Freights, Lumber, Ice, Orange, Lemon, Raisin and Onion Box Shooks for Export. Cement Barrel Staves and Heads, Spool Timber, etc. If there is a house in this city distinguished above the remainder for the enterprise and activity manifested in its business methods, it is certainly that of T. J. Stewart & Co., whose offices are located on Exchange St., for the articles

dealt in by this concern are as various almost as the productions of the State, and the total amount of business done is... immense... Sixteen mills are run by them to supply their trade, and vast as their facilities are, they are fully required to meet the demand.

Stewart lived until 1890, and the February 7th issue of the *Industrial Journal* of that year reported on the death,

... last evening of Capt. Thomas J. Stewart, senior member of the widely known firm of T. J. Stewart & Co., commission merchants and ship brokers, this city... one who has long been prominently identified with the business interests of the Penobscot Valley. Of the four sons... Harry D. is in business in Oldtown, being a member of the firm of Jordan & Stewart, manufacturers of box shooks, heading and staves.

We know by whom and why Stewart's initials were countermarked on coins. "T. J. S." was stamped by Benjamin Parker, a Bangor metal worker. Walter Gould knew Parker as a child, and saw Parker countermark such coins. Gould's recollections about the two Bangor merchants were recorded in *The Numismatist* sixty years later (see Parker's listing for more information).

My first knowledge of Mr. B. Parker, commonly known as Ben Parker, was about 1862, when his place of business was an old wooden building for brass foundry and metal working at No. 3 Columbia street, Bangor... It was his custom to countermark coins with his name (B. Parker) for his customers... I remember Mr. Thos. J. Stewart, the biggest manufacturer and exporter of birch bark shooks to the Mediterranean for oranges and lemons, calling for some stencils to mark the shooks, often taking from his pocket an old cent and asking Mr. Parker to stamp his initials (T. J. S.) on it, which Ben always did without charge. Years afterwards one of these "T. J. S." cents came into my hands with others... Previous to 1869 I worked in a fruit store, and used to examine the boxes from Palermo and Messina for the "T.J.S." shook mark, and often found it, that was made in Bangor and returned from Italy or Sicily in box form filled with fruit.

T. J. STEWART & CO.,
Commission Merchants
 — AND —
SHIP BROKERS.

Lumber, Orange, Lemon, Raisin and Onion BOX SHOOKS FOR EXPORT, Cement Barrel Heads and Staves, Spool Timber, &c. Shooks for Oil Cases, Fish, Cranberry and other Boxes. ICE PACKED FOR ANY VOYAGE A SPECIALTY. Importers of Turks Island Salt by the Cargo, —same delivered to any port in United States to order. EXCELSIOR (Coarse and Fine) Exchange St., cor. Washington, Bangor, Maine.

This advertisement appeared in the 1887 *Maine Register*.

T. J. STEWART & CO.,
FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS

In Ships' Freights; Lumber, Oranges, Lemon, and Onion Box Shooks, for Export; Cement, Barrel Staves and Heads, Spool Timber, Excelsior, etc. Shook for Oil Cases, Fish, Cranberry, and other Boxes. Ice packed for any voyage a specialty. Turks Island, Curacao, and Bonaire Salt by the Cargo, for Provisions and Fishing Trades. BANGOR, ME.

T. J. S.
 Large Cent: 1839 1852
 Two Cents: 1864

T. J. STEWART
 Large Cent: UK

STIBBS COUNTERMARKS

Given the dates of these coins, they were stamped c. 1840. At that time there were only a few Stibbs listed in the US Census, but by 1850 there were numerous Stibbs living in the North, particularly in Ohio. So it is not certain that all these pieces are from Georgia, particularly since large cents did not circulate much in the South.

Henry. Stibbs and his relatives were listed in Censuses as blacksmiths and metal workers in the Savannah area (Robert Merchant). "H. STIBBS" is moderately crude, blacksmith style. Lovell & Stibbs was mentioned in the *Savannah Daily Georgian* in 1838, but it is not known what it sold. Three decades later, Henry L. Stibbs of Savannah received two patents in 1867, one for a Temporary Rudder, the other for an Apparatus for Removing Water from the Holds of Vessels.

STIBBS

Large Cent: UK
Dime: 1840
Quarter: 1841



H. STIBBS

Large Cent: 1820 1827 1838

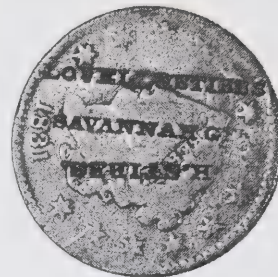
H. STIBBS / SAVANNAH, GEO.

Large Cent: UK
Half Dollar: 1841



H. STIBBS / SAVANNAH, GEO. and LOVELL & STIBBS

Large Cent: 1831



F. E. STICKEL Hyde Park, NY

This person's name appears as both "Stickel" and "Stickle" in otherwise similar stamps. The 1880 Census listed E. Frank Stickel in Hyde Park (Hank Thoele). Since the only other countermark of the horseshoe sort was issued by D. Wigg – also of Hyde Park and a blacksmith – Stickel probably was a blacksmith there as well.

F. E. STICKEL

Large Cent: 1839 1850 1852

F. E. STICKEL / Horseshoe

Large Cent: 1833 1836 1851 185X
Talbot, Allum and Lee Cent: 1794

F. E. STICKLE / Horseshoe

Large Cent: 1837

STICKLER New York City, NY

John Stickler was the partner of William Gale in Gale and Sticker at 29 Liberty St. and 104 Broadway from 1821 to 1823. "STICKLER" was half of the partner's two stamp hallmark. Gale continued in business until 1856 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online), but what happened to Stickler after the partnership ended is not known. He apparently did not remain in the silversmithing trade since no objects are known with only his hallmark. A person of that name, however, was listed as a grocer in the 1827 *New-York Register and City Directory*.



STICKLER

Large Cent: 1810 1817 (3) 1819 (2) 1822 1825 1826 1827 1828 UK
(2)

Quarter: 1818

Mexican Half Real: 1823 (Iturbide)



A. W. STICKNEY

A. & A. W. Stickney were listed as blacksmiths in Enfield Center, NH, in the 1871 and 1872 *New-Hampshire Register and Farmers' Almanacs*. The 1870 Census indicates A. W. had been born c. 1848. He is a possible issuer, but no examples have been illustrated to see if this is a blacksmith-style stamp.

A. W. STICKNEY

Large Cent: 1816 1826 1827 1851

**STILEMAN
Philadelphia, PA**

Three Philadelphia Stilemans received patents for various innovations in the 1860s and 1870s. Any of them could have been the issuer.

STILEMAN / PHILADA

Rev: PHILADA / CAST STEEL

UK LARGE CENT

H. STIGERS**H. STIGERS**

Large Cent: 1803 1831

W. C. STILES**W. C. STILES**

Two Cents: 1864

W. C. STILES / Three Odd Fellows Rings / F T L

Two Cents: 1869

STILLMAN**STILLMAN / PATENT**

Canadian Bouquet Sou (Br-691)

E. STILLMAN

"E. STILLMAN" has caused great consternation. At first it was assigned to an obscure silversmith. Then it was identified as the stamp on the lockplates of Etahn Stillman's 1808 model muskets. He was a late 18th and early 19th century gunsmith who held government contracts for muskets, but photos show his lockplate stamp is curved – not straight (Flayderman 1990: 425, Satterlee and Gluckman 1945: 156). Ethan Stillman moved to Brookfield, NY, and it is possible this straight stamp was used on guns or other metal items he made there. But so far no example of a straight stamp on any product has been traced, and there were a number of other people of this name who could have used such a stamp. The coin with the 1810 stamp has not been illustrated; it could be his, the work of another Stillman gunsmith, or by someone else having the same last name. A different "E. STILLMAN" stamp is known on an 1864 small cent.

STILLMAN / U. S. / 1810

Large Cent

E. STILLMAN

Large Cent: 1803 1820 1823 1835 UK

One Real: 1789

Two Reales: 1755

**G. J. STIVERS
Shelbyville, KY**

The likely issuer was Dr. Gideon J. Stivers, a dentist in Shelbyville, KY, who was born c. 1838 according to Census records. He published "Mal-Development of the Teeth" in the 1861 *Dental Cosmos*. By the 1880

Census he had moved fifteen miles to Louisville, where his practice was listed in *Louisville Directories* at 550 5th St. He was the target of a large malpractice suit and died in 1899. During the Civil War he had been a 2nd lieutenant in the 9th Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and after he died his wife sued the US government to receive a pension. The Descendants of William Stivers website indicates he was the only Stivers with these initials, and no other obvious candidate has been located. This stamp might originally have been intended to mark his dentures?

G. J. STIVERS

Large Cent: 1846

Nickel: UK

Dime: 1839 1852 1854 1876 1877

Quarter: 1842 1853 1876 (4) 1877

Half Dollar: 1854 1858 1875 1876

Silver Dollar: 1879

Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1874

**STODDARD**

This firm is still in business. According to its website, it was founded in 1800, made cutlery, writing instruments, and fishing gear. "Shear" indicates high quality steel.

STODDARD / SHEAR

Large Cent: 1844

**G. STODDARD
Galena, IL**

The Galena Public Library told the writer that Gideon Stoddard was a ship carpenter and steam boat captain. Indeed, he was listed as a "river captain" in West Galena in *The History of Jo Davies County* (1878: 653), and at that time any boat that could navigate the Mississippi could still come up the Fever River to Galena as the Fever had not yet silted. Stoddard was a sergeant with the 12th Illinois Infantry during the Civil War, and the Feb. 16, 1864, *Galena Daily Gazette* noted he was a candidate for city council on the Union Ticket.

GALENA / G. STODDARD

Dime: 1876

Half Dollar: 1876 1877

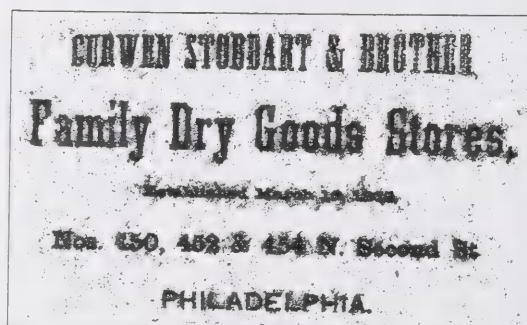
W. H. STODDARD**W. H. STODDARD**

Canadian Token (2)



STODDART'S FAMILY DRY GOODS Philadelphia, PA

In *Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the Olden Times*, John Watson noted that in the 1810s, John Stoddart was one of the most solid men of the city (1899 Vol 3: 350-351). Among other things, he was a real estate developer who built the town of Stoddartville, but his speculation caught up with him and he had to pay his creditors half a million dollars to cover his debts. He had thirteen children. Among them, Curwen and Joseph operated three adjoining dry goods stores on N. 2nd St. Their Family Dry Goods Stores celebrated its fortieth anniversary in March of 1872. At that time it published a reprint of Audsley's *Color in Dress: A Manual for Ladies* dedicated to "Our Lady Friends." It noted Curwen Stoddart & Brother sold "Dry Goods, Rich Black Silks, Seasonable Dress Goods, Furnishing Goods, Men and Boys' Ware, Embroideries and Laces, Hosiery and Gloves." The covers of the book were royal blue, embossed in gold. This is the book's back cover and the address is now 450, 452 and 454 N. 2nd, indicating the street had been renumbered.



STODDART'S / FAMILY DRY GOODS / STORES / 278. 280 & 282 / NTH
2ND ST / PHILA

Two Reales: 1756 1786 1791
Mexican Two Reales: 1826 UK (2)

STODDER & FROBISHER Boston, MA

Johnathan Stodder and Benjamin Frobisher were silversmithing partners in Boston from 1816 to 1825 (*Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts*, online),

STODDER & FROBISHER
Large Cent: 1819

STOEHR'S LAGER BIER Bridgeport, CT

Christian Stoehr was a brewer who ran two saloons and billiard parlors in Bridgeport from 1878 to 1883.

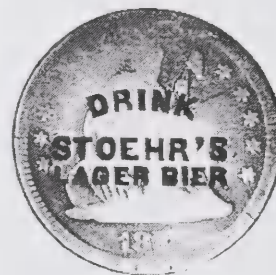
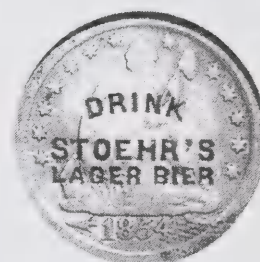
CHR. STOEHR,
Wine and Lager Beer Saloon,
BOTTLER,
Pool and Billiard Parlors.
FAIRFIELD AV. AND 180 CANNON ST. AND 74 AND 74 CANNON ST.,
Near new Post Office.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

An article in the May 28, 1883, *New York Times* reported on his suicide.

Coroner Lea yesterday took charge of the body of Christian Stoehr, the Bridgeport brewer who committed suicide Saturday by shooting himself in the head at a hotel in Stapleton. Business troubles is supposed to have caused the man to commit the act. Stoehr was formerly Superintendent of Bachman's brewery at Clinton. He *left Staten Island to establish a brewery in Bridgeport on his own account.

DRINK / STOEHR'S / LAGER BIER

Quarter: 1853 1854 1856 1876 1877 UK (2)
Half Dollar: 1861
British Shilling: 1844



Additional Temperance Stamp

At least one of his countermarked coins has a large "DON'T" that was added by those who opposed drinking alcohol.

DON'T / DRINK / STOEHR'S / LAGER BIER
Quarter: 1875

STOLLENWERCK New York City, NY

One possible issuer was P. M. Stollenwerck (Stollenwork), who worked as a silversmith and clock maker in Philadelphia in the early 1800s. He then moved to New York City and worked there in the 1810s and 1820s (Drepperd 1947: 278, Kovel 1989: 356). All the other possible issuers are from New York City, including Francis Stollenwerck,

and the firms of Stollenwerck & Co., Stollenwerck & Brothers, and Stollenwerck & Nephew.

STOLLENWERCK
Half Cent: 1804

A. K. STOLTZ'S SEGAR STORE
Philadelphia, PA

Adam Stoltz was listed as a tobacconist at SE 3rd and Buttonwood in the 1855 *Philadelphia Directory*. This advertisement appeared in the 1874 *Delaware State Directory and Gazetteer*. He selected only unusual silver coins to countermark in the early 1870s.



H. E. STONE
Lynn, MA

Herman E. Stone was born c. 1858. The 1880 Census and 1890 *Lynn Directory* noted that he was a machinist (Michael McAllister).

H. E. STONE / LYNN
Large Cent: UK
Small Cent: 1866

H. G. STONE
New York City, NY

Hubbard Goldsmith Stone was a New York City silversmith from 1835 to 1849 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). His hallmark has been noted on spoons (Robert Stark, "Countermarks on Early US Dollars," *John Reich Journal* 1993 (Oct): 27-39).

H. G. STONE
Large Cent: 1840
Silver Dollar: 1803

J. STONE

J. STONE
Large Cent: 1820 1835 UK

J. O. STONE

J. O. STONE
Large Cent: 1818 1852
Canadian Large Cent: 1859

STONE & BALL
Syracuse, NY

Seymour H. Stone and Calvin S. Ball, Jr. sold silverware and jewelry, repaired clocks and watches, and had a contract with the Syracuse School Board to keep its clocks in working order (Albert D. Soeffing, "More on the Stone and Ball Counterstamps," *TAMS Journal* 1990: 165-166). Their countermarked coins are among the best known US issues. They were partners from 1853 to 1869, and after the partnership ended, Ball ran the business until 1903, when it was sold to Stetson and Crouse. (Ball also struck his own countermarked coins). This advertisement appeared in the 1854 *Syracuse Evening Chronicle*.

A. K. STOLTZ'S / SEGAR STORE / PHILADA

One Real: UK (Pillar Type)
Two Reales: 1779 1782 1789
British Halfcrown: 1834
British Shilling: 1865
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1872
Mexican Two Reales: 1843
Mexican Fifty Centavos: 1871

- EX BRUNK / NOW
IN MY COLL

Watches and Jewelry.
STONE & BALL,
 NO. 1 EAST GENESEE STREET,
 Opposite (North) the Syracuse House.

AGAIN OFFER the greatest inducements in the way of **SAVINGS** to all purchasers of **WATCHES AND JEWELRY**, ever before known in this vicinity.

We have a large stock of **GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES**, **CHAINS**, **LOCKETS**, **RINGS**, **PLATE**, **PLATED WARE**, and in fact, a full assortment of everything in the **Jewelry** line, which will be sold at prices to suit customers. Our stock of

PURE SILVER WARE, is always full; it has stood the test for years,—sold at the **LOWEST CASH PRICES**—Engraved in any style desired. Money can be made by calling on us before purchasing.

Personal attention given to **Watch Repairing** in general. Our reputation is a sufficient recommendation. **Watches** Galvanized in a superior manner.

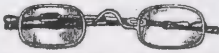
S. H. STONE,
C. S. BALL, JR.

Three years later, in 1857 they had an advertisement that featured their spectacles in *Reminiscences of Syracuse*, which reprinted materials published by Timothy C. Cheney in the 1824 *Syracuse Daily Standard*.

STONE & BALL,
 DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
Silver Ware, Plated Tea-Sets,
CAKE BASKETS, FANCY GOODS,
FINE POCKET CUTLERY, &c.
No. 1, East Genesee Street, opposite, (North) the Syracuse House,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Personal Attention given to **Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing.**

THE GROUND PERISCOPIC



In calling the attention of the public, again, to our **GROUND PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES**, we do it with the utmost confidence, relying them to be superior to all other glasses in use, and we have the opinions of celebrated opticians, pronouncing them to be the **ONLY SURE TABLE**, which should be used. The glass being ground the same form as the eye, the object strikes the vision in direct line, doing less injury, being much easier, and avoiding that indistinct appearance which is common in all other glasses. No person reading or wishing to preserve their eyes should use any other article.

NOTE—We have them set in all silver frames, in prices from \$1.50 to \$2.50, and every glass warranted perfect. Fine gold frames from \$4 to \$15, including a fine metal pair.

All persons who are compelled to use spectacles, are earnestly invited to call and give us a trial.

STONE & BALL

An advertisement in the Aug. 20, 1859, *Central City Courier* noted they had moved to a "large and elegant store" at 14 S. Salina St. Decades later, a reporter from the *Syracuse Herald* interviewed Ball and published an article on Stone & Ball's countermarked coins on June 27, 1897. The article confirmed the coins were stamped in 1853 and 1854, but some errors crept into Ball's recounting after forty-five years time had passed. Rather than all the firm's countermarks being on quarters, less than half of them are known on that denomination.

**QUARTERS RETURN
 HOW COINS SENT FROM SYRACUSE
 HAVE TRAVELED.
 NOW COME BACK LIKE THE CAT
 SOME HAVE KNOCKED ABOUT NEARLY
 FORTY-FIVE YEARS.**

One of the Oldest Business Men of the City
 Tells How He and His Partner
 Adopted a Novel Advertising Scheme.

There are many novel schemes for advertising, but few efforts are rewarded by direct results that can be traced through nearly half a century. In 1853 two young men, Calvin S. Ball and S. H. Stone, began business as jewelers in the old

savings bank building. They succeeded the firm of Norton & Hotchkiss. During the first year of their partnership the young merchants conceived the original idea of perpetuating their name by stamping it upon the coin of the realm. Accordingly every quarter that came into their possession was stamped with the inscription:

STONE & BALL,
SYRACUSE,
N.Y.

This coin with its inscribed substitute for "In God We Trust" was then replaced in the cash drawer and paid out again to customers.

None but 25-cent pieces were stamped and the work was all done during the first two years of the partnership; but for forty-four years these quarters have been heard from in many unique and unexpected ways.

Immediately upon the breaking out of the war most of them disappeared and it is the opinion of Mr. Ball that they were hidden away down South; and not until about 1880 did they begin to make their reappearance. He now has about \$10 worth of stamped quarters that have been returned to him by both acquaintances and strangers from all parts of the country. A great many letters are also received, all of which he answers and supplies whatever information is asked.

"We used to send money," said he, "in return for the quarters, but so many swindlers got into it that we had to stop. I have reason to think that one fellow wrote us four different times requesting us to send money in exchange for his quarter. Each time he used a different name and the letter was sent from a different place. We sent the money several times, but never got the quarter.

Often I meet people in the St. who hand me one of our old coins. It is easy for people to find us, as I believe that I am the only merchant, excepting perhaps S. I. Ormsbee, who is still carrying on the book and paper business, who has continued in the same business in this city during the forty-four years without change."

The Letters Still Come

Extracts from a few of the letters which have come directed to Stone & Ball will show the variety.

From Los Angeles, Cal., a wholesale grocer writes: "I have a silver 1854 25-cent piece stamped with your name and address. It has been carried quite a long time by a man who has traveled the world over and it is for sale as he needs money. Do you want it? How much can you give him for it?"

A merchant in Waterloo, Wis., wrote: "I have in my possession a 25-cent piece dated 1853 with your business stamp. Please let me know what business you are in and when you stamped the coin. I am a collector of coins and relics."

A Harrison, Ark., man wrote: "I have in my possession a 25-cent piece that has your name and address on it. Would you be kind enough to let me know when you put it there, if you know? The piece is so old and worn that the date is gone, although your name and address are still plain."

As recently as the 9th of the present month the following came from a damask manufacturer of Frankfort, Pa.: "While looking over some change I found a quarter of a dollar with your name on it. I thought you would like to have it returned. If so, let me know."

Stone & Ball countermarked coins using stamps meant to mark metal goods purchased from wholesalers and sold in their shop, and many examples silverware with their "backstamp" have appeared in Internet auctions. There are four to five times as many specimens of the simple incuse than the relief stamp. The third type of countermark was made using an incuse "STONE & BALL" stamp and a separate, incuse city name. This means the spacing between "STONE & BALL" and "SYRACUSE

/ N. Y." differs among specimens. The incuse counterstamp often is poorly struck on its right side, making the last two letters of Ball's name difficult to read. This is because the last "L" of "BALL" in the stamp quickly broke, while the next to last "L" broke later.

STONE & BALL (Incuse)

Large Cent: 1802 1807 1826 1838 1841 (2) 1842 1843 1845 1848 1852 (2) 1853 (3)
 Half Dime: 1839
 Dime: 1827 1842 1845 1853 (3) 1854
 Quarter: 1821 1825 1836 1839 1853 (11) 1854 (5)
 Half Dollar: 1853 1854 (3)
 Quarter Eagle (\$2.50 Gold): 1854
 Two Reales: 1757 1777 1784 1786 1795 UK
 Irish Halfpenny: 1822

STONE & BALL (Relief)

Included above

STONE & BALL / SYRACUSE / N. Y.

Connecticut Cent: 1787
 Large Cent: 1831 1838 1841 1849
 Dime: 1854 (2) 1855
 Quarter: 1821 1824 1825 (2) 1853 (11) 1854 (10) 1855 (4) UK (3)
 Half Dollar: 1853 (2) 1854
 One Real: 1782
 Two Reales: 1777 1781 1782 1794 1800 1813 UK
 Mexican One Real: 1821
 Mexican Two Reales: 1816
 British Halfpenny Token: UK
 Canadian Token

STONE MOUNTAIN HALF DOLLARS

The most controversial US commemorate coin was minted to help fund a monument to the Confederacy on Georgia's Stone Mountain, which is located east of Atlanta. Northerners had hoped that the Compromise of 1877 and the withdrawal of the last of the Federal troops at the end of Reconstruction would result in reformed Southern political and social systems where Whites would embrace Blacks as equals. That did not happen. In 1915 the Ku Klux Klan was reorganized in a meeting at Stone Mountain, and the owners of the land granted the Klan the perpetual right to hold meetings there.

In the same year an association was created to construct the manument. Gutzon Borglum, who later created Mount Rushmore, was hired as its sculpture. Constructive was delayed until 1923, and by then it was obvious to the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Association that the cost of the endeavor would be huge. As a way to raise money, the Association decided to take advantage of the fad of minting commemorative half dollars, and appealed to Congress to mint one for Stone Mountain. From the beginning of the project, Borglum had been worried that those involved in fund raising would steal everything they touched, and he repeatedly pressed for an accounting of Association funds. As it turned out, Borglum's fears were justified, but an audit was not conducted until most of the money had disappeared!

When Congressional legislation was drafted in 1923 for a Stone Mountain commemorative coin the project was highly controversial. To sooth Northern sentiments, the bill was modified so the half dollar would also commemorate President Warren B. Harding. The revised bill passed in March of 1924, and up to five million coins were authorized. The Association now asked Borglum to design the Half Dollar as well as continue his work on the monument. Borglum's initial designs were rejected by the US Mint as awkward and cluttered. The design finally approved by the Mint dropped all reference to President Harding, and only memorialized "The Valor of the Soldier of the South."

As it turned out, Borglum's innovative carving techniques for the monument were a failure. Eventually he was fired by the Association, which by then was having grave financial problems. In retaliation, Borglum destroyed his models for the monument, and the Association

had him arrested. Those acts greatly angered even the Atlanta chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the national UDC did not continual its support for the project.

Roughly 2.3 million coins were struck in 1925, and were to be sold for \$1.00 each. As William D. Hyder and Ray W. Colbert noted ("The Selling of the Stone Mountain Half Dollar," *Numismatist* 1985: 466-484, page 466), "The shenanigans associated with the issuance of half dollars are legendary in numismatics, but none is more mysterious than the variety of schemes devised to sell the Stone Mountain half dollar." The "Harvest Campaign" was conceived to get the support of Southern governors. Each of the Confederate states, the District of Columbia, and Oklahoma – which had been a Confederate territory – was allocated a quota of coins based on its "white population and bank deposits."

A political cartoon of the day (Hyder and Colbert 1985: 472) showed Uncle Sam offering his hand in friendship to a Southern gentleman in hopes of reciprocation, but the captain read, "Will the South accept his offer or pass it by?" It passed it by. Lynchings were common in the South, the Ku Klux Klan was a feared political force, and only a few decades earlier the US Army worried about the potential of Southern terrorism! The Army was afraid Southerners would conduct terrorist attacks against its troop trains as the United States mobilized soldiers in Florida in preparation to invade Cuba during the Spanish-American War. In fact, a train carrying Rough Riders was derailed in Tupelo, Mississippi, killing several of them and injuring their commander, but that derailment may have been accidental.

In any event, the Association needed a great deal of money to continue its operations, and the half dollars were not selling well. So the Association began countermarking coins to indicate locations in Southern states and had them auctioned locally. A letter from the executive secretary in charge of auctioning coins in South Carolina reported their price varied from \$10 to \$110, with \$23 being the average. He also noted a coin had sold for \$1,330 in Bradenton, Florida, and suggested that be mentioned as part of the sales pitch before each subsequent auction (Radford Stearns, "Georgia's Stone Mountain," *Numismatist* 1977: 2237-48, 2461-73, pages 2245-6). In the early 1930s, C. H. Orr wrote a letter to the editor of *The Numismatist* (1932: 455) that recounted his experiences.

I was local chairman selling the coins in Honey Grove, Texas, and I had the coin stamped "No. 143," the number of my district, and "Texas" also stamped. These special coins were sold to the highest bidders, and brought as much as \$262 each in one town. There was only one of each particular stamp and I suppose Tennessee did the same thing as the Texas State Committee.

Hyder and Colbert (1985) cite a 1926 Harvest Campaign brochure which notes four classes of coins could be purchased. The first and most commonly seen are pieces dedicated to municipalities. Most of these have state abbreviations and locality numbers. They came with a certificate, and the educated guess is that groups of half dollars would be countermarked for each state by the national distribution authority. These were stamped with successive numbers and shipped to the states. What town got what number was just a matter of chance.

Adna Wilde's grandfather was the son of a Confederate general, and he was appointed by the Governor of Mississippi to distribute Stone Mountain Half Dollars in Warren County. His diary entry for June 6, 1925, noted, "We auctioned off to the highest bidder at Opera House tonight, a numbered Stone Mountain Coin (No. 609) and Mr. R. Weil becomes purchaser (for) \$30.00." ("Counterstamped Stone Mountain Half Dollars: Where Are They Today?" *Numismatist* 1987: 1633-1643, page 1635).

The second class consists of United Daughters of Confederacy pieces. These are stamped "U. D. C.", a chapter number, and a state abbreviation. That is sufficient information to allow such pieces to be identified precisely by searching the Internet for chapter numbers. Third are Sons of Confederate Veteran pieces. So far none of them has been

identified, probably because they are not countermarked coins, but were special in another way.

Finally there are pieces that honor student excellence. The "G. L." and "S. L." countermarked half dollars apparently are of this sort. An educated guess is these abbreviations mean "gold laureate" (valedictorian – first in class) and "silver laureate" (salidictorian – second in class). What does this suggest? Perhaps the coins were only used in a single year, and were initially intended to be presented to the top two graduates of a state's schools. Both the "G. L. 27" and "S. L. 27" pieces of Oklahoma are known, which may mean they were not awarded.

Wilde reported such coins often have loops or bezels, and one of the "G.L." coins came with a gold bezel. An auction listing for "VA. U.D.C. 1482" noted it had been forcefully removed from a "frame," apparently a bezel, which left gouges in the reeding at 12:00. That piece probably had been mounted to be worn as a brooch or on a neck chain.

Eventually the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Association had to return a million coins to the Mint for melting as they could not be sold, no matter how much hype. Most of the money from selling the Stone Mountain Half Dollars disappeared! The financial accounts were not so much cooked as not kept. A generous interpretation is there was a 66 percent overhead cost in selling the half dollars, but as a 1928 audit reported, "The records of the Association have not been maintained in such a manner as to permit of accurate ascertainment..." (quoted in Hyder and Colbert 1985: 481).



OKLA and 22 S L Countermarks

After Borglum was fired, Augustus Lukeman was hired. He redesigned the monument, but could not get much work done by March 20, 1928, which was when the massive monument was supposed to have been completed! According to the agreement with the owners of Stone Mountain, the Association's failure to complete the project by that time resulted in ownership of the land being returned to the Venable family, which had donated it for construction. Since the mountain had considerable value for mining granite, the Venables reclaimed the land in 1928. In 1958 the state of Georgia authorized the purchase of the mountain as a state park, but work on the monument was not resumed until 1963. Its completion in 1970 was funded by the state of Georgia.

What is particularly odd about these countermarked half dollars is the stamps are not placed systematically on the coins and state abbreviations sometimes are stamped over each other. Most stamps appear in one of four places on the coin's reverse so as not to desecrate Jackson and Lee.

1. In the upper field to the left of the eagle.
2. In the lower field to the left of the eagle.
3. On the rock on which the eagle stands.
4. At the edge between the eagle's left wing and the bottom legend.

The countermarks are not always aligned at the same angle, and the countermarks sometimes appear on both sides of the same coin! In other words, the stamping was sloppy and poorly done. It reflected the lack of professionalism of those who ran the Harvest Campaign, whose goal was to loot as much money as possible from the Memorial Association.

Countermarks Indicating Geographical Locations

ALA.	Alabama
ARK.	Arkansas
D. C.	District of Columbia
FLA.	Florida
GA.	Georgia
KY.	Kentucky
LA.	Louisiana
MISS	Mississippi
N	Nashville
N. CAR.	North Carolina
OKLA	Oklahoma
S. C.	South Carolina
TENN.	Tennessee
TEXAS	Texas
VA.	Virginia

Miscellaneous Countermarks

A	Unknown
K	Unknown
T	Unknown
U. C. D.	United Daughters of the Confederacy
G. L.	May mean Gold Laureate Academic Prize
S. L.	May mean Silver Laureate Academia Prize



G. STORER

G. STORER
Large Cent: 1851 UK

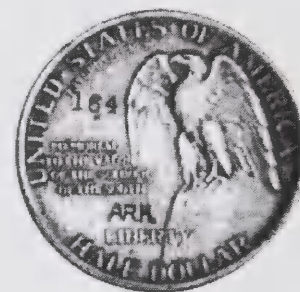
J. P. STORER
Brunswick, ME

Joshua P. Storer began making ship-joiners' and spare-makers' tools in 1854, and by 1856 also was making wooden planes (G. A. and H. W. Wheeler, *History of Brunswick, Topsham and Harpswell* 1878: 574). The Aug. 2, 1856, *Scientific American* published this short notice. "J. P. Storer, of Brunswick, Maine, wishes to purchase a mill for grinding bones for manure." In 1869, he and three other town manufacturers constructed a large mill for their operations. He was in business until 1871 and this stamp appears on his planes (Pollak 1994: 362).

J. P. STORER / BRUNSWICK, ME.
Large Cent: 1836

J. J. STORR

J. J. STORR
Canadian Large Cent: 1859



US Small Cent: 1863

F. STORRS Chaplin, CT

Frederick Storrs was born in 1764 and at first taught school in Newburgh, NY. In his spare time he learned watch repairing and silversmithing. Storrs moved to Chaplin, CT, in 1820, where he practiced those trades for the rest of his life. Storrs held a number of town offices and died in 1854 (Charles Storrs, *Storrs Family: Genealogical and Other Memoranda* 1886: 412; Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online; Gary Potter).

F. STORRS
Large Cent: 1819

N. STORRS Northampton, MA

Nathan Storrs was born in 1768, and sometime before 1791 was apprenticed in silversmithing to Jacob Sargeant in Springfield, MA. He worked briefly in New York City and advertised in the July 6, 1791, *Hampshire Gazette* as "lately of New York." He was a partner of Jedediah Baldwin, but that association was dissolved in 1794 when Cook moved to New Hampshire. By 1827, Storrs was the partner of Benjamin Cook in Storrs & Cook – see below. Storrs also made surveyors' compasses, clocks and watches. He retired in 1833 because of poor health and died in 1839 (Virtual Museum of Surveying, online; Belden 1980: 397).

N. STORRS
Large Cent: UK

STORRS & COOK Northampton, MA

The partners in the firm were Nathan Storrs (1768-1839) and Benjamin Cook (1803-1885). They were silversmiths in Northampton and in Amherst between 1827 and 1833 (Kovel 1989: 358). Cook – see above – then retired because of ill health, and he died in 1839.

STORRS & COOK
Large Cent: 1800

W. B. STOTT



W. D. Stott was a well traveled blacksmith, who was listed in the 1874 *New Hampshire Register and Farmers' Almanac* in Salem, NH. During his career he also worked in Alton, NH, Methuen, MA, Lawrence, MA, and by 1900 was a horseshoer in Chelsea, Maine (Michael McAllister). Given the dates of these coins, they probably were issued when he was living in Massachusetts.

W. B. STOTT
Large Cent: 1818 1833 1834 1847 1854 1855 UK

N. C. STOUT

N. C. STOUT
Large Cent: UK
Silver Dollar: 1870

STOUTENBURGH

STOUTENBURGH
Large Cent: 1806

STOW

STOW
Large Cent: 1802

P. STOW

P. STOW
Large Cent: 1801

S. STOW & CO. Plantsville and Southington, CT

In the 1830s, Solomon Stow was a clock maker and cabinet maker. By 1847 he was a partner with his sons Enos and Hial Grannis making tinsmith tools. In 1849 this partnership became S. Stow & Sons. Its listing in the 1851 *Southington Directory* was "S. Stow & Co., Tinmen." In that year it received a gold medal from the American Institute for the best set of tinman's machines. In 1852 it became S. Stow Manufacturing Co. In 1870 it merged with Peck, Smith and Co. and Roys and Wilcox, which also countermarked coins (Shirley Spaulding DeVoe, *Tinsmiths of Connecticut, Middletown*, 1968: 55).

STOW
Large Cent: 1818 1822 1838

S. STOW & CO.
Large Cent: 1841 1848 UK
French Five Centimes: 1841
With R. L. STEVENS
Large Cent: UK

S. STOW & CO. / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1849

A. STOWELL & CO. Boston, MA

This is the backstamp of a Boston jewelry store (Michael McAllister), Alexander Stowell began working as a jeweler in 1850. He founded this company in 1865, which is the date of the only known coin. It was located at 24 Water St. and remained in business until c. 1920 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online).

A. STOWELL & CO.
Two Cents: 1865

C. A. STRANGE Bangor, Maine?

This stamp has caused considerably consternation. The countermark is mentioned in the recollections of Walter Gould – see below – and one example appears on a large cent with J. W. Strange's stamp.

There were two possible issuers. Clarence A. Strange was a son of J. W. Strange. According to the 1870 Census, Clarence had been born in 1858 and was then living in Penobscot, RI. No directory listings have been traced for him, but he received a degree in mechanical engineering from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1874 and was commissioned an assistant engineer in the US Navy in 1875 (*WPI Annual Catalogs*, which listed its graduates; *Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the US Vol 20*).

The other possible issuer was Charles A. Strange, who was born c. 1840 according to the 1850 Census. The 1878 *Taunton, Massachusetts Directory* listed him as a "shovel grinder," and Taunton is the city where both F. R. Strange and J. W. Strange eventually lived (see below). Charles A. Strange might have had this stamp made by F. W. or J. W., which would explain the similar style of the stamps. The 1864 small cent, however, also is stamped with an anchor.

C. A. STRANGE
Large Cent: 1802 1803 1805 1831 1837 1842 1843 1846 1851 1856
Two Cents: 1864 (2) 1865 (2)

Small Cent: 1857 1858 1859 1861 1863 (2) 1864 (2)
 Nickel: 1866 1868 UK
 With D. W. HARRIMAN
 Large Cent: 1853
 With J. W. STRANGE
 Large Cent: 1834
 With J. W. STRANGE and W. C. WEBBER
 Large Cent: 1818
 With W. C. WEBBER
 Nickel: 1866

F. R. STRANGE
Bangor, ME

The 1903 *Taunton, Massachusetts Directory* listed Frederick R. Strange as a steel letter cutter in J. W. Strange & Son. And a key check for the American Temperance House of Worcester has a reverse stamp that reads "J. W. Strange / Letter Cutter / Taunton." The 1850 Census noted both F. R. and J. W. were residents of Bangor, and F. R. had been born c. 1846. The 1870 Census listed both still in Bangor, which is where these pieces probably were stamped (Michael McAllister). The curved ribbon stamp is particularly well executed, while the stamp on the 1857 small cent is microscopic.

F. R. STRANGE
 Large Cent: UK
 Small Cent: 1857 1859 1865
 Two Cents: 1864

F. R. STRANGE on Ribbon
 Small Cent: 1865

J. W. STRANGE
Bangor, ME

Joseph W. Strange was listed in the 1852 *New England Business Directory* as a "die sinker and letter cutter." At one time he was located near Franklin Bridge and also made light machinery. The 1850 Census noted he had been born c. 1819. The 1859 *Directory of the City of Bangor* listed him as a diesinker on Columbia. The 1882 *Directory* listed him as a machinist. From the 1850s to the 1870s he received a number of patents for small mechanical devices.

Frank Duffield was *The Numismatist* editor in the early 20th century, and began publishing a series on countermarked coins in 1919 (reprinted in Gregory G. Brunk, *World Countermarks on Medieval and Modern Coins*, 1976: 27-136). Duffield received a letter from a reader who had been a child in Bangor during the Civil War (see the Thomas J. Stewart listing for the rest of the letter). In it, Walter Gould commented about J. W. Strange:

Another old brass founder, die sinker and steencil maker was J. W. Strange... who I was not well acquainted with, but did visit his shop on Central St., Bangor. I think he made brass candlesticks, and irons, etc. He always had a stock of old brass things in his dusty shop. He countermarked copper cents, and perhaps other coins, and rather artistically, usually in small script letters. I think that he had a son, C. A. or G. A. Strange. I have seen some I think he marked, both with his and his son's name, though I am not sure of the relationship.

His basic "J. W. STRANGE" stamp is known in different sizes, which apparently were meant to mark different products. Among other things, Strange made metal railroad baggage checks. He was listed in the 1882 *Directory of the City of Bangor* as a machinist at 151 Hammond St.

J. W. STRANGE,
Machinist, Die Sinker,
MOULD MA KER,
 —AND—
STEEL LETTER CUTTER,
Bangor, Maine.

J. W. STRANGE
 Large Cent: 1838 1846
 With C. A. STRANGE
 Large Cent: 1834
 With C. A. STRANGE and W. C. WEBBER
 Large Cent: 1818

J. W. STRANGE / STEEL / LETTER / CUTTER / BANGOR, MAINE
 Large Cent: 1826

STRAW

STRAW in Oval
 Quarter: 1860

B. STRAW

B. STRAW
 Large Cent: 1818 1850

J. B. STREATON
Brooklyn, NY

J B STREATON / BROOKLYN
 Large Cent: UK

STRETCHER

STRETCHER
 Half Dollar: 1807

STROHECKER

Only six Stroheckers were listed in the 1820 Census, with four of them living in Pennsylvania.

STROHECKER
 Silver Dollar: 1796 1800

J. H. STRONG

J. H. STRONG
 Large Cent: 1811 1849

L. E. STRONG

Both of the Russian two kopecks with "G. W. FIELDS" also have "L. E. STRONG." So it appears they were associated in some way.

L. E. STRONG
 Large Cent: 1819 1837
 One Real: 1763

L. E. STRONG with G. W. FIELDS
 Real: UK
 Russian Two Kopeks: 1811 1818

C. W. STROUT

The probable issuer was Cyrus W. Strout of Calais, ME (Robert Merchant). He received patents in 1861 for two machines, one for Dovetailing Window Sashes, and the other for Mortising Stiles of Window Blinds.

C. W. STROUT
Large Cent: 1841

E. A. STROV...

E. A. STROV...
Silver Dollar: 1802

G. STUNDEN
Gananoque, Ontario

Only two G. Sundens have been traced. Apparently a father and son, they were listed in the Censuses of 1871, 1881 and 1891 as blacksmiths in Gananoque. The elder was born c. 1815 in England, and was prominent enough to be listed in the 1869 and 1878 *Bradstreet's Report of the Dominion of Canada* (Baker 3006: 866). His son was born in 1844.

G. STUNDEN
Canadian Token
Canadian Large Cent: 1859



S. SUCO

S. SUCO
Half Dollar: 1806

W. M. STUART

W. M. STUART
Large Cent: 1844 1848

F. STUDER

F. STUDER
Two Cents: 1865
Civil War Token (Wallace of Chillicothe, Ohio)

J. SULLIVAN

J. SULLIVAN
Small Cent: 1859
Nickel: 1867 (2) 1868

J. J. SUMMERS

J. J. SUMMERS
Large Cent: 1796

SUMMIT WORKS
Philadelphia, PA

SUMMIT WORKS / PHILA. / J.S.
Small Cent: 1868

G. A. SUNDERLAND
Bourbon

G. A. SUNDERLAND
Large Cent: 1848

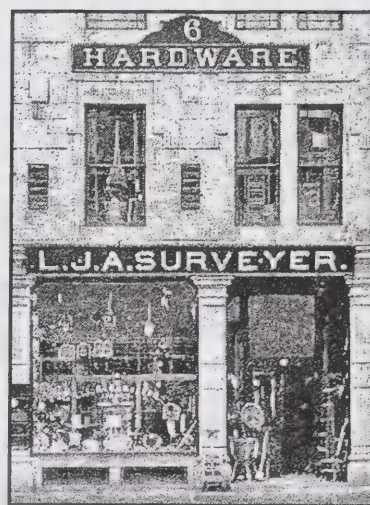
SUNNY SIDE

There were way too many Sunny Sides to be certain of the issuer, with millions of Internet hits on the name! This also was the name of the country club in the writer's home town.

SUNNY / SIDE
Small Cent: 1881 1885 1891

L. J. A. SURVEYER
Montreal, Quebec

Louis Joseph Arthur Surveyer was "one of the best known business men of Montreal" (William Atherton, *Montreal* Vol 3: 66). Born in Beauharnois, Quebec, in 1841, he was educated at St. Laurent College. Upon graduation he became a clerk in a general store in St. Johns, and by 1866 opened his own store in Montreal. By 1890 he had a large store at 6 St. Lawrence St. This is the bottom two stories of his business from a photo that appeared in the 1891 *Dominion Illustrated*.



He advertised a wide variety of products during his long career, including hardware, cutlery, tools, cider and wine presses, refrigerators, bird cages, stoves, baths, spring beds, mattresses and coffee machines. His ad in *The Common Sense Recipe Book* (Montreal 1895) noted "Razors Stamped 'L. J. A. Surveyer' are Warranted." This advertisement for Surveyer's Cider and Wine Presses appeared in a 1912 *Flesherton* newspaper.



**Cider and Wine
PRESSES**

Best of the Kind.

Three Sizes:

Junior, price	\$25.00
Medium, "	30.00
Senior, "	38.00

L. J. A. SURVEYER,
52 St. Lawrence Boulevard
MONTREAL

The individual letter punches that were used to stamp this coin are the same punches that stamped the US small cent "JNO MURPHY / QUEBEC" and on the reverse "ADVOCATE" that was noted earlier. Both seem to be identification tags. They are similarly holed and have similar, engraved ornamentation, which means they had the same maker.

L. J. A. SURVEYER / MONTREAL
US Small Cent: 1860



A. J. SUTHERLAND
Ann Arbor, MI

Andrew J. Sutherland was a gunsmith and sporting goods dealer in Ann Arbor from c. 1860. He also ran Wilmot & Sutherland, a sewing machine agency at that time. By 1865 he was involved in Sutherland & Whedon, which dealt in lumber, real estate and insurance. This advertisement appeared in the 1860 *Ann Arbor City Directory*.



A. J. SUTHERLAND,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in

GUNS AND PISTOLS

Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, &c.
South side Public Square, **ANN ARBOR, MICH.**
Job Work neatly and promptly attended to.

**SEWING MACHINE
AGENCY.**

A general assortment of the various styles and prices constantly on hand. Rooms directly over the

GUN SHOP,
On Huron street, south of the Public Square,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
WILMOT & SUTHERLAND.

RISDON & HENDERSON, dealers in hardware, stoves, iron, steel, etc., New Block, Main. (See card, facing front cover.)

A. J. SUTHERLAND / ANN ARBOR
Large Cent: 1854

Hard Times Token

M. SUTTON

M. SUTTON
Canadian Token
Hard Times Token (Low-68): 1837



G. SWAIN

G. SWAIN
Large Cent: 1827 1835

C. F. SWAN

C. F. SWAN
Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: 1870

E. A. SWAN
Parker, Dakota Territory

Parker is a town in Turner County, South Dakota. This personal souvenir is made from individual letter punches.

E. A. SWAN, / LIVERY MAN, / PARKER, DAK. / 1883
Half Dollar: 1834

L. S. SWAN

L. S. SWAN
Large Cent: 1812 1816 1818 1820 UK
Quarter: 1807
Half Dollar: 1817
Two Reales: 1770 1775 1776 UK



R. SWAN
Philadelphia, PA

Robert Swan was a silversmith who worked in Worcester, MA in 1775; Andover in 1795; and Philadelphia from 1799 to 1831, where his address was 77 South Second St. (Kovel 1989: 361).

R. SWAN

Large Cent: 1794 1796
Half Dime: UK
Dime: 1824

S. SWART

S. SWART

Large Cent: 1841 1843 1854

A. A. SWARTS Olean, NY

Albert A. Swarts - often called A. A. - lived from 1851 to 1924. He also was a 32nd degree mason). He was in the blacksmithing partnership of Swarts & Luce at 67 State St. The April 27, 1894 *Olean Weekly Democrat* noted that the partnership had been dissolved. He also had a long political career, being an Olean alderman, an Overseer of the Poor, a Tax Collector and a Supervisor (Lewis Hollenbeck Family Tree, online, Bruce Mosher).

A. A. SWARTS with J. GOODSELL / OLEAN N. Y. / & / SON
Two Cents: 1864

C. H. SWASEY

C. H. SWASEY.

Large Cent: 1837 1843 1851
Quarter: 1853 1854 UK 1857?

A. J. SWEET

The likely issuer was Andrew J. Sweet. He was listed in the 1860 Census and the 1868 *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Tompkins County* as a blacksmith in Dryden. He was born c. 1830.

A. J. SWEET

Large Cent: UK (2)
Eight Reales: UK

J. SWEET

J. SWEET

Large Cent: 1835
Small Cent: 1881
Russian Kopeck: 1798

A. D. SWEETSIR

This name was so common in such places as Maine that it will not be possible to determine the issuer unless his stamp is found on a product.

A. D. SWEETSIR.

Large Cent: 1802 1803 1818 1821 (2) 1824 1825 1827 (2) 1828
1830 1833 1836 1837 (2) 1838 1843 1844 1845 1847 (3) 1848
(2) 1851 1852 1853 (3) 1855
Quarter: 1855

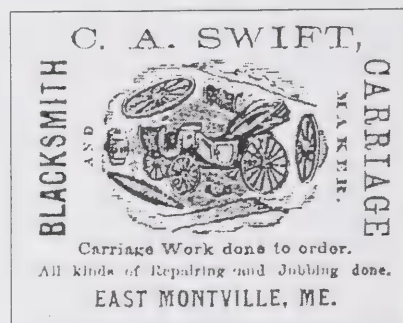


WM. SWERER

See California Fantasies

C. A. SWIFT

C. A. Swift was listed as a blacksmith in Rockland in the 1855 *Maine Directory*. In the 1871 *Directory* he was listed as a blacksmith and carriage maker in East Montville. He may have been the issuer, but that is uncertain since Swift was a common name and neither of these coins has been illustrated.



C. A. SWIFT

Large Cent: 1853 1855

G. L. SWIFT

Marathon, NY

The 1859 *New York State Business Directory* listed George Lucien Swift as a druggist in Marathon. The 1880 Census listed him as a druggist and grocer. He was born in 1827 and died in 1890 (Michael McAllister). According to H. P. Smith's *History of Cortland County* (1885), he began the grocery trade in Marathon in 1855, was president of the Stockwell Wagon Co., and editor of *The Marathon Telegraph*, a newspaper which began publishing in 1857. In December of 1900, *Grip's Historical Souvenir of DeRuyter* published this information about Swift

DeRuyter, Marathon and the Telegraph - The three pioneers in electrical development for commercial purposes went out to preach the gospel of telegraphy from two villages less than fifty miles apart. Ezra Cornell of DeRuyter, N.Y., and G. L. Swift and Lewis S. Swift of Marathon, N.Y., went to Chicago to form a stock company for establishing a telegraph line. Cornell carried the stock books and Lewis and G. L. Swift lectured. The two latter were known as brothers although they are really cousins. Commercial interests declaring the scheme impracticable, were invited to witness the demonstrations. At each end of a temporary line, a hundred or so rods long sat the demonstrators. The capitalist wrote a message at one end, then walked over to the other and watched the demonstrator receive it, reading the message as he wrote it down and declaring that it was correct. But it "would not pay." To the Chicago Tribune the suggestion was made that a

correspondent in New York could send that paper news over the wire. But the Tribune had no use for telegraphy. "It wouldn't pay." To-day the Tribune building is alive with clicking machines. Lewis Swift is now the world famous astronomer of the Lick observatory. G. L. Swift is at the head of the leading business interests of Marathon. Ezra Cornell is dead. Central New York bears the honor of making the first appeal to capital in the interest of commercial electricity

G. L. SWIFT / DRUGGIST / MARATHON, N. Y.
Large Cent: 1847 1852



I. SWORD

I. SWORD
Large Cent: 1802

SWORTFIGUER
Schenectady and Utica, NY

George J. Swortfiguer was a silversmith from 1840 to 1853, who first worked in Schenectady and later in Utica (Kovel 1989: 362). This advertisement appeared in the 1841 *Schenectady Directory*.

G. J. SWORTFIGUER.
Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware,
No. 91 STATE-STREET,

SWORTFIGUER.
Hard Times Token

C. W. SYKES
New York City, NY

Chester W. Sykes received this patent in 1858 for Reversible, Hand Operated Pliers. He lived in New York City from c. 1850 into the 1860s. He then moved to Connecticut, returned to Manhattan by 1900 and died c. 1906; Sykes also held at least three other patents (Michael McAllister)

C. W. SYKES / PAT / SEP 14TH 1858
Large Cent: UK

M. SYLVESTER

M. SYLVESTER
Large Cent: 1802

T

Eagle on Globe / T
Large Cent: 1819 (2)

T. CO

T. CO
Large Cent: 1846

T & C

T & C
Large Cent: 1828

T & CO.

T & CO.
Half Cent: 1865

T & H

T & H
Large Cent: 1850

T & L

T & L
Hard Times Token (Low-32)

T, R, & G

T, R, & G
Large Cent: 1838

T & S

T & S in Crescent Moon
Large Cent: UK

T & W – Tiff & Whiting North Attleboro, MA

This partnership was in business from 1840 to 1866. It made holloware, flatware and jewelry (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). This small and odd stamp is untypical of hallmarks on silverware, but is the sort of stamps that is seen on jewelry.

Rooster / T & W / Arm Holding Hammer
Large Cent: 1838



T, R, & G

B T CITY HOTEL

Large Cent: UK

A. T. & CO.

A. T. & CO.
Small Cent: 1858

C.T

C.T in Serrated Rectangle

Half Cent: 1794 1803 1804 1805 1807 (3) 1808 1809 (4) 1828 (8)
1829 UK (2)
Canadian Token
Netherlands Cent: UK

C T – Unicorn Cigars?

This countermark is a "talking arms" that consists of a unicorn's head formed by the smoke of a cigar. So these coins probably advertise "Unicorn Cigars." A brand by that name was manufactured by the Planter Cigar Factory of New York City, which was in business at the right time to have been the issuer, but apparently other companies also made cigars of this name or used a unicorn as a symbol on their cigar cases.

The issuing company's name may be in small letters on the cigar, but the writer has not been able to read the name. And "C T" might indicate a dealer, particularly since the unicorn head and those initials are stamped in a way that indicates they were applied to coins at the same time, but from different stamps. Most pieces did not circulate after stamping, which suggests they came from a small hoard. (There also is a C T in Serrated Rectangle that was issued by someone else – see that listing).

C T
Half Cent: 1803 1809

Unicorn Head Formed from Cigar Smoke / Cigar / C T

Half Cent: 1800 1804 1805 1809 1826 (2) 1828 (4) 1829 (21) 1835
1855 UK
Real: 1807



G. T. T.

G. T. T.
Large Cent: 1852 1856

I.T

I.T in Large Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1801

S.T

S.T
Half Cent: 1833
Large Cent: 1812 1816 1827 1833 (5)

S T CEGARS
New York City, NY

S T NY CEGARS
Large Cent: UK

S.T. & CO

S.T. & CO
Large Cent: 1818

T. W. T.

T.W.T
Large Cent: 1795 1818

U. T. M. F. G. CO.

U. T. / M. F. G. / CO. (All in Shield)
Small Cent: 1888

W C T – William C. Tennis
Portsmouth, VA

Michael McAllister solved the puzzle of these coins. They seem to have been oyster shucker tokens, and may originally have been from a small hoard of redeemed pieces as many show considerable wear. Their crude style is similar to the Baltimore Ship Tokens countermarked with initials that Rulau MD-8 notes as likely being oyster shucker tallies. These are all large cents with "PORTSMOUTH" from a prepared punch originally meant to indicate the location of a business, while "W C T" are from individual letter punches and indicate the name of the issuer.

A search of Census documents, city directories, etc. indicates the only obvious issuer was William C. Tennis. He advertised as a wholesale oyster packer at Gosport Bridge. It was an 800 foot floating and covered bridge constructed during the 1830s to connect Gosport to Portsmouth. This advertisement appeared in 1877. The letter style of the initials is the same in the ad and on the coins.

W. C. TENNIS,
WHOLESALE OYSTER PACKER,
GOSPORT BRIDGE.

Tennis was born c. 1836. He was not listed in the 1860 *Portsmouth Directory*, but was listed as an oysterman in 1863 Confederate records and as a "retail dealer" in 1864 federal tax records. He was listed as a schooner captain in the 1870 Census. *Portsmouth Directories* from 1873 until his death in 1883 listed him as a dealer in oysters.

Since large cents rarely circulated in the South, there is no way to date when these were stamped. The pieces could have been stamped stamped during the Civil War or as late as the 1880s. He could have purchased them from a Portsmouth bank that wanted to get rid of them, and then turned them into work tallies.

W C T / PORTSMOUTH VA
Large Cent: 1817 1818 1826 1827 1835 1838 1841 1844 1848
1849 1850 1851 1852 UK (3)



I. S. TA

I. S. TA
Large Cent: 1805

M. F. TABER

A possibility was M. Frank Taber of Salem, Ohio, who obtained a patent in 1871 for an Improvement in Door and Gate-Springs. A decade later he wrote a letter to the editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* (Jan. 1880: 26) regarding defects in hive roofs. In 1883 he was identified in *Henkle v. Manufacturing Co.* as having been an officer of Taber & Co. It manufactured agricultural mowers and exhibited its "Improved Quaker" at the 1869 Indiana State Fair, but apparently had gone bankrupt.

M. F. TABER
Half Cent: UK
Large Cent: 1810 1826 1833 1838 1843 1847 1848 (2) 1850 1852
1853 (2) UK
Two Cents: 1866
Canadian Token

TACONY CLUB
Philadelphia, PA

Tacony is now part of Philadelphia, but once was a separate town and is where the Disston saw company had its manufacturing plant. (See that listing). The Tacony Club is located at 4619 Longshore Ave.

TACONY / CLUB
Dime: 1904

C. C. TAFT

The countermark on the large cent was reported as "C. C. TAFT"

C. C. TAFT
Large Cent '9
Hard Times Token (HTT-34): 1837

TAFT-PIERCE
Woonsocket, RI

The Taft-Pierce Co. was founded in 1875, and was well known for its sewing machines and typewriters. Eventually it focused on metalworking machines, and today it is known as Suburban Tool.

TAFT-PIERCE WOON. R. I. U.S.A.
Small Cent: 1938

TAKE A TUMBLE

TAKE A TUMBLE / MAY / 27
Large Cent: 1801

N. TALBOT & CO.
Shaw's Flat, CA
Also See California Fantasies!

A century ago, Frank Duffield listed this counterstamp on an 1848 eight reales ("Another Supplementary List of Countermarked Coins," *Numismatist* Jan. 1922, No. 1602). It was reported by a Mr. Phillips, who noted, "Shaw's Flat is, or was, a mining town situated in Tuolumme County, California, located on the road from Sonora to Columbia. In the early 50's it was a lively and well-populated town. I have not yet identified this firm, but attribute it to about 1851." Later research revealed the town was two miles from Sonora, Talbot moved to Shaw's Flat from Maine, and was listed as a blacksmith in the 1857 *California State Business Directory*. The whereabouts of the original piece are not known, but it may have been a personal keepsake, rather than made from a prepared stamp.

Duffield's research was reprinted in the late 1970s, and shortly afterwards a number of fantasy stamps were used to countermark coins for the collector market. The most commonly encountered are Talbot pieces, which were noted as fantasies when a large group of uncirculated specimens was examined by Ron Lerch ("California Countermarked Coins of the 1850s," *Talkin' Tokens* 2004, Feb: 26). Many examples are now known and have the same letter style as the infamous "L. A. Stamp fantasy" tokens! See *California Fantasies* for the details.

N. TALBOT & CO. / SHAW'S FLAT
 Mexican Eight Reales: 1848

A. TALLMADGE

A. TALLMADGE
 Large Cent: UK (2)

W. H. TALLMADGE

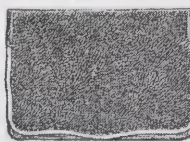
While this was a common name, a possible issuer was William H. Tallmadge. He was listed in the 1850 *New York Mercantile Union State Business Directory* as a wholesale hardware dealer at 260 Main St., and in the 1859 *Poughkeepsie Directory* as hardware, etc. at the same address (Hank Thoele).

W. H. TALLMADGE
 Large Cent: 1797 1822 1836 1843 (2) 1847 (3) 1848 1849 UK (2)
 Mexican Two Reales: 1822

T. C. TANKE
Buffalo, NY

Theodore C. Tanke was listed in the 1859 *Buffalo Directory* as a jeweler at 20 West Eagle St. Later his business was at 379 Main St. and then in the Arcade Building, which was the city's largest structure until it was destroyed by a fire in 1893. Tanke's firm was in business from 1857 to 1988. It stamped many articles with its retailer's mark "T. C. TANKE," including watches, cufflinks, silverware etc. (*Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts*, online). This advertisement appeared in the 1898 *Scribner's Magazine*.

EXQUISITE ...



is the term often applied to the full-size combination card case and pocket-book here shown. It is daintily mounted with sterling silver. Black Seal, green or tan morocco, price **\$2.00, post-paid**. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Send for catalogue of gold jewelry and sterling silverware.
T. C. TANKE
 Cor. Main and Eagle Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

T C T 14 K / T. C. TANKE
 Small Cent: 1861

TANNER
Dayton, Ohio

TANNER / DAYTON. O
 Large Cent: 1853

TAPPEN &
New York City, NY

Although the second name in this stamp is not apparent, the likely issuer was Tappen & Haggart. They were listed as locksmiths at 57 1/2 Bowery in the 1848 and 1859 *New York City Directories*. The partners were George Tappen Sr. and Jr. and James Haggart.

TAPPEN &
 Large Cent: 1839

L. N. TARBOX
Lewiston, ME?

Tarbox was a surprisingly common name. An 1876 US dime also is stamped "J. N. TARBOX" Bruce Mosher discovered that brothers named Lavender N. Tarbox and James T. Tarbox were listed as machinists in the 1876 *Lewiston Directory* and the stamps are the same style. So it is plausible they were the issuers, but there is no way to verify this because there are no records of machinists, engineers, etc. unless they had a patent stamp made for an innovation.

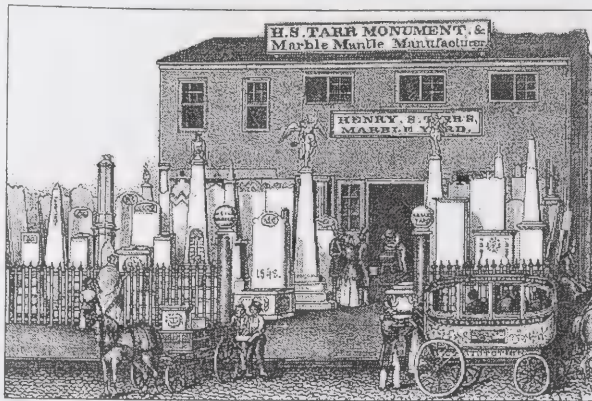
L. N. TARBOX
 Nickel: UK (Shield)
 New swick Five Cents: UK

THEY WERE BROTHERS!

H. S. TARR
Philadelphia, PA

Henry S. Tarr and Edwin Greble were marble cutters and owners of marble yards in Philadelphia. That they were in the same occupation in the same city allowed them to be identified. Otherwise these stamps would have remained mavericks.

Tarr was born in 1814, and was listed in the 1850 to 1880 Censuses as a stone cutter, marble dealer or "monument works" owner. An 1858 colored lithograph of H. S. Tarr's Marble Yard at 274 Green St. is in the collection of the Library Company of Philadelphia. In it can be seen statues, tombs, and large cemetery monument obelisks all resting on marble pavement (Bruce Mosher). This 1848 view of Tarr's earlier and much smaller business is from an 1848 advertisement.



H. S. TARR and GREBLE
Eight Reales: 1798

TAYLOR

These pieces probably were not issued by the same person, but they have not been illustrated. The latter two are probably from Britain.

TAYLOR

Small Cent: 1858
Two Cents: 1864
Quarter: 1835
Half Dollar: 1808
British Copper Coin: UK (George III?)
British Shilling: 1826

TAYLOR

This is a spiffy maverick. When this piece appeared on the market decades ago, it was claimed to be the only known token of the Minnesota Territory! Such claims have been a standard practice of dealers since the 1870s when all sorts of merchant countermarks were assigned to the West Indies because there were so many collectors of such pieces. One example is the Robinson's Carriage Works of Kingston Ontario stamp. Even though it appears on Canadian large cents, it was "attributed" to Kingston on the island of Jamaica as a way to increase its price.

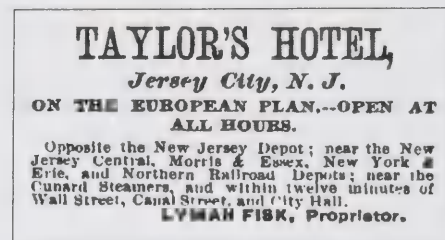
Today, dealers "identify" pieces to Southern states, the Gold Rush and Civil War eras and territories before they became states because doing so make their pieces much more valuable. Upon close examination, most pieces of this sort are found to be legitimate, but not from the time period or the place where they are assigned. In this case, the piece is American since an eagle was the nineteenth century symbol of "American made," but the stamps are very well cut. They could not have been cut by a blacksmith in a frontier town. There were many towns named St. Paul and this could be from any of them, or St. Paul might be a tradename used by a merchant in New York City. In any event, there is no way to identify pieces of this sort until their stamps are found on a product.

TAYLOR

Rev: Three Eagles / ST. PAUL
Large Cent: UK

TAYLOR'S HOTEL

The 1851 *New York City Directory* listed the Taylor Hotel at 29 Courtland St. Another hotel of the same name was located in Jersey City at 15 Exchange Place, and its advertisement appeared in *Important Events of the Century and Descriptions of the Great Centennial Exhibition* (1876).



TAYLOR'S / HOTEL

Quarter: 1857 ("1856" also reported, a typo?)

C. TAYLOR

C. TAYLOR

Large Cent: 1834 1847 1848 1853

C. TAYLOR. / 1867 (on the Crossbar of the Shield)

Canadian City Bank Halfpenny (Br-522)

D. TAYLOR

Buffalo, NY

Dennis Taylor was listed as a locksmith at 2 East Swan in the 1844 *Buffalo City Directory*, as a manufacturer of locks at the same address in the 1848 *Commercial Advertiser Directory for the City of Buffalo*, and as a manufacturer of coach hardware at the same address in later *Directories* until at least 1873.

D. TAYLOR / BUFFALO

Large Cent: 1851

H. S. TAYLOR

Stanstead, Quebec

Most countermarked coins were issued by people who are no longer remembered. This is an exception. Henry Seth Taylor was an ambrotype photographer in the 1850s and 1860s, and this is the stamp on his photo cases. During his career he was a saloon keeper, clock maker, jeweler, and inventor (Robert Merchant). Among other things, he invented a self-propelled steam buggy, which was commemorated on a Canadian Canadian postage stamp in 1993. Taylor died in 1887. Canada East (CE) is the old name of Quebec.

H. S. TAYLOR / STANSTEAD. C E

US Large Cent: 1840

H. E. TAYLOR

H. E. TAYLOR

Silver Dollar: 1800

I. TAYLOR

I. TAYLOR

Large Cent: 1808

J. TAYLOR

J. TAYLOR

Large Cent: 1814 1835 1847
One Real: UK
British Halfpenny: UK (George III)

J. B. TAYLOR

Franklin, Ohio

By 1859, J. B. Taylor was a Franklin gun maker. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1817 and listed under "gunsmiths, guns, pistols, etc." in the 1859 *Ohio State Business Directory*. At the time there were three towns named Franklin in Ohio. Taylor was from the one located in Warren County, about twenty-five miles north of Cincinnati (Michael McAllister). The one certain example of his stamp is found on a large cent(?) also is countermarked by the National Road. Another large cent (see above) has "TAYLOR" on the obverse and "ST. PAUL" and three eagles of the sort used by gunsmiths on the reverse. The latter may be by this person later in his career, but the writer has not seen them to compare their style.

J. B. TAYLOR
Half Dollar: 1855

J. B. TAYLOR / GUN MAKER with THROUGH / 5 / WEST
Large Cent?

J. H. TAYLOR

J. H. TAYLOR
Large Cent: 1828 1837

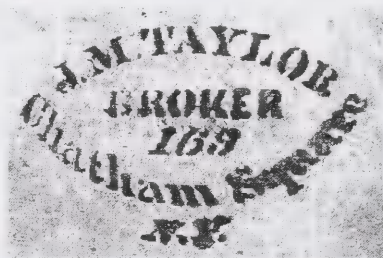
J. M. TAYLOR

These may have been issued by the James M. Taylor listed below, but the writer has not seen an example to examine the style of stamp.

J. M. TAYLOR
Large Cent: 1834
Hard Times Token
Central American Republic Eight Reales: 1826

J. M. TAYLOR Brooklyn and New York City, NY

Taylor's countermarks are the most common merchant stamps on silver coins, but until recently, Taylor was a bit of an enigma. According to the 1854 *Brooklyn Directory*, his address was 47 Fulton St. In 1855 his office was located at 169 Chatham St. and his residence was 107 East 89th St., but directories only noted he was a "broker" in their residential listings. This is strange since other sorts of brokers were listed in the business section as dealing in tobacco, cotton, real estate, etc. The best guess was Taylor was a currency dealer since some broken bank notes have his blue ink stamp on the reverse. A number of them are 1854 issues of the Bank of Washtenau of Ann Arbor, Michigan. This is a two dollar bill that gives his address as 169 Chatham Square.



The latest coin with one of his countermarks is 1856, which likely means he had financial troubles during the Panic of 1857 (Hank Thoele). But he did not go out of business. He was listed in the 1859 *New York City Directory* as a broker at 183 Chatham, and was listed in the 1860 *Directory* as James M. Taylor, Exchange, New Bowery corner Chatham Square, home 10 Strong Place, Brooklyn. In the 1888 and 1889 *Directories* he was listed as a broker at 47 Exchange Place in Brooklyn.

Fred Michaelson recently found a badly scanned advertisement on the Internet from a *New York Sun* newspaper. It is probably from early 1857, but the date is uncertain as the scan is so bad.

English Sovereigns, Spanish and Mexican Doubloons, and all other Foreign Coins bought and sold at the best rates by James M. Taylor, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 169 Chatham Square, corner James St.

Putting the evidence together, Taylor probably was a "pawn broker." It was common for pawn shops a few decades ago to have large amounts of foreign gold and silver coins for sale, and they also would buy and sell currency.

J. M. TAYLOR / BROKER / BROOKLYN. L. I.
Quarter: 1818 1819 1834 1853 (21)
Half Dollar: 1853 (3)
Two Reales: 1755 1770 1777 1780 (2) 1799 1801 1802 1822 UK (3)
With C. M. BERRY / N. W. C. 5TH & / PHILA. / CHESNUT / SALOON
Two Reales: UK

J. M. TAYLOR / BROKER / CHATHAM ST. / COR. JAMES. N. Y.
Quarter: 1803 1805 1815 1818 1820 1821 1837 1852 1853 (65)
1854 (10) 1856 UK (7)
Half Dollar: 1843 1853 (8) 1854 (2) 1856
One Real: 1796 UK
Two Reales: 1752 1771 1772 1773 1779 1781 (2) 1783 1786 1788
(2) 1789 1779 1796 (2) 1799 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1819
1821 1822 (3) UK (5)
Mexican Two Reales: 1821 1822
With CHEAPEST IN THE CITY / JAS. S. BRADLEY / GILDER & FRAME /
MAKER / 154 WM ST N. Y.
Two Reales: 1781

N. E. TAYLOR

N. E. TAYLOR
Silver Dollar: 1800

R. TAYLOR JR.

R. TAYLOR JR.
Silver Dollar: 1798

R. W. TAYLOR

R. W. TAYLOR
Silver Dollar: 1845
French Five Francs: 1828
Mexican Eight Reales: 182X

W. TAYLOR

W. TAYLOR
Large Cent: 1827 1841 1845 1851 1853 UK

WM. TAYLOR & BECK

WM. TAYLOR / & BECK
Large Cent: UK

J. E. TAYNTON

J. E. TAYNTON
Small Cent: 1859 1863
Dime: 1853

J. TEAL

J. TEAL
Large Cent: 1819 1829 1836 1853 UK
Two Cents: 1865
Quarter: 1853

W. N. TEALL

W. N. TEALL
Large Cent: 1848
Half Dollar: 1854

TEEJET

According to its website, the "Teejet (Spraying Systems Co.) is the world's leading manufacturer of spray products, offering over 87,000 different spray nozzles and related products. TeeJet has the industry's most advanced spray nozzle manufacturing facilities and are proud to have received ISO 9001 and 14001 certification. TeeJet's fully equipped spray nozzle test laboratories allow them to conduct all types of studies to optimize spray system performance." Some of its nozels for spraying agricultural pesticides are stamped exactly as this countermark.

TEEJET / 8003 E
Small Cent: 1927

TEELE

TEELE
Large Cent: 1808 1812 1814 1817 UK

H. S. TEFFT

H. S. TEFFT
Dime: 1854 1857
Quarter: UK

**T. M. TELLEY
Cleveland, Ohio**

T. M. TELLEY. / CLEVELAND. / - OHIO. - / -*
Colonial Coin?

**TELLRING BROS.
Newark, NJ**

TELLRING BROS. / NEWARK, N.J.
Half Dollar: 1920

TEN

This Feuchtwanger cent has "ONE" effaced and replaced by "TEN" which turned it into a dime token.

TEN
Feuchtwanger Cent; 1837

A. E. TENNEY

The Canadian bank token also is stamped "C. P. TENNEY"

A. E. TENNEY
US Large Cent: 1848
Canadian Bank Token: 1837

L. TENNEY

L. TENNEY
Large Cent: 1795 1835

O. TERNY

O. TERNY / MAKER,
Large Cent: 1849

TERRY

TERRY
Large Cent: 1796

USS TEXAS

The *Texas* was commissioned in 1895 as the first American battleship. It went to Cuban waters at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and along with the *Marblehead* bombarded Fort Cayo del Tore in Guantanamo Bay. The *Texas* participated in the decisive battle of Santiago Bay on July 3, 1898, where the Spanish fleet of Admiral Cervera was destroyed. H. Hoffer presumably served on the *Texas* at the time. The reference to the *Maine* in the countermark refers to the American battleship which sunk in Havana Harbor after its boiler exploded, but at the time it was claimed to have been sunk by the Spanish. The sinking of the *Maine* was used as one of the justifications for the American declaration of war, and "Remember the Maine" became a rallying cry.

U. S. S. TEXAS. SANK. THE. MARIA. THERESA. Around AT / SANTIAGO. DE / CUBA. / SUNDAY. JULY. 3, 98 / AND. / REMEMBERED / THE. MAINE. / H. HOFFER
Spanish Five Pesetas: 1891

THAD

THAD
Large Cent: 1830 1847 1852

J. THAXTER

J. THAXTER
Large Cent: 1802

THAYER

THAYER'S / CAST-STEEL
Large Cent: UK

F. E. THAYER

F. E. THAYER
Large Cent: 1831 1847

W. THAYER

W. THAYER / STEELBACK
Large Cent: 1800

**L. THEIL
Zurich, Ontario**

The only person of this name who has been traced in any Canadian directory was a Zurich carriage maker. He was listed in the 1888 *Ontario Gazette and Business Directory*, but Theil was not listed in any 19th century Censuses. His stamp appears on an 1837 bank token.

L. THEIL
Canadian Bank Token: 1837

**THIBAUT & BROTHERS
Philadelphia, PA**

This firm was listed variously as, silversmiths and clock makers. Francis and Felix had a shop at 172 S 2nd St. beginning in 1807. Although accounts differ, it appears a third brother joined them c. 1810. Thibault & Brothers, "manufacturers of jewelry" was listed in the 1823 *Commercial Directory* at 66 S 2nd St. They used that name until 1836,

when Felix retired, and during that period the business was on the corner of Fifth and Chestnut Sts. (Belden 1980: 407)

THIBAUT & / PHILADA. / BROTHERS (All in Oval)
Large Cent: 1814 1816 1817



R. THIES
Nevada

During the 1980s, many quarters with "R. THIES" and sometimes large numbers appeared in circulation. A letter from Andrew Auld of Nevada to *Coin World* (April 13, 1985: 80) noted he had "seen many of them in the casinos." Indeed, they must be numerous since quite a bit about them has appeared on the Internet from perplexed people who found one in circulation. So far no one has confirmed their source, but they were not issued by the cartoonist of the same name.

The best, guess appeared in the Jan. 23, 1985, *Coin World's* Collector's Clearinghouse section. In checking their records, the editors discovered that in 1972 the paper had run a notice announcing the appointment of Richard J. Thies of Reno as the chief economists of the United States Silver Corporation of Van Nuys, and two years later he was appointed Vice President of Security Monetary Systems. While all the examples the writer has traced appear on 1970s and 1980s quarters, a few might exist on earlier coins.

R. THIES
Washington Quarters: Numerous



R. THIES and Number
Washington Quarters



S. A. THO...

S. A. THO...
Large Cent: 1850 1854

H. C. THOELE Green Bay, WI

Hank Thoele is a contemporary collector of countermarked coins, and a major contributor to this book. In 1999 he used a jeweler-type punch with thin, incuse letters to counterstamp world coins. Although sometimes weakly struck, the letters are razor sharp. This is typical of most punches since the 1870s, which are made from hardened steel. In this respect they are quite unlike early merchant counterstamps. Early countermarks often have large rounded letters because they were made from iron punches that quickly lost their sharpness with use.

H C THOELE
Various coins

THOMAS

Considering the varied dates of these stamped coins, they likely were struck by different merchants.

THOMAS
Large Cent: 1796 1810
Nickel: 1866 1867
British Penny: 1807
British Halfcrown: Charles II
Two Reales: UK

C. THOMAS

C. THOMAS
Small Cent: 1858 1859
Nickel: 1867

C. A. THOMAS

C. A. THOMAS
Large Cent: 1854
Quarter: 1859

H. A. THOMAS

H. A. THOMAS
Large Cent: 1802
Hard Times Token

J. THOMAS

J. THOMAS
Canadian Token
US Large Cent: 1829

S. THOMAS

S. THOMAS
Large Cent: 1796

S. THOMAS, JR.

S. THOMAS, JR.
Large Cent: 1838
Two Reales: 1797

T. THOMAS

T. THOMAS
Large Cent: UK
Two Reales: 1782

THOMPSON

THOMPSON
Large Cent: 1845 UK
Quarter: 1877
Canadian Token

THOMPSON

THOMP / SON in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: UK

A. THOMPSON

A. THOMPSON / SADDLER
Bank of Upper Canada Halfpenny (Br-720): 1850

A. H. THOMPSON

A. H. THOMPSON
Large Cent: 1795

D. THOMPSON Philadelphia, PA

D. THOMPSON / PHILADA
Large Cent: 1849

FRANK E. THOMPSON Boston, MA

FRANK E. THOMPSON / BOSTON
Large Cent: UK

H. A. THOMPSON

This was a common, 19th century name. One possible issuer was Henry Artemas Thompson of Farmington, Maine, who received patents in 1880 and 1883 for wrenches. He consigned their production rights to the Crescent Wrench Co. of Portland, Maine.

H. A. THOMPSON
Half Cent: 1834
Large Cent: 1798 1853

J. K. THOMPSON Easton, PA

J. K. Thompson advertised as a deguerreotype photographer in 1860 in Easton at 54 Northampton St. (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online).

J. K. THOMPSON / ARTIST / EASTON PA
Large Cent: 1840 1849

P. THOMSON Boston, MA

This is a hallmark of Peter Thomson. He was listed as a silversmith in the 1825 *Boston Directory*, and appeared in *Philadelphia Directories* from 1835 to 1854 (Belden 1980: 408).

P. THOMSON
Large Cent: 1811 1822

SHERM THOMPSON Salem, OR

SHERM. THOMPSON / SALEM / O. R. / A. K. / 3542
Austrian Four Kreuzer: 1861

WM. THOMSON New York City, NY

William Thomson was a silversmith in New York City from 1810 to 1834 (Belden 1980: 408). At first his shop was at 177 Broadway. He moved to 129 Williams St. in 1824.

W. THOMSON with J. LORING
Large Cent: 1817

WM. THOMSON
Large Cent: 1817 1819 1824 1825 1843
British Halfpenny: William III

F. A. THORN Brattleboro, VT

The only person of this name who has been traced in Brattleboro was Frank A. Thorn. He was listed in the 1884 *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Windham County, Vt.* as a clerk in Isaac N. Thorn & Son. The latter were wholesale and retail dealers and manufacturers of drugs and medicines. The "son" who was a partner at that time was Edwin, but Frank had the same home address as Isaac, and apparently was a younger son. Census records indicate Frank was born c. 1854, which would make him too late to have countermarked the large cents, and there may have been an earlier F. A. Thorne.

BRATTLEBORO VT
Large Cent: UK

F. A. THORN
Quarter: 1875



F. A. THORN / BRATTLEBORO VT
Large Cent: 1833 1839

L. THORN

L. THORN
Large Cent: 1803

C. F. THORNE

Thorne was a common, 19th century name. A possible issuer was Charles F. Thorne, who was listed as a locksmith in the 200 block of 36th St. in the 1880 to 1891 *New York City Directories* (Hank Thoele).

C. F. THORNE
Dime: 1856
Half Dollar: 1877

E. THORNTON

The full stamp reads "E. THORNTON" but is much too big for these large cents. Consequently, one specimen just reads "E. THOR" and another is twice struck so it is "E. THOR / NTON"

E. THORNTON

Large Cents: 1793 1801 UK

W. B. THRALL.**W. B. THRALL.**

Silver Dollar: 1800

A. THRESHER

Stafford, CT

Alfred Thresher was one of the Stafford gunsmiths employed by Adin Ruggles to make underhammer pistols. When Ruggles was accidentally killed in 1833, Thresher and four others continued to make guns in the Ruggles shop, but now stamped them with their own names (Nicholas L. Chandler, "Early New England Underhammers..." *American Society of Arms Collectors Bulletin* 96, Aug 2009: 43-44).

A. THRESHER

Large Cent: 1820

A. THRESHER / STAFFORD - CON

Hard Times Token

THROUGH – National Toll Road

The National Road eventually ran from Maryland to Ohio, and today is US Highway 40. Construction began in 1811 from Cumberland, MD, and by 1818 it had reached Whelling. It began as a free road, but in 1835 the maintenance east of Wheeling was turned over to Pennsylvania and Maryland. The countermarks are in five unit increments, and an 1841 map of Western Maryland shows the National Road labeled in five-mile increments, 5, 10, 15, etc., with 35 being just over the border into Pennsylvania. Therefore, the numbers of these countermarks indicate the Maryland toll houses (Michael McAllister).

The numbers in the countermarks are 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35. Varieties exist with and without periods. Identical stamps appear on both sides of what seem to be unidentifiable US large cents and foreign copper coins, whose legends were milled off before countermarking. Alternatively, they could be planchets specially made for the purpose, but so poorly made that they appear to be worn coins. More than three dozen pieces have been noted with various tool booth numbers..

Many early transportation tokens were stamped on blank planchets the size of large cents. They often are described as being worn coins, probably because the planchets were cast by using large cents to make the molds. If looked at long enough, people will think what they see under a stamp is a coin. The writer has superenlarged photos of a number of pieces, and so far has not found an example that clearly is stamped on a coin. They may all be planchets.

It is known Thomas Spence, the British political activist employed this practice (see Great Britain). He had planchets cast the size of coins, stamped them, and put them into circulation with his political messages. Another example is the "sand dollars" that were stamped by the Planters Bank of New Orleans. They were cast during the Mexican Revolution at necessity mints. PB cut and countermarked them, and often a little of the original design remains. Since the National Toll Road pieces are the size of large cents, they could easily have entered circulation. That would explain the other countermarks that occasionally are found stamped over "THROUGH..."

THROUGH / Number / EAST

THROUGH / Number / WEST

Some varieties:

THROUGH / 5 / WEST with J. B. TAYLOR / GUN MAKER

THROUGH / 10 / WEST ("1" stamped over "6")

THROUGH / 20 / EAST overstamped by W. & B. B. CO.

THROUGH / 30 / EAST ("3" stamped over "1")

A. TIBBILS**A. TIBBILS**

Large Cent: 1802

PASCAL & GEORGE TICKNOR

Bridgeport, CT

Pascal Ticknor was listed in the 1870 Census in Bridgeport. He was then seventeen, having been born in 1853. A number of George Ticknors also were listed in the 1870 Census, but none in Bridgeport. They may have been brothers?

PASCAL & GEORGE / OF / BRIDGEPORT / JULY / 1871 / CONN. / TICKNOR

Half Dollar: 1857

J. TIDD**J. TIDD**

Large Cent: 1797 1837

M. TIDD

Woburn, MA

Marshall Tidd was born in 1820. He made pistols and rifles from at least 1846 to 1868 (Sellers 1983: 305), and most of these stamps have been noted on his guns. The 1860 *Massachusetts State Business Directory* indicated he had shops in both Woburn and North Woburn. During the Civil War he outfitted many companies of sharpshooters. In the 1868 *Woburn Directory* he was listed as a gunsmith and machinist in North Woburn. He lived until 1904 and received a patent in 1896 for an instrument for measuring the thickness of leather. Marie Coady's Internet article, "Tour of Newbridge Village, North Woburn" includes a photo of the home at the corner of Ward and Traverse that once served as "the famous Marshall Tidd Gun Factory."



Marshall Tidd's Home

One large cent just has his "WOBBURN" stamp. The 1851 large cent also has the sort of ruled stamping that is found on gun sites. Since Marshall Tidd never received a US patent for a gun innovation, "PATENT 1864" probably refers to a license agreement whereby guns or some other article he made incorporated someone else's innovation. One of his countermarked large cents was found c. 2010 using a metal detector in Upstate New York.

M. TIDD

Large Cent: 1807 1835 1837 1840 1845 UK (5)
Small Cent: 1861

M. TIDD / WOBBURN

Large Cent: 1803 1816 1831 1835 1837 1838 1844 UK (5)

M. TIDD

Rev: WOBBURN
Large Cent: 1840
Canadian Large Cent: UK

M. TIDD / WOBBURN / MASS

Large Cent: 1818 1822 1823 1828 1829 1832 1833 1835 1844
1846

M. TIDD / PATENT / WOBBURN / MASS

Canadian Bouquet Sou Token

M. TIDD / WOBBURN / MASS / PATENT / 1864 / Ruled Stamping for a Gun Site

Large Cent: 1851

WOBBURN

Large Cent: UK

S. J. TIDD

S. J. TIDD

Large Cent: 1830 1850 1854

TIEMANN & CO. New York City, NY

George Tiemann & Co. made surgical and dental instruments in New York City at various addresses during the 19th century, including 63 and 67 Chatham, 44 Eldridge, and 107 Park Sts. Their leather instrument cases usually have an embossed maker's stamp indicating the address (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 84). One of his instruments has an 1846 patent date, and Tiedman may have been in business as early as the 1830s. The firm exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and was still in business in 1910.



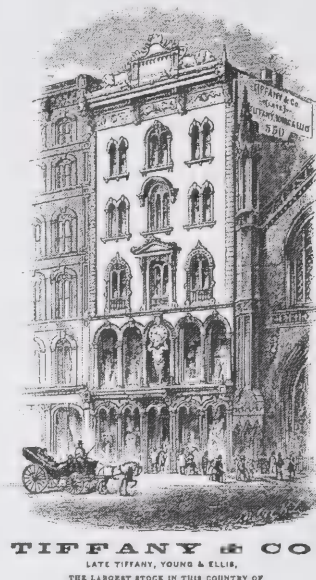
Stamp from a Leather Instrument Case

TIEMANN & CO.

Two Cents: 1864

TIFFANY & CO. New York City, NY

Tiffany & Young was founded in 1837. At first it sold stationary, bric-a-brac, pottery, umbrellas, desks, etc., and purchased the silverware that it retailed from John C. Moore. The firm became Tiffany & Co. in 1853. It was incorporated in 1858 and the Moore factory became one of its divisions (Kovel 1989, Rainwater 1975: 168-169). Its countermarks are very small and come from stamps used to mark its products. "E. P." indicates electroplate, which it began selling shortly after the firm was incorporated. This is the upper part of an advertisement that appeared in J. E. Chapin's *The Historical Picture Gallery of... American History* (1856),



This advertisement appeared in James Miller's *New York as It Is, or Stranger's Guide-Book* (1867)

TIFFANY & CO.,
550 & 552 Broadway,
DIAMONDS AND OTHER
PRECIOUS STONES,
JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Bronzes, Gas Fixtures, Fans, Dressing
Cases, Writing Desks,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for Gifts.
HOUSE IN PARIS,
TIFFANY, BIRD & CO.,
RUE RICHELIEU, No. 79.

TIFFANY / & CO.

Large Cent: 1826

Two Cents: 1864 1868 1880

With DURAND & CO. (Reading Uncertain)

Quarter: 1877

TIFFANY & CO. E. P.

Dime: 1886

Silver Dollar: 1884

TIFFANY & CO., N. Y.

Two Cents: 1868

With ASBURY PARK, N. J. and BRADLEY & SMITH / BRUSHES, N. Y.

Half Dollar: 1873

A. H. TIFFIN

A. H. TIFFIN

Large Cent: 1801 1846

J. C. TILTON

These may be stamped identification disks for some product, rather than countermarked coins. A number of J. C. Tiltons were possible issuers. Among them was Joseph C. Tilton, a manufacturing jeweler. He was listed in the 1858 *Illinois State Business Directory* in Geneseo, There also were plausible issuers in New Hampshire.

A close inspection shows these pieces are from two separate stamps. The "X" may be a result of defacing a die that was intended to impress a circle of finely engraved lines on an object, such as a piece of jewelry. "J. C. TILTON" is a hallmark type stamp, which often is stamped over the circle of lines. In any event, these could have been placed in holders along with jewelry, indicating their maker. If that is the case, a lot more examples probably are waiting to be discovered.

"X" over Circle of Findely Engraved Lines and J. C. TILTON.

Worn Dime or Dime Size Disk (3)

**TIMBUCTO FANTASIES**

These pieces were made in the 1950s or earlier, and when three came on the market in the early 1980s, it was claimed they had been issued by John Brown's Adirondack anti-slavery commune in Essex County, New York. As a way to support their legitimacy, it was claimed the identification came from David Bowers, who told the writer he had never seen one and certainly didn't authenticate them!

Russell Rulau examined two specimens in 1999 and reported they are made from the same individual letter punches used to make the infamous Union Mine, Republic of Texas and other fantasies! There are slight differences in spacing and punctuation among the three known pieces, but the basic pattern is this.

TIMBUCTO / ESSEX CO. / N. Y.

Canadian Token (2)

Uncertain Copper



B. I. TISDEL
Ithaca, NY

Bethuel I. Tidel was listed in the 1870 and 1880 Censuses as a clock maker, worked for forty years at the Ithaca Calendar Clock Co., and was listed in *Ithaca Directories* until 1888 as a clock maker (*Genealogy of the Descendants of Lawrence and Mary Antisell*; Michael McAllister).

B. I. TISDEL

Small Cent: 1863

TITCOMB
Portland and Bangor, ME

This is the hallmark of Albert Titcomb. He was born in 1802 and first listed in the 1823 *Portland Directory* (Michael McAllister). By the late 1840s he was a partner of David Smith Ilsley in Bangor (Belden 1980: 409). Titcomb's placed this advertisement in the June 16, 1846, *Bangor Whig and Courier*.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, &C.

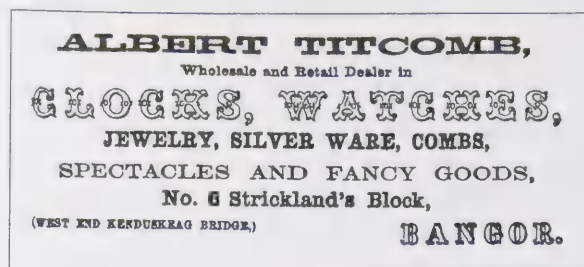
The subscriber has just received a choice selection of Goods in his line, consisting in part of Silver Spoons, Gold Beads, fine Gold and Stone RINGS and PINS; gold guard Chains and Keys; gold and silver Pencils; Gold Pens, cheaper than ever; gold, silver and steel SPECTACLES; an assortment of WATCHES – gold and silver Lever, Lepine and Common; a good assortment of CUTLERY, comprising Scissors; Shears; Razors; Razor Strops and Pen and Pocket Knives; Britannia Ware, Castors, Table Mats; Thermometers; Pocket Books Wallets, Pocket-Compasses, Silk-Purses Hair and Tooth Brushes; wrought and plain Shell and Horn Combs, fine Ivory do.; Shaving Soap, Tweezers, &c., &c.

- ALSO -

The largest and best assortment of Brass and Wooden Clocks and Time Pieces, ever offered in this market. Persons wishing to purchase goods of this description, will find it for their interest to call and examine the above Stock of Goods at the Store of

ALBERT TITCOMB,
West-End Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor

In 1859 he was working for John Ellis & Co. – which also countermarked coins. He continued to be listed in business directories until at least 1865 and in Censuses until 1890 as a watchmaker. This advertisement appeared in the 1855 *Maine Register*.



TITCOMB
Large Cent: 1807

TITUS
New York City, NY

TITUS / N. YORK
Large Cent: 1817

SAML. TITUS

SAML. TITUS
Large Cent: 1839
Half Dollar: 1858

J. I. TOBEY
Hudson, NY

J. I. Tobey was a maker of wooden planes, whose shop was at the corner of Warren and Cherry Sts. from about 1827 (Pollak 1994: 378, Rulau HT A215). He also was a city alderman.

J. I. TOBEY
Large Cent: 1799

J. I. TOBEY / HUDSON
Large Cent: 1794

TOBIN

TOBIN
Small Cent: 1862 1880
Two Cents: 1864

F. J. TOBIN
Bridgewater, Nova Scotia

Pictou: Nova Scotia's Northern Ocean Port (1916) included a photo of the interior of F. J. Tobin's jewelry store. It also noted he was the local agent for Edison Phonograph, Records and Diamond Disks, "the last word in phonographic reproduction." The 1881 Census reported Tobin was then living in Bridgewater and had been born c. 1865.



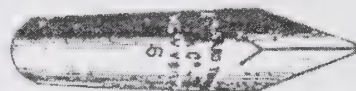
F. J. Tobin's Jewelry Store c. 1916

F. J. TOBIN / ENGRAVER / B. WATER / N S
Prince Edward Island Cent: 1871

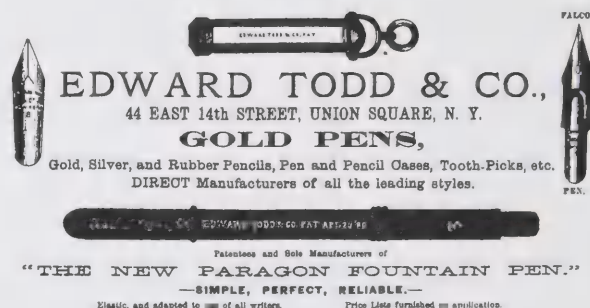
F. J. TOBIN / ENGRAVER / BRIDGEWATER, N. S.
Nova Scotia Cent: 1864

EDWARD TODD & CO.
New York City, NY

References differ on this firm's history. It seems to have started as Smith & Todd in 1851 and after a number of reorganizations became Edward Todd & Co. At first it made silverware, but later specialized in gold pens that were sold by such firms as Tiffany. It was located at 1 West 34th St. and later at 100 6th St., and remained in business until the early 1930s. (Kovel 1889: 371, Rainwater 1975: 172, etc).



Its advertisement in the 1882 *American Bookseller* indicates the source of pen maker stamps. They were meant to impress the tips of pens, and the number that often appears at the bottom of a stamp indicates the model of pen. This countermark has a "5" while the enlargement is the tip of a model "6" pen.



EDWARD TODD / - & CO - / NEW YORK / 5
Dime: 1840

J. G. TODHUNTER
Portage

There are Portages in Ohio and Wisconsin and Portage la Prairie in Manitoba. The issuer is not obvious from Census data.

J. G. TODHUNTER PORTAGE
English Halfpenny: UK (George III)

WILLIAM TOLAND
Baltimore, MD

William Toland began making saws, trowels and other tools in Baltimore c. 1845. His business was at four different locations for the next twenty years, the last being 85 North Front St. (Frank Duffield, "Merchants' Cards and Tokens of Baltimore," *Numismatist* 1907). In 1865 the firm became James Toland. A successor is still in business. This advertisement appeared in the 1859 *Baltimore City Directory*.

WILLIAM TOLAND,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SAWS, TROWELS, & C.
No. 85 FRONT STREET, Baltimore.

WILLIAM TOLAND
 Large Cent: 1848 1851

TOLEDO

TOLEDO - O.
 Large Cent: 1831 1843 1849

TOLEDO MFG. CO.
 Toledo, Ohio

"TOLEDO MFG CO" is stamped on many country store type scales. The firm apparently was a subsidiary of Toledo Scale Corporation, which was the largest US maker of retail scales.

TOLEDO MFG CO
 Small Cent: 1866
 Two Cents: 1865
 Nickel: UK

J & R TOMKINSON

J & R TOMKINSON
 Large Cent: 1834

H F. TONGE

H F. TONGE
 Half Dollar: 1795

J. TORRANCE

J. TORRANCE
 Shield Nickels: UK (2)

TOUGAS & DUPREY
 Worcester, MA

Louis Tougas and Eli Duprey were listed as making cutters and dies at 9 Cypress St. from 1869 to 1871. This advertisement appeared in the 1869 *Worcester Directory*.

TOUGAS & DUPREY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOT AND SHOE, PAPER COLLAR,
CUFF AND ENVELOPE
DIES.
Also, Dies or Cutters of every description, made to order. All work warranted.
9 CYPRESS STREET, MERRIFIELD'S BUILDING,
Near the B. & W. R. R. Depot, Worcester.
 L. T. TOUGAS. E. DUPREY.

TOUGAS & DUPREY / WORCESTER / MASS.
 Large Cent: 1853

TOW

TOW
 Large Cent: 1802

H. B. TOWER

H. B. TOWER
 Large Cent: 1803
 Small Cent: 1871 1891

A. F. TOWLE

A. F. TOWLE
 Large Cent: 1829
 Two Reales: 1779



H. TOWLE
 Haverhill, NH

Henry Towle was born in 1788 and became a silversmith. His shop was on Main St. from 1805 to 1850, and he died in 1867 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 341, Kovel 1989: 372, *Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts*, online).

H. TOWLE
 Large Cent: 1802 1807 UK

TOWNE & ...

TOWNE & ...
 Large Cent: 1855

C. TOWNSEND

C. TOWNSEND
 Large Cent: 1830
 Two Cents: 1864

G. G. TOWNSEND
 Rochester, NY

By 1850 Gilbert G. Townsend was in the shoe business. He made show making tools and received at least three patents in the 1850s and 1860s. This advertisement is from the 1875 *Rochester Directory*.

G. G. TOWNSEND,
Manufacturer of
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS.
Office and Salesroom,
NO. 123 MILL STREET.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

G. G. TOWNSEND / ROCHESTER N. Y.
British Penny: 1831

J. F. TOZER
Binghamton, NY

Junius Flagg Tozer of Binghamton received a patent in 1858 for a Gas Burner and another in 1863 for an Improvement in Fastenings for Door Latches. He was a watch maker, jeweler, and silversmith on Court St. from 1859 to 1871 and also was the First Council of the American Legion of Honor when it was incorporated in 1870 (H. P. Smith, *History of Broome County*, 1885: 159).

J. F. TOZER
Half Dime: 1832
Half Dollar: 1836
Silver Dollar: 1870 1871

TOY & BIGLOW

TOY & BIGLOW
Large Cent: 1812

C. C. TRACY
New York City, NY

Caleb C. Tracy was listed in the 1848 *New York City Directory* as a saw filer at 458 Hudson St., which also was his residential address. He was still there two years later according to the 1850 *New York Mercantile Union Business Directory*, and this advertisement appeared the same year in E. Porter Belden's *New York Past, Present, and Future* (1850).

C. C. TRACY,
Saw Filer & Dealer in Mechanics' Tools,
458 Hudson-st., (two doors below Barrow,) NEW-YORK.
(*) Saws Set and Filed, Hammered, Handled, &c.

C. C. TRACY / SAW FILER / 458 HUDSON ST. / NEW - YORK
Two Reales: 1790 1805

C. C. TRACY / SAW FILER / NEW - YORK
Two Reales: 1773 1780

N. J. TRACY

This prolific issuer has not yet been identified. Why? Because this was such a common name. Nevertheless, the coins have two characteristics that should help in their eventual identification. The latest date of stamped coin is 1859, which means the pieces were issued just before the Civil War. And none of the coins have any other merchant countermarks, which suggests N. J. Tracy was not from New York City or some other hub of countermarking activity.

N J TRACY in Curved Depression

Half Cent: 1834
Large Cent: 1807 1819 (3) 1820 1822 1824 1825 1826 (2) 1828 (2)
1829 1831 (2) 1832 (4) 1833 1834 1837 (2) 1838 (3) 1839 (5)
1841 (2) 1843 (2) 1844 (6) 1846 (9) 1847 (6) 1848 (7) 1849 (4)
1850 (6) 1851 (11) 1852 (4) 1853 (3) 1854 (8) UK (7)
Small Cent: 1857 (3) 1858 (5) 1859
Half Dime: 1821 1835 (2) 1842 1851
Dime: 1821 1829 (3) 1834 (3) 1835 (3) 1838 1839 1841 (2) 1847
1853 (3) 1854 1857 (2)
Quarter: 1853 UK
Half Dollar: 1855
Hard Times Token
Canadian Token
Two Reales: 1781 1825

N. J. TRACY. in Straight Depression
Included above



TRADE TOKEN DIES

This reference notes a few specific examples of old coins, mostly large cents that are stamped with trade token dies. When they appear in Internet auctions, they often are sold as 19th century issues. The writer did not realize how many varieties of such countermarks exist until Ron Lerch reported that perhaps a hundred different Irvine Jachens dies have been used to countermark coins! And that is just one firm! Dies were sold when a firm liquidated, and some are very old (also see Great Britain). The writer once had a number of dies he bought in the 1970s for use as bookends. At least one Civil War token die was used to countermark coins, and there are a number of dies showing Presidents, the US Capitol Building, etc. Some of those appear on Double Eagles, and were stamped on those gold pieces long ago.

There are others from different die sinking companies, including at least one Civil War token die.

M. TRAMBLE

M. TRAMBLE
Canadian Token (2)

TRANSPORTATION TOKENS

Many early transportation tokens at first seem to be countermarked large cents. But a close inspection often indicates they are cast planchets and casting marks were mistaken as the design of a well worn coin. Such pieces are not listed here, but are in works on transportation tokens.

W. TRAPLIN
Hespeler, Ontario

W. TRAPLIN. HESPELER ONT.
Mexican Eight Reales: 1877

I. TRASK
Beverly, MA

Israel Trask was born in 1786, apprenticed to John S. Ellingwood as a silversmith in Beverly in 1799. He purchased his master's business in 1807 and remained a silversmith until 1825. He then turned his attention to copper and pewter wares and also made buttons until 1856. He died in 1867 (ancestry.com American silversmiths; Hank Thoele). This example of his stamp is from a pewter coffee pot.



I. TRASK
Large Cent: 1819

NJ TRACY (STRAIGHT DEPRESSION)
WITH: "C. GALE" COUNTERSTAMP
1854 LARGE CENT (IN MY COLL.)

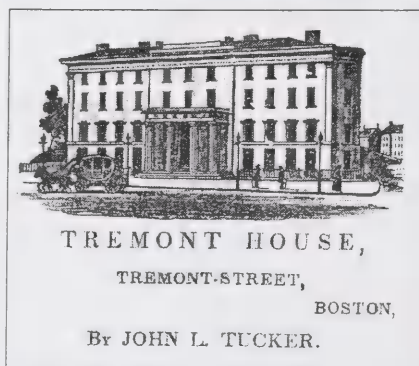
S. R. TRELEASE
Westchester, NY

Trelease is a Welsh surname that was uncommon in the US. The only lausible candidate in Census records was Samuel R. Trelease, who was born c. 1828. He was listed in 1860 as a locksmith in Westchester, NY, in 1870 as a pattern maker in Branford, CT, in 1880 a machinist in New York City (Michael McAllister, Bruce Mosher).

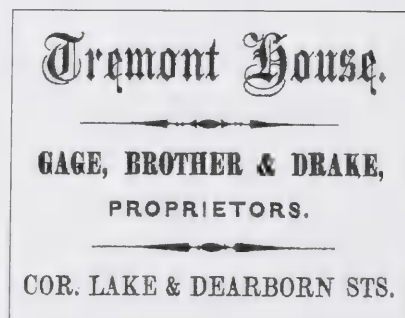
S. R. TRELEASE
Large Cent: 1833 1847

TREMONT HOUSE

Hotels of this name were located in many cities. The best known was Chicago's Tremont House, which issued encased postage stamps; it was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. A hotel of the same name in New York City issued a shell store card token. Another was located in Boston, just across from the Tremont Temple where Dr. J. Cheever was located (see that listing). This advertisement appeared in Sheldon & Co's 1845 *Business or Advertising Directory of New York, Boston, &c.*



The reverse of the 1867 two cents is milled off and has "15" stamped on it. This advertisement appeared in the 1855 *Chicago City Directory* for the Tremont House there.



TREMONT / HOUSE
Large Cent: 1845
Two Cents: 1867

TRENTON HOUSE
Trenton, NJ

A notice in the May 8, 1824, *True American* announced the opening of the Trenton House, which was located at the corner of North Warren and East Hanover Sts. (*A History of Trenton*, 1929).

TRENTON / HOUSE / 15
Two Cents: 186X

TRIMO
Roxbury, MA

"Trimo Alloy" was stamped on tools made by the Trimont Mfg. Co. of Roxbury. It made pipe wrenches, cutters, and other plumbers tools. It received eight patents from 1889 to 1922, mostly for wrenches. The number indicates a 14 inch pipe wrench.

14 / TRIMO / ALLOY
Nickel: UK (Buffalo)

TRIPP
Philadelphia, PA

TRIPP / PHILA.
Half Cent: 1832

F. H. TRIPP
Providence, RI, and New Bedford, MA

Francis H. Tripp was listed as an ambrotypist and photographer at 159 Westminster St. in Providence in 1858 (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online). From 1859 to 1882 he was listed in *New Bedford Directories* in various occupations, including photographer, mason, and fruit vender (Robert Merchant).

F. H. TRIPP / ARTIST
Half Dollar; 1855

LAWRENCE E. TRIPPE
Grand Rapids, MI

The 1922 membership roll of this large masonic lodge in Grand Rapides is available on the Internet. Trippe was not listed, which suggests he was a member earlier than the twenties.

LAWRENCE E. TRIPPE YORK 410 F & A M
Half Cent: UK

S. L. TRIPP

S. L. TRIPP
Large Cent: 1823 1833 1842 UK
Small Cent: 1862 (2) 1864
Two Cents: 1862 1864 1870

J. TROTIER

J. TROTIER.
Canadian Token (2)
US Hard Times Token

TROY

TROY
Half Cent: 1809
Large Cent: 1848

J. TROY

J. TROY
Large Cent: 1850
Nickel: 1872

D. TRUE & CO.
Albany, NY

D. TRUE & CO.
Large Cent: 1851

D. TRUE & CO. / ALBANY
Large Cent: UK

J. F. TRUE
Medford, OR

The initials F L T represent the Odd Fellows motto Friendship, Love and Truth. So this is a fraternal piece. The 1910 Census listed Jeremiah Frank True in Medford. He had been born in 1875, which explains why this half dollar was chosen for countermarking.

J. F. TRUE / -*- / F L T / -*- / MEDFORD, ORE.
Half Dollar: 1875

J. H. TRUEL

J. H. TRUEL
US Small Cent: 1857
New Brunswick Cent: 1861

TRUESDALE
New York, NY

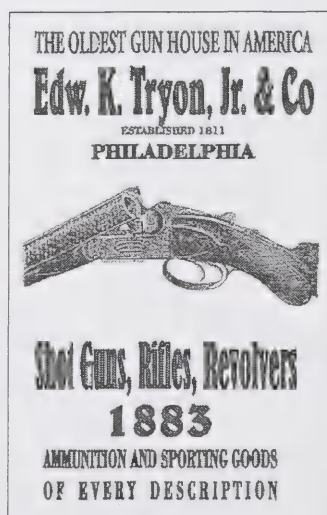
TRUESDALE / N-YORK
Large Cent: UK

TRUSTY

Horse's Head / TRUSTY
Large Cent: 1846

TRYON
Philadelphia, PA

According to the 1839 *Philadelphia Directory*, Edward K. Tryon was a rifle make at 134 N 2nd St. and his brother George ran G. W. Tryon & Co., guns and fishing tackling at the same address. Their 1883 trade catalog advertised it was the oldest gunhouse in America, established 1811 (Carey 1953: 124, Flayderman 1990: 355, Kauffman 1968: 186, Romaine 1960: 349).



TRYON / PHILADA / PA / 1846
Large Cent: 1829

F. A. TRYON & CO.

F. A. TRYON & CO.
Large Cent: 1797

J. B. TUBBS
Waterloo, NY

Joel B. Tubbs was born c. 1813. He was noted as a gunsmith in the 1840 to 1880 Censuses and various business directories until 1882. This coin is countermarked from the stamps he used to mark his guns, a number of which have appeared in Internet auctions. He also advertised as selling fishing tackle. His obituary appeared in the Dec. 7, 1889, *Western New York News* (Robert Merchant). He died of a stroke at the age of seventy-six.

J. B. TUBBS / WATERLOO / NY
Two Cents: UK

S. V. TUCK
North Bridgewater, MA

Silas V. Tuck was a North Bridgewater edge tool maker, who was listed in the 1856 *Massachusetts Business Directory* (Hank Thoele). He made shoe knives, carving knives, etc. (Bradford Kingman, *History of North Bridgewater* 1866: 384). He later exhibited his edge tools at the 1876 International Exposition.

S. V. TUCK / N. B.
Canadian Token: 1844
US Large Cent: 1800 1841 1855
US Quarter: 1855

E. TUCKER

E. TUCKER
Large Cent: 1855 UK

JULIA A. TUCKER
Salisbury, NH

This lady was listed in the 1870 Census in Merrimack County, which is where Salisbury is located. She was born c. 1832.

JULIA A. TUCKER / N. H. / SALISBURY
Two Cents: 1865

W. J. TUCKER

W. J. TUCKER
Half Dollar: 1865 1874

N. TUCKWELL.

N. TUCKWELL.
Large Cent: 1833 1845

A. TUERS

A. TUERS
Large Cent: 1833 1835 1838 (2) 1844 1848 (2) 1854 1857

B. F. TULEY

B. F. TULEY
Large Cent: 1855
Quarter: 1857
Half Dollar: 1858

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM

Robert Turlington's Balsam of Life was an early patent medicine that actually was granted a patent by George II of England in 1744. It became a popular elixir in both Britain and the colonies. Turlington had difficulties with others selling bogus bottles of his medicine and experimented with anti-fraud devices. In 1754 he settled upon a violin-shaped bottle that was stamped with a version of the slogan of this countermark.

David Bowers concluded this coin was countermarked by a fake Turlington stamp in the US before c. 1840. That was when product names became part of bottle molds, rather than being impressed by stamps while the glass was still hot. Counterfeit versions of Turlington's elixir continued to be sold in the US until at least the early 20th century, and many of these Turlington bottles have appeared in Internet auctions.

TURLINGT / PATENT / BY THE KING (Retrograde)

Large Cent: UK

TURNBULL

TURNBULL

Half Cent: 1853

Large Cent: 1841 1845

TURNER

TURNER

Large Cent: 1845

Half Dollar: 1807



ROBERT TURNER & SON
Baltimore, MD

This Baltimore business was located on South Frederick St. It sold flour, feed, and fertilizer made from bird dung (guano) imported from islands off the coast of Peru. Robert's son Harry joined the firm in 1867, which remained in business until at least 1907. The 1878 *Baltimore Directory* indicated it also was known as the US Fertilizing and Chemical Co. This advertisement appeared in the April 1853 issue of *American Farmer*.

ROBERT TURNER,
Flour, Grain, Feed, Seed and Lime Store,
Dealer also in GUANO and BONE DUST.
No. 47 S. Frederick street, Baltimore,
Has on hand, and intends keeping, at new Warehous, N.
47 S. Frederick Street, between Lombard and Pratts Street,
Clover, Timothy and Orchard Grass Seeds—all kinds of Grain
and Mill Feed, together with Bale Hay, which he will sell at
pleasing terms. FAMILY FLOUR WARRANTED.
N. B.—Orders received for Lime, Bricks, &c. promptly at-
tended to. D. S. Buro's Super-Phosphate of Lime, re-
stantly on hand, at lowest rates. apl-64

Robert Turner & Son issued embossed shell store cards. George Fuld believed that some of them were wrongly reported as countermarked coins long ago as they were listed by their size (quarter and dollar). He may have been correct and no Turner countermarked coins exist.

ROBERT TURNER & SON

Rev: BALTIMORE

Quarter: UK (Not verified)

Silver Dollar: 1867 (Not verified)

W. TUSTON

W. TUSTON

Half Cent: 1803

A. TUTTLE

A. TUTTLE

Large Cent: 1856

Quarter: 1854

A. J. TUTTLE

A. J. TUTTLE

Large Cent: 1798 1829 1836 1847 1848 1849 1853 1856 UK

Canadian Token

L. J. TUTTLE Keene, NH

Tuttle was not a very common name. The only obvious candidate noted in Census records was Leonard J. Tuttle, who was born c. 1831 (Michael McAllister). He was listed in the 1850 to 1880 Censuses as a blacksmith. *Keene Directories* from 1881 to 1902 listed him as a machinist. He worked for a number of companies, was noted in Keene city documents and Masonic records, having become a Master in 1870.

L. J. TUTTLE

Large Cent: 1846 1850 1853

L. W. TUTTLE

L. W. TUTTLE

Large Cent: 1795

TWEDY & BARROWS Norwich, CT

Quite a few pieces of silverware are known with the backstamps "Twedy & Barrows" or "Tweedy & Barrows." It was listed in the 1849 *New-England Mercantile Union Business Directory* as a wholesale dealer in dry goods in Norwich, CT. Some references say it worked in New London until 1855, but that has not been confirmed.

TWEDY & BARROWS

Connecticut Cent: 1787

E. TWINING

E. TWINING

Large Cent: 1845

Two Cents: 1864

F. M. TWOMBLY

A possible issuer was Fred M. Twombly, who was listed in the 1870 Census as a machinist in Charlestown, MA (Michael McAllister). But he was born in 1850 and would have been too young to have stamped these coins if they were countermarked in 1864.

F. M. TWOMBLY
Large Cent: 1831 1854
Small Cent: 1861
Two Cents: 1864

TYLER

TYLER
Large Cent: 1824 1848

TYLER & CO

TYLER & CO
Large Cent: 1828

C & N TYLER Cochecton, NY

Caroline and Nathan Tyler were both listed in the 1870 Census in Cochecton. They were born c. 1822 and 1821, respectively.

SILVER WEDDING / C & N TYLER / COCHECTON / N Y / OCTOBER
21ST 1844-1869
Half Dollar: 1869

D. M. TYLER

D. M. TYLER
Large Cent: 1856
Two Cents: 1864

E. TYLER

E. TYLER
Large Cent: 1842
Small Cent: 1856 1859 1861

F L. TYLER

F L. TYLER
Large Cent: 1802

J. A. TYLER

J. A. TYLER.
Large Cent: 1843 1850 1854
Quarter: 1853 1854
New Brunswick Penny: 1843



J. W. TYLER

J. W. TYLER.
Half Cent: 1823
Large Cent: 1854

Half Dollar: 1823

P. B. TYLER Springfield, MA

In 1854, Philos B. Tyler was the Mayor of Springfield, an officer in a number of the city's businesses, and a maker of cotton presses (Moses King, *Handbook of Springfield* 1884: 282). In that year he obtained half a dozen patterns, one for a new method of nibbling saw teeth and three for rope winding. This large cent also is stamped by the American Hardware Co. of New Britain, CT, and refers to two other patents that were granted to him on Aug. 8, 1854, for furniture casters.



Philos B. Tyler

P. B. TYLER PATENTED AUGUST 8 1854 and AMERICAN HARDWARE CO.
Large Cent: UK

W. S. TYLER

W. S. TYLER
Large Cent: 1830 1851



U

U within Horseshoe

Small Cent: 1889 1891
 Nickel: 1876 1889 1895
 Dime: 1853 1891

A U

This is a curious countermark. It is found on XF-AU coins and tokens. It may be a collector's mark, which was applied to all the coins in a particular person's collection over a century ago.

A U

Large Cent: 1818 1829 1831 1833 1837 1839 1843 1844 1849
 1850 1853 (2)
 Colonial Coin (7)
 Hard Times Token (3)
 Civil War Token (12)
 Dominican Republic 1/4 Real: 1848
 French Fifty Centimes: 1864
 Naples and Sicily Ten Tornese: 1819
 Uruguay Twenty Centimes: 1857

T, U

T, U

Large Cent: 1829 1837 1848
 Austrian Twenty Kreuzer: 1764
 Two Reales: 1788

ULMER
 Portland, ME

Although an example has not been illustrated, this is probably a stamp of the cutler Adolph Ulmer – see below. Moses Owen published an exceedingly odd book called the *Ballads of Portland* in 1874, and composed a rhyme for each of the merchants who purchased a full-page advertisement. This is the one for Adolph Ulmer.

A. ULMER,
35 Temple Street.

The Only Exclusive Cutlery Establishment
IN MAINE.

On Temple street, at 35,
 A. Ulmer in his trade doth thrive,
 The largest Cutlery in Maine —
 No spots his shining blades can stain.
 His concaved razors well are known,
 Nor better ones were ever shown,
 His knives are e'er our great delight,
 In all he has we must delight;
 And in repairing he does stand
 The foremost in the entire land,
 And Germany and England send,
 Their products to their chosen friend.
 The father knows he ends all strife,
 Whene'er he gives his boy a knife,
 And future greatness thence is laid,
 What forms upspring from many a blade;
 And at the table, maidens, wives,
 Are loud in praise of Ulmer's knives,
 The father smiles, and then he talks
 And says: "Who ever saw such forks!"
 What father need to speak his praise,
 Or grateful song of homage raise?
 A. Ulmer! both renowned and great,
 In Cutlery you lead the State!

ULMER

Small Cent: 1862 1864 (2)

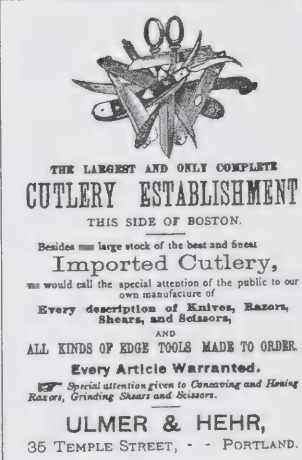
C. C. ULMER

C. C. ULMER

Trade Dollar: 1877
 Eight Reales: 1796

ULMER & HEHR
 Portland, ME

This well known company made cutlery. It was established in 1869 by Adolph Ulmer – see above. It was located at 35 Temple St. in 1870, at 86 Exchange St. in 1878, and "Ulmer & Hehr" reportedly was still being used as a trade name in the 1920s. In the 1879 *Portland City Directory* the company's name was Ulmer & Hehr, but in the 1881 *Directory* it was listed as A. Ulmer. The firm advertised extensively. This advertisement appeared in Edward H. Ewell's *Portland and Vicinity* (1876)



THE LARGEST AND ONLY COMPLETE
CUTLERY ESTABLISHMENT
 THIS SIDE OF BOSTON.

Besides our large stock of the best and finest
Imported Cutlery,
 we would call the special attention of the public to our
 own manufacture of
**Every description of Knives, Razors,
 Shears, and Scissors,**
 AND
ALL KINDS OF EDGE TOOLS MADE TO ORDER.
Every Article Warranted.
 Special attention given to Carving and Honeing
 Razors, Grinding Shears and Scissors.

ULMER & HEHR,
 35 TEMPLE STREET, - - PORTLAND.

ULMER & HEHR / - / PORTLAND, ME.
 Two Cents: 1865

C. F. ULRICH
 New Haven, CT

Conrad F. Ulrich was a master engraver for the Winchester Rifle Co. in New Haven and elaborately engraved their presentation guns (R. L. Wilson, "Genesis of the Winchester," *American Rifleman*, June 1991). All these pieces seem to have come into the market at about the same time and probably are from a small hoard. Websites indicate his stamp is very small – like this stamp. Indeed, it is so small the writer was not able to find a photo to verify the pieces below are his work.

C. F. ULRICH.

Small Cent: 1857 1858 1864 1882
 Large Cent: UK
 Two Cents: 1865
 Nickel: 1867 1870
 Dime: 1875
 Civil War Token

J. ULRICH

J. ULRICH

Two Cents: 1867
 Nickel: 1869
 Half Dollar: 1855

MARTIN ULRICH

Philadelphia, PA

Martin Ulrich was noted in the 1871 *Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia* as the Supervisor of the 28th ward.

BLAKEST / REPUBLICAN / 28TH WARD / M. ULRICK / SUPERVISOR
Silver Dollar: 1870

ULSTER KNIFE CO.
Ellenville, NY

This firm began business in 1870 as a cooperative association of fifty cutlers for the purpose of manufacturing pocket knives. It moved to Ellenville in 1871, but had financial difficulties as a cooperative. In 1875 the cooperative's debts were assumed by the newly incorporated Ulster Knife Co., which is still in business.

ULSTER / KNIFE CO / NY
Small Cent: 1906

UNDERHILL EDGE TOOL CO.
Nashua, NH

This firm was founded by George W. Underwood and incorporated in 1852. It specialized in axes, hammers, chisels and similar tools, and was making 150,000 axes annually by the turn of the century when it was purchased by the American Axe Co. (*The Nashua Experience*, Canaan, 1978). It also had a branch in Boston.

UNDERHILL / EDGE TOOL CO.
Large Cent: 1847

UNDERHILL FORGE TOOL *
Canadian Large Cent: UK

M. H. UNDERWOOD

Roy Van Ormer's collection contained a few Indian cents stamped with different numbers struck from identical punches. Bob Ulrich reported two similar pieces with the numerals "16 / 388" or "62 / 367" and also Underwood's stamp. Therefore, these pieces may have been used as some sort of inventory control devise.

M. H. UNDERWOOD Number
Civil War Token (2)

UNION F. CO.

UNION F. CO.
Large Cent: 1817

UNION KNIFE CO.
Union-Endicott, NY

A number of websites mention the short-lived Union Knife Co. of Union-Endicott, NY, but do not provide much information. The company moved to Pennsylvania in the early 1910s and was renamed. A different Union Knife Co. was located in Naugatuck, CT.

UNION KNIFE CO / UNION, N. Y.
Nickel: 1910



UNION KNIFE CO.
Naugatuck, CT.

N. J. Sekela of Butler, NJ, makes reproductions of Civil War items. Its website advertises a reproduction of a fork, knife and spoon combination. The knife is stamped in this way in imitation of the original stamp that appeared on cutlery made by the Union Knife Co. of Naugatuck

UNION ARMY KNIFE
Quarter: 1853

UNION MINE FANTASIES

The Union Mine fantasies fooled some collectors for many decades. During the 1950s, or perhaps later, numerous coins were stamped with "UNION MINE" and other words, including specious denominations and "OREG. TERR." Not only are these pieces totally unlike legitimate 19th century merchant countermarks, there is absolute proof they are modern fantasies! Their maker used the same letter punches to make the *Union Mine*, *Republic of Texas*, *Timbucto*, and a number of other bogus countermarks! The Union Mine stamps appear on the planned off reverses of US coins. See the Fantasies section for more information.

UNION MINE and Other Words

35 to 50 are known on US copper, silver, and gold coins



1853 Quarter



Bust Half Dollar

Philadelphia, PA

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UNION ARMY KNIFE
Quarter: 1853

UNION MINE FANTASIES

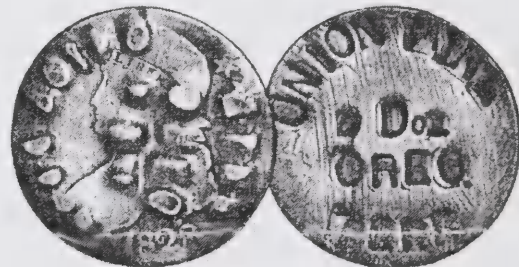
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UNION MINE and Other Words

35 to 50 are known on US copper, silver, and gold coins



1853 Quarter



Bust Half Dollar



1855 Eagle (\$10.00 Gold)

UNION MANFG CO
Richmond, VA

UNION MANFG CO. / RICHMOND VA.
Half Dollar: 1859

UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

UNION / TELEGRAPH CO.
Large Cent: 1847

UNION WORKS
Beverly, NJ

The origin of this countermark is uncertain. "Works" usually meant a branch plant, and "Union" was a common company name. One possibility was a cutlery operation that existed for just a few years in the mid-1850s.

UNION WORKS / BEVERLY, N.J.
Large Cent: 1818

UNIONVILLE.
Unionville, CT

WARRANTED / UNIONVILLE / CONN.
Large Cent: UK

UNIVERSAL

UNIVERSAL in Diamond
Nickel: 1918

UPTON

UPTON
Large Cent: 1816
Half Dollar: 1831

W. H. UPTON

W. H. UPTON.
Large Cent: 1801
Half Dollar: 1854

With H. J. CORY and J. O. MEGQUIERE
Two Reales: 1790

US

"U S" has been noted on many coins. These stamps were meant to mark such government property as guns, swords, tools, flatware, etc. Each government inspector also had a stamp consisting of his initials. As a consequence, "U S" often is found on coins with unidentifiable initial stamps. Listed below are a few examples of coins countermarked "U S"

U S
Half Cent: 1835 1849

Large Cent: 1799 1803 1819 1824 1826 1833 1837 1838 1849
Half Dollar: 1814
Silver Dollar: 1801

Eagle / U S
Large Cent: 1797 1828

"US" on Canadian Tokens

Two Canadian Ships, Colonies and Commerce halfpenny tokens (Br-929) are neatly stamped "U S" below the ship on the reverse.

U S
Canadian Tokens (2)



U. S. HOTEL
Corry, PA

U. S. HOTEL / JAMES HARRIGAN / CORRY, PENNA
Norwegian Specie Daler: 1865

US SUB-TREASURY

An 1845 law mandated the the funds of the United States be kept in the Treasury building in Washington and in sub-treasuries that were various US cities, rather than in private banks.

U. S. SUB-TREASURY 1865
Mexican Eight Reales: 1861-Pi

UTICA

UTICA
Large Cent: 1828
Small Cent: 1857
Quarter: 1876
Canadian Token

D. W. UTTS
Lyons, Iowa

David Wagoner Utts was born c. 1837 in Pennsylvania. He was listed in the 1870 and 1880 Censuses and the 1884 *Iowa State Gazetteer* and *Iowa State Business Directory* as a tinsmith in Lyons (Hank Thoele). He fought for the Union during the Civil War, and when the *Military History and Reminiscences of the Thirteen Regiment of the Illinois Volunteer Infantry* was published in 1891, it noted he was a tinsmith in Lyons. By 1900 he was living in Clinton, Iowa, and was a tinner for the US Arsenal.

D. W. UTTS
Two Cents: 1864
Half Dollar: 1853

V

Baker (2006: 90) suggests this may be a political countermark with "V" indicating "Victory." The stamps are not haphazardly placed as would be the case if these were trade tokens or work tallies. Baker also suggests they might have turned the pieces into the equivalent of mark pennies for such an organization as the pro-French Canadian Les Fils de la Liberté or Freres Chasseurs or the pro-English Doric Club.

V

Canadian Tokens (10)

**V. BROS****V. BROS**

Small Cent: 1862
Nickel: 1867

**V & B****V & B**

Bank of Upper Canada Penny (Br-719): 1857

A. V.**A. V. in Small Serrated Rectangle**

Half Cent: 1834 (13)

C.V

New York City, NY

C.V / N - Y

Large Cent: 1837
Two Reales: 1806

FRANCIS A. VACHE
Philadelphia. PA

A genealogical website indicates Francis Achille Vaché was born in France in 1787, fled the country because of some impropriety, jumped ship, and entered the US in 1810. He was listed in Longworth's 1827

American Almanac, *New York Register*, and *City Directory* as a gunsmith at 56 Robinson St. in New York City. Twenty years later, a person of this name was listed in the 1845 *Philadelphia Directory* as a machinist at 155 North Tenth St. (Sellers 1983: 312). The spelling of Vaché's name with an accent mark indicates his French ancestry. He died in 1852 and was buried in Philadelphia's Monument Cemetery.

F. A. VACHE (with Accent Mark above "E")

Large Cent: 1796 1803 1817 1819 1822 1826 1841 1847

Dime: 1833 1835

Two Reales: 1777 1782

Spanish Two Reales: 1814

T. VAIR

This stamp is the style of stamps that appear on such tools as wooden planes. It may be by Thomas Vair. He was listed in the 1881 Census as a "finisher" who had born c. 1850. He was mentioned in a number of late 19th and early 20th century publications and served as the Mayor of Galt in 1900 and 1901. Thomas and his brother, Wardlaw founded the Galt Knife Factory Co. in 1913 (*Iron Age* 1913: 1374).

T. VAIR

Bank of Montreal Penny (Br-521): 1847

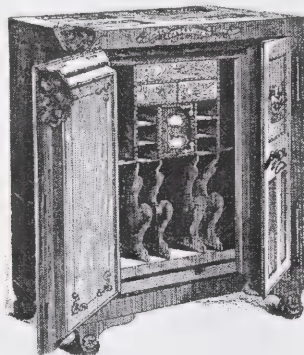


VALENTINE & BUTLER
New York City, NY

The partners in this lock and safe company were Alfred A. Valentine and William H. Butler. During the 1850s it was at 92 Maiden St., and was at 78 and 80 Walker St. in the 1860s (Romaine 1960: 234). By the 1880s it was at 291 Broadway. After Valentine retired, Butler carried on the business by himself (William Swoger, *Rulau NY* 2500). Richard Holmes and William H. Butler were granted a patent in 1855 for "Improvements in Fireproof Fillings of Safes, Banks and other Doors."



The November of 1855, *Scientific American* illustrated such a safe made by Holmes, Valentine & Butler.



By 1857, Holmes was no longer a partner. This advertisement touting their safes appeared in the 1858 *New York City Directory*.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
the Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, proved by the severest tests to be the best safe in the world, never having failed to preserve their contents when subjected to the fire. Warehouse, Bank and Vault Locks of every description. 887 Broadway and 67 & 69 Elizabeth St., New York. Also, Manufacturers and Patentees of the renowned Rotary Door Lock.

This advertisement appeared in the 1860 *New York City Directory*.

VALENTINE & BUTLER, Patentees and Sole
Manufacturers of the **ALUM PATENT Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES**, proved by the severest tests to be the best Safe in the world, never having failed to preserve their contents when subjected to the fire.—Warehouse, Bank and Vault Locks of every description.—887 Broadway, and 67 & 69 Elizabeth Street, New York.
Also, Manufacturers and Patentees of the renowned Rotary Door Lock.

VALENTINE / - & - / BUTLER / - N.Y. - / PATENT / OCT 30 / 1855
Quarter: 1854

JOHN VALLERIO

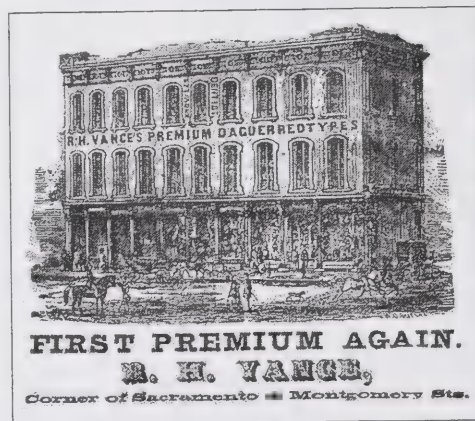
JOHN VALLERIO
Rev: GOOD LUCK
Silver Dollar: 1904

T. H. VANBRUNT
New York City, NY

T. H. / VANBRUNT / NEW YORK
Two Reales: 1814

R. H. VANCE
San Francisco, CA

From 1845 to 1847, Robert H. Vance ran a daguerreian gallery in Boston at 91 Washington St. He went to South America in 1847 and opened a gallery in Valparaiso, Chile. He came to California shortly after the discovery of gold and opened galleries in San Francisco and Sacramento, which he maintained until 1861 (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online). He died in 1876. This is the top of a full page advertisement for his San Francisco Gallery at the corner Sacramento and Montgomery Sts. that appeared in 1856.



R. H. VANCE / DAGUERREOTYPES / SAN FRANCISCO
Large Cent: 1827

VAN BUSKIRK & LEE
Troy, NY

The 1850 *New York Mercantile Union Business Directory* listed Van Buskirk & Lee as Lock manufacturers at 140 William St.

VAN BUSKIRK / & LEE
Large Cent: 1801

VANCUREN

This stamp is too large for these coins, and the initial of the issuer's first name is not legible.

V. VANCUREN
Canadian Token: 1852
US Large Cent: 1828

H. VANGORDER

H. VANGORDER

Large Cent: 1839 1846 1849 1850 1856

L. VANSANDS

L. VANSANDS

Large Cent: 1801

Quarter: 1854

Half Dollar: 1849 1854

JARED VAN SOLEN

This 1803 large cent was well worn when it was stamped at least fifty years after being minted. Jared Van Solen of MA was listed in the 1850 to 1855 *Worcester Directories* as a machinist (Michael McAllister). He moved to the Minnesota Territory in 1857 (Franklyn Curtiss-Wedge, *History of Goodhue County*, 1909). Van Solen died in St. Paul in 1875 (Robert Merchant).

JARED VAN SOLEN

Large Cent: 1803

C. E. VAN VALIN

C. E. VAN VALIN

Large Cent: UK

Two Cents: 1867

Nickel: 1868



WM VAN VLEAR Stockton, CA

William H. Van Vlear was born in Ohio in 1828 and listed in the 1850 Census as a gunsmith in Berrian County, MI. He arrived in California in 1856 and soon established himself in Stockton. During the 1860s and 1870s he exhibited guns at the Stockton Agricultural Fairs. Van Vlear received a patent for an Improved Sewing Machine Guide in 1869, and was assigned the rights to manufacture a water pump that was patented in 1879. The steam engine that powered the prototype exploded, killing fifteen people and injuring Van Vlear. He died in 1904 (Michael McAllister).

WM VAN VLEAR

Half Dollar: 1860



C. C. VAN VOORHIS Fishkill, NY

Charles Van Voorhis was listed in the 1860 Census in Fishkill. He was born c. 1825.

C. C. VAN VOORHIS / FISHKILL, NY

Quarter: 1853

J. VAN WINKLE New York City, NY

This "backstamp" was made to mark silverware and other metal objects sold by a retailer, and it is known on a spoon in Michael McAllister's collection. Van Winkle was a common name in New York City, as the area was settled by the Dutch, including a branch of the writer's family for whom the borough is named. Nevertheless, there are two particularly likely issuers. Jacob Van Winkle was listed in the 1839 *Manhattan Directory* as a jeweler at 125 Barrow St. and in Censuses until 1880. John Van Winkle was listed as a jeweller at 284 Bleecker St. in the 1848 *New York City Directory* and at 288 Bleecker St. in the 1869 Directory. (Jacob also had a son John who was a jeweler in the late 19th century).

J. VAN WINKLE

Large Cent: 1822

VARD Pasadena, CA

This firm did subcontracting work during World War II, built custom machinery, and after the war made the Vard motorcycle. This stamp has been noted on an aviation plotter, which is a large compass used to determine flying distances on aviation maps.

VARD / PASADENA, CALIF.

Small Cent: 1940

VARIETY STABLE Memphis, TN

In 1856, Elias Keck was working at the Stage Agent Office of the Commercial Hotel. By 1859 he was in the partnership of Fletcher and Keck, which was a stable at Main and Gayoso Sts. He was listed in the 1883 *Directory of the Taxing District of Memphis* as E. Keck & Brother (Elias and Alexander Keck) stables at 403 2nd St.

VARIETY STABLE / 360 & 362 / COR. MAIN & GAYOSO / E. KECK PROP. / MEMPHIS TENN.

Half Dollar: 1854 1856



JACK A VANALLAN
Belleville, Ontario

JACK A VANALLAN / BELLEVILLE / ONT / AGE 16 AGES
Canadian Large Cent: 1884

J. VASUMPAUR

J. VASUMPAUR / 724 / W. 18TH ST. / 50 / 1933
British Penny Token: 1812

J. VAUGHN

J. VAUGHN
Large Cent: 1802 1807 1818 1820 1828 1832 1839 1844 1845
1847 1848 1851
French Ten Centimes: UK

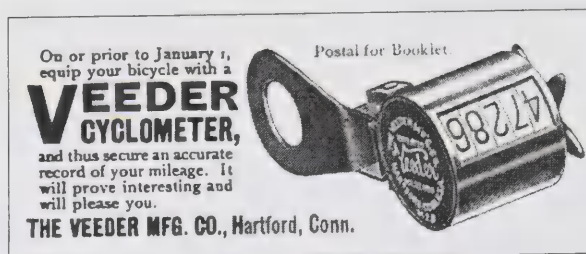
E. P. VAUX
Washington, DC

Ethan P. Vaux of Washington, DC, received patents in 1868 for Improved Metallic Roofing and in 1878 for an Improvement in Steam Street-Cars. He was listed as working for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the 1892 *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia*.

E. P. VAUX.
Large Cent: UK
Small Cent: 1856 1857

VEEDER MFG. CO.
Hartford, CT

Curtis H. Veeder founded his hardware manufacturing company in 1866. Eventually it specialized in MOSCOW counting devises, and in 1895 obtained a patent for a Cyclometer, which is a bicycle odometer. The Veeder "tokens" (Rulau Har 6-10) are not tokens at all, but circular, copper-nickel plates that were attached to the ends of its counting devises (Rich Eckebrecht, "Those Veeder Tokens," *TAMS Journal* 2007: 129). Only one countermarked coin is known. The firm is still in business, but now specializes in petroleum services. This advertisement appeared in issues of *L. A. W. (League of American Wheelmen) Bulletin and Good Roads* in 1898. The end plate in the ad is stamped only slightly differently from the countermarked dime.



THE VEEDER MFG. CO. HARTFORD, CONN. U. S. A. / PATENTED / VEEDER
9 / OCT. 22, 1895
Dime: 1853

J. J. VELDON
Ville de Québec, Quebec

John J. Veldon was a Quebec pharmacist, who had been born in 1845. He was the son of an Irish immigrant, who also was a pharmacist and worked in St. Roche. According to A. B. Cherrier's *Almanach des adresses Cherrier de la Ville de Québec* (1886), John J. Veldon was licensed in 1864. In 1866 he opened a pharmacy on St. Joseph St.

He was elected a member of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec in 1871 and was a member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. Numerous advertisements for patent medicines listed J. J. Veldon as a distributor. They included Devins and Bolton's Worm Pastilles, a toothache remedy called Quickcure, and Allouez Magnetic Spring Water, which claimed to cure almost everything. Some of the advertisements also included Veldon's testimonial about a drug's beneficial effects.

J. J. VELDON / QUEBEC
Canadian Token
Nova Scotia Penny: 1856
Irish Halfpenny: UK
Exceedingly Worn Coin: UK



J. G. VENNEL
Campobello, New Brunswick

James Vennell was born in 1838, and was listed in the 1901 Census as living in Campobello. No occupation was given as he apparently was retired, but other male members of his family were fishermen.

J. G. VENNEL / DEC. / 19 / 1892 / CAMPOBELLO / NB
US Nickel: 1882

W. VERMILLION
Washington, DC

William Vermillion was listed as a machinist at this address in the 1892 *Directory of the District of Columbia*.

W. VERMILLION / NO. / 220 / 7 N. W. / WASH. / D.C.

Small Cent: 1885

VEZINA

This is the sort of large stamp that would have been used by a blacksmith. While Vezina was not a common name in 19th century Canada, three Vezinas (Charles, J. B. and M.) were listed under "Smiths, Black and White" in St. Rochs, Quebec, in the 1851 *Canadian Directory*.

VEZINA

Large Cent: 1853

Nova Scotia Halfpenny: 1832


I. VICKERS
 Staffordville, WI

I. VICKERS / AUG. 22 / 1868 / STAFFORD, VILLE, WIS.
 Quarter: 1854

VICE GRIP
 Dewitt, Nebraska

William Petersen was a Danish blacksmith who immigrated to Nebraska at the turn of the century. He invented the vise grip in 1921, which is a commonly used locking clamp that became popular during the Second World War. In 1938 the Petersen Mfg. Co. began making vice grips in what had been a drugstore in the small town of Dewitt. Today the firm that Petersen founded is known as Irwin Industrial Tools.

WISE GRIPS / DEWITT, NEB. / U. S. A.
 Nickel: UK (Buffalo)

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.
 Middletown, CT

The Victor Sewing Machine Co. was organized in 1864, produced 22,000 machines a year at the height of its production, and closed in 1883 (*History of Middlesex County*, 1884).

VICTOR / SEWING MACHINE CO. / MIDDLETOWN CONN
 Large Cent: 1848

JOHN VIGNES
 Kingston, NY

This is the backstamp of one of the John Vignes, who were Kingston jewelers. It was used to mark silverware and other metal goods sold in their shop. The Jan. 11, 1922, *Jeweler's Circular* recounted the history of the business in reporting the death of the founder's grandson. John Sr. was a native of Paris, France, where he learned watch making. He came to the US during the Napoleon Wars and became the first jeweler and watchmaker of Kingston, NY, in 1820. He died in 1850, and the business was continued by John, Jr. The Sept. 2, 1891, *Jeweler's Circular* noted, "John Vignes (Jr), one of the oldest residents of Kingston, N. Y., fell down the cellar stairs on Sunday while suffering from vertigo, and died at 6:00

Monday evening." Then his grandson. John A. ran the business until his death in 1922 from heart failure.

JOHN VIGNES

Large Cent: UK

VIGNOS
 Canton, Ohio

A number of pocket knives have appeared on the Internet with this stamp. "Vignos" was apparently a trade name of the Canton Novelty Cutlery Co., which was founded by Augustus Vignos in 1886. It remained in business until the 1920s.

VIGNOS / CANTON, O.
 Nickel: 1911

W. VINCENT**W. VINCENT**

Large Cent: 1805

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN
 Macon, Georgia

This is the backstamp of Jonathan Ambrose Virgin and Samuel Stanley Virgin, who sold jewelry, musical instruments, silverware, watches, etc. in Macon from c. 1834 (Kovel 1989: 382). By the 1850s they also had a store in Birmingham, Alabama. This advertisement appeared in 1853 in various issues of *The American Cotton Planter*.

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN,
MACON, GA., AND MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
 DEALERS IN

PIANOS, HARPS,
GUITARS, STRINGS,

Sheet Music,

AND A
VARIETY OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
AND FANCY ARTICLES.

N B.—Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired in the
 best manner.

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN / MACON, GEO
 Large Cent: 1835 UK

VIVA EL COCO
 Puerto Party

Viva el Coco was the slogan of the Puerto Rican Prohibition Party. Its countermarked coins were made from an odd, bar-bell shaped stamp, with the letters in relief. Not many pieces were struck as the stamp reportedly broke soon after countermarking began.

VIVA / EL / COCO in Barbell-Shaped Depression
 US Half Dollar: 1901



V. VIZET
New York City, NY

On March 11, 1879, Victor Vizet was granted two patents, one for an Improvement in Plate-Holders, the other for an Improvement in Picture Supports.

PAT. MAR. 11 / V. VIZET / 79
Small Cent: 1879

F. E. VOIGD

This is an exceedingly uncommon name, with only a few Voigds being noted in Census records. The family name is German, and probably was Anglicized soon after this stamp was made, but what his name became is not known. Many pieces are stamped twice.

F. E. VOIGD.

Large Cent: 1801 1816 1819 (2) 1822 1826 1827 1828 1831 1836
(3) 1837 1838 1840 (2) 1842 1843 (2) 1844 1846 1847 (6) 1848
(3) 1849 (2) 1850 (2) 1851 1852 (5) 1853 (2) 1854 1855 (3) 1856
(3) UK (5)
Canadian Tokens (3)
French Half Sol: Louis XVI
Mexican 1/8 Real: 1842

B. VOIGT

B. VOIGT
Large Cent: UK (2)

VOTE THE LAND FREE National Reform Association

Long before this short note appeared in the 1919 *Numismatist*, it was assumed "Vote the Land Free" was the slogan of the Free Soil Party, which advocated new states be admitted "Free" by prohibiting slaves within their territory.

Before the Civil War the United States had before it a problem... (regarding) the extension of slavery into the new States and Territories. The slogan "Vote the Land Free" was the campaign cry of the anti-slavery extension or Free Soil party in the election of 1848, in which General Taylor was successful, and as a campaign medallion the supporters of the party had the slogan stamped upon a number of large copper cents, some of which were holed and worn as buttonhole badges. Most of them, however, were not holed, and as they passed from hand to hand they served a two-fold purpose - a medium of exchange and as anti-slavery extension propaganda.

Frank Duffield repeated the explanation these were issued for the 1848 presidential campaign in "A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern of the World," which ran in *The Numismatist* from 1919 to 1922 (reprinted in Brunk 1976). The explanation was repeated again by John

DeWitt in his 1948 *Numismatist* article, "Election Medals of the Campaign of 1848," and later in *A Century of Campaign Buttons* (1959). The Free Soil Party identification can be traced to Gustav Kobbe's "Presidential Campaign Medals," which appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* (1888: 332-343). He illustrated one of these coins, which was a highly unusual thing to do in the 19th century.



Photo from Kobbe's 1888 *Scribner's Magazine* Article

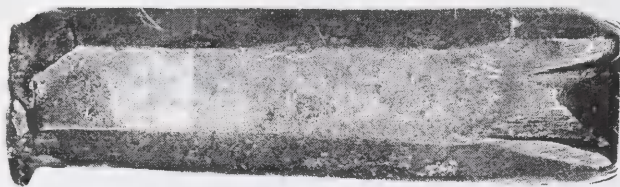
Ironically, the correct identification had been published five years before Kobbe's work, but in a place where numismatists had not looked. The *Third Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Kansas State Historical Society* (1883: 62) recorded a donation by Ellis Smalley of Council Grove. "Iron stamp containing the monogram of the Old National Reform Party, bearing the words 'Vote the Land Free.'"

Robert Merchant spotted that information when it appeared on the Internet, contacted the Society and paid to have the stamp photographed ("Vote the Land Free: A Recent Discovery Solves the Mystery," *TAMS Journal* 2009: 6-9). The photographs now appear on the Society's website. Laurel Fritsch of the Kansas Historical Society told the writer little was known to them about Smalley, except that he was a "blacksmith, political activist, and former probate Judge near Council Grove, KS."



Only Known Example on a Large Silver Coin
1815 Chihuahua Eight Reales from the John Ford Collection

This is the only known example of a 19th century US countermark punch. It is about 4 1/2 inches long and roughly the same diameter as a large cent. The end with the letters has been cut down slightly at its edges so the stamp would fit within the rims of a large cent. The other end of the stamp shows the effects of being hit many times with a hammer. Both "VOTE THE LAND FREE" and "LAND LIMITATION" (see that listing) were countermarks of the National Reform Association. Indeed, since the NRA was organized in February of 1844, the coins were stamped in the first years of its existence.



Kansas State Historical Society Collection

The NRA collaborated with the Fourierist movement and others to sponsor an annual National Industrial Congress. Ellis Smalley was a delegate from Plainfield, NJ, at the first Congress held in October of 1845 and was elected Secretary of the NRA. That explains why he ended up with the VOTE THE LAND FREE stamp. Among his duties, on May 16, 1844, Smalley and other members of the NRA signed a letter to Joseph Smith, leader of the Mormon Church, asking Smith's opinions concerning public lands. Smith replied from Nauvoo, Illinois, indicating he generally supported the NRA's goals, but the first goal of a virtuous people should be to abolish slavery.

The 1860 Census indicates Smalley was then living in Chicago. By 1875 he had moved to Council Grove, Kansas, and was a probate judge. In 1878 he was noted as a member of the City Council of Council Grove in a lawsuit. A few years later he was mentioned in the *Congressional Record* of the 46th Congress (1881) as having submitted a petition: "Ellis Smalley, of Council Grove, Kansas, that the public domain may be held and preserved exclusively for actual settlers. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands."

VOTE THE LAND / FREE

Large Cent: 1812 (2) 1816 1817 (2) 1818 (2) 1819 1824 1825 1827
1829 (2) 1833 1834 1835 (2) 1836 (3) 1837 (4) 1838 (3) 1839 (2)
1840 (2) 1841 (8) 1842 (5) 1843 (11) 1844 (3) 1845 UK (6)

Dime: 1840

Quarter: 1815 1843

Two Reales: 1811 1813 1819 UK

Eught Reales: 1815

English Halfpenny: 1826

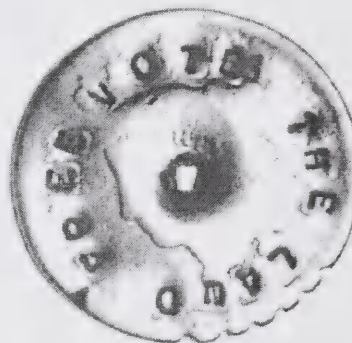
Fakes Made for Collectors

There are two types of modern counterfeits, which are made from different sets of individual letter punches. This implies there were two counterfeiters! It is not certain when the fakes were made, but some of them have been around for a long time, perhaps having been produced in the 1950s or earlier. The illustrated, well worn and holed large cent has a fake VOTE THE LAND FREE countermark. It is made from the same set of individual letter stamps that were used to make the Burma Country Club and other fantasies. By the early twentieth century, sets of letter stamps were being sold for a few dollars by mail order companies. Lots of people apparently purchased them, which made making fake countermarks from individual letter punches easy!

VOTE THE LAND FREE (Individual Letter Punches)

Large Cent: 1840 1846 1848

British Cartwheel Penny: 1797



.W

A century ago, Frank Duffield (1919) noted four US gold pieces with this small stamp. It probably is a jeweler's stamp of the sort that was applied to gold jewelry to indicate a particular fineness as was required in some European and Islamic nations. Other small stamps of this sort occasionally are seen on gold coins that were used in European jewelry. This suggests these four pieces were stamped in France, England, or somewhere else in Europe during the US Civil War when they were presented to have them tested.

W

One Dollar Gold: 1860
 Quarter Eagle (\$2.50) Gold: UK
 Three Dollars Gold: 1858
 Half Eagle (\$5.00) Gold: 1861

W

These pieces appear to be dray (hauling) tokens. They were made from a prepared stamp that was almost too large for these pieces, and the periods do not show if the stamp was not centered correctly. Some pieces have numbers stamped on the reverse. The numbers 2, 3, 4 and 6 are known.

ONE LOAD / . W .

Canadian Token (6)

**W in Bell**

This appears to be the "talking arms" of a person named W. Bell.

W in Bell

Small Cent: 1892
 Nickel: 1903

W CO.**W CO.**

Large Cent: UK

W & A**W & A**

Large Cent: 1837
 Two Cents: 1865

W & B**W & B**

Large Cent: 1813

W. & B. B. CO. – Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Co.
 Wheeling, West Virginia

This company was involved in two important constitutional law cases. In *Pennsylvania v. Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Co.* the Supreme Court ruled that since the tallest steamboats licensed to navigate the Ohio River could not pass under the bridge during times of flood, the bridge should be raised. Congress then passed a law defining the bridge as a "post-road" and in a case that was decided in 1856 the Supreme Court allowed the bridge to stand. The company obtained some of the National Road tokens that had been withdrawn from use, and over stamped them with its own initials for use as bridge tokens. One example is "THROUGH / 20 / EAST" while the exit number of the other token was not reported.

W. & B. B. CO. over stamped on THROUGH / 20 / EAST
 Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin

W. & B. B. CO. over stamped on THROUGH ...
 Milled off Large Cent or Foreign Coin

**W & E
New Jersey?**

Robert Merchant suggests these may be transportation or turnpike tokens. A northern New Jersey coin dealer reported a person walked into his shop with a small hoard of these pieces, which suggests they may be from there. Another speculation is they were used by the Wabash and Erie Canal, but there is no solid evidence for that hypothesis either.

W & E / 25

Large Cent: 1830 1838 1848 1849 1850 1856

W & E / 50

Large Cent: 1830 1831 1856

W. & G**W. & G**

Large Cent: 1803

W & H**W & H**

Small Cent: 1864

W & P**W & P / 1852**

Hard Times Token (Low-31)

W & R**W & R**

Large Cent: 1797

W & S**W & S**

Large Cent: 1845

W. & S. B.**W. & S. B.**

Half Cent: 1854

W + T V

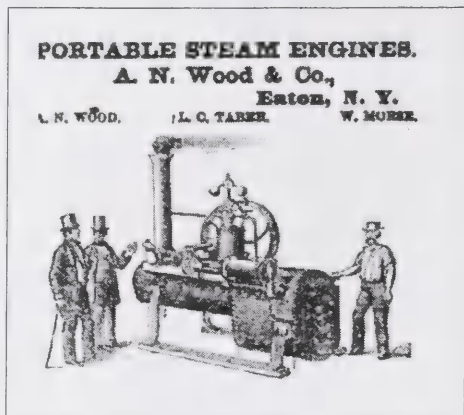
W + T V in Serrated Square
 Large Cent: 1804

W & W

W & W / Eagle
Large Cent: UK

A.N.W & CO.
Eaton, NY

The stamp of A. N. Wood & Co. is the most prominent of a dozen stamps on this half dollar. It is impossible to conclusively identify most unique common names stamps. But by Googling, one finds dozens of potential issuers. As nothing seems to connect these individuals, except that some probably were from Eaton, the coin likely was countermarked by an Upstate stamp maker to illustrate his work to customers.



A.N.W & CO. / EATON, N. Y. and numerous other name stamps
Half Dollar: 1854

A. W. W. CO. – American Waltham Watch Co.
Waltham, MA

The Waltham Watch Co. also was known as the American Waltham Watch Co. It was founded in 1850 and was in business until 1957. This piece has not been illustrated, but may be from a stamp used to mark the cases of some of its pocket watches.

A. W. W. CO. / Star
Large Cent: 1852

B. W. & CO.

B. W. & CO.
Large Cent: 1838

D.W

D.W in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1806 1810 1813 UK

D. W.

Eagle stamps were used by lock makers, gunsmiths and other metal workers to indicate "American Made." Confirming the stamp is by a metal worker, the Hard Times token was elongated by being run through a rolling press before being countermarked.

Eagle / D. W.
Half Cent: 1805 1807 1810 1828

D.W / WARRANTED / D.W
Hard Times Token

F.W – Frederick Wickenden
Santa Maria, CA

Winston Wickenden found 465 countermarked 1871 cents in the ranch house of Rancho Tinaquic near Santa Maria in the 1990s. His grandfather, Frederick Wickenden, had been a sheep rancher there and used the countermarked small cents as shearing tokens. (Ed. Morris, "Indian Head Heartbreak," *Western and Eastern Treasurers*, Sept. 1993: 46). According to a later article by Morris in *Longacre's Ledger*, a worker was given a stamped cent for each sheep sheered, and could redeem them at a ranch store. The workers began stamping "F.W" into other cents and turning them in for compensation, and so the genuine tokens had to be validated. That is likely the reason for the "S x P" stamp.

F.W

Rev: S x P

Small Cent: 1871 (465)



Hoard of 1871 Indian Head Cents Stamped "F.W" and "S x P"

"G W" Hallmark-Type Stamp Fantasy

None of the dozen GW countermarks of this sort that the writer examined photographically shows any wear after stamping, although one was struck over a deep scratch, giving it the appearance of having circulated after stamping. At one time it was claimed the pieces were issued for the visit of Lafayette to the United States in 1824, but unlike those legitimate issues, none of these GW pieces have any signs of circulation.

While the GW pieces seem to have been known to Baker (1885), they may have been issued by an unscrupulous coin dealer during the early 1880s when the making of fantasy West Indies cut and countermarked coins was becoming common. To quote Stack's Auction of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection (May 11, 2004, lot 199) regarding such a piece, it is "Undoubtedly, a fantasy." Rulau and Fuld (1999: 246) note this "GW" stamp sometimes is found with a small bust of Lafayette, which they also thought is a fantasy. The coins found with this countermarks certainly would never have been seen in circulation side-by-side!

So what should they be called? "Fantasies" made for collectors? Or could they have had another purpose? The only other explanation the writer can devise is the pieces could have been issued for such a celebration as the US Centennial in 1876. That might explain why coins of little value and scarcer pieces that are today much more valuable are found with the countermark. Indeed, J. B. Gaunt Ltd. of Birmingham, England struck replica Washington brass buttons for the 1889 centennial of Washington's inauguration (Coin Galleries, July 21, 2004, lot 985). If this sort of "souvenir" explanation is correct, some reader probably can find documentary evidence about when they were

issued by searching the Internet for contemporary references. Otherwise the pieces should be dismissed – as they have been in the past – as very old fantasies. They have some value as numismatic curiosities, but are from the 1880s, rather than the 1790s or 1820s.



GW in Depressed Rectangle
 Georgius Triumpho Token: 1783 (2)
 Vermont Cent: 1786
 Large Cent: 1804 1829
 English Shilling: 1679
 Half Real: 1791 1807 UK
 Real: 1744 1762 1765 1791 UK (2)
 Two Reales: 1776 1780 1792
 Dime: UK
 Quarter: 1818
 Half Dollar: 1810
 Silver Dollar: 1802



G W (Large, Incuse and in Script)
 See George Washington Button Die Fantasies

G. W. & CO.

G. W. & CO.
 Large Cent: 1847

I W

I W in Rectangle
 Large Cent: 1796 1797 1802

I W

The symbolism in this blacksmith sort of mark may indicate that the issuer was a Mason.

I Compass and Square W in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1796 UK

**J.W**

These may be descriptions of the same stamp or be two stamps of the same issuer. They have not been illustrated to tell.

Wavy Line / J.W / Wavy Line (All Incuse, Very Large, May be a Single Stamp)
Connecticut Cent: 1788

J. W. in Depressed Rectangle Flanked by Two Leaves (All in a single, long and thin stamp)
Large Cent: 1832

J W

J. W. in Medium Serrated Oval
Half Cent: 1832 1833 (2)

J W in Depressed Oval
See J. Ward

J. W. - S. L. - P. L.

This odd countermark appears with numbers below the letters. The numbers 5, 10, 25 and 50 have been noted.

J. W. - S. L. - P. L. / Number
Large Cent: 1802 1841 1846 1854 UK (4)

M. W. & CO. — Mallory, Wheeler & Co.
New Haven, CT

Mallory, Wheeler & Co. was incorporated in 1834 as Davenport, Mallory & Co. It had the name Mallory, Wheeler & Co. from 1865 until 1913, when it went bankrupt. At one time it was one of the largest US makers of padlocks (Arnall 1966), and its fancy locks are collectable items. The stamps on the 1842 large cent are identical to those on its folding keys. During the early and mid-19th century an eagle stamp indicated an object was American made, rather than imported.

M. W. & CO. / PATENTED MARCH 23, 1869
Large Cent: 1842

Eagle / M. W. & CO.
Quarter: 1854

SCW

S C W in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1808 UK ("Early")

T.W

This is a relatively large, incuse stamp, and the period between the letters is actually a small square.

T.W
Half Cent: 1826 1853

W. W. & CO. — William Wilcox and Co.
Middletown, CT

These are from stamps of William Wilcox and Co., which made locks from 1845 to 1910 (Arnall 1996: 13). According to *History of Middlesex County* (1884), William Wilcox was born in Killinworth in 1819, was apprenticed as a gunsmith, and began making locks in 1845 (Bruce Mosher). An article in the 1850 *New York Journal of Commerce* commented it "makes a superior article of plate lock, together with a more common lock of the same pattern, employ twenty hands, and turn off \$10,000 worth of locks per year." The stamp with eagle was used on the brass, keyhole guard, as on this lock from the Robert Merchant collection. It is identical to the stamp on the 1838 large cent,



This design, but with different initials is the stamp of a contemporary collector of countermarked coins. See B. R. & M.

W. W. & CO.
Large Cent: 1854

Eagle / W. W. & CO.
Large Cents: 1838

WRNC

See Western Reserve Numismatic Club

W S C C
Winston-Salem, NC

Bruce Mosher reports the Winston-Salem Coin Club stamped various coins with these initials in the 1980s, including buffalo nickels.

W S C C
Various

W S W – William S. Walker
Montreal, Quebec

William S. Walker was born in England in 1829 and opened his first jewelry shop at 35 St. Lawrence St. in Montreal in 1853. A short biography of him appeared in the Duke of Argyll's *Industries of Canada: The City of Montreal* (1886: 155) and noted he was an importer of diamonds, fine watches and jewelry. He also sold clocks, watches, etc. and was in business until c. 1890, with his last shop being at 211 St. James St. Langdon (1966: 140) and others illustrate this "W S W" mark, which was a backstamp Walker applied to silverware he purchased from others to retail in his shop. Baker (2006: 94-95) notes a hoard of "W S W" coins appeared on the market in the 1970s, and there certainly are others besides those listed here. The latest known date of coin is 1887, and none of the pieces seem to have circulated after being stamped. This suggests they were intended as advertising give-aways late in Walker's career, and the hoard consisted of the pieces he had not given away at the time of his death.



W S W (Exceedingly Small)
Canadian Large Cent: 1881 1882 1884 1886 1887 1888
Canadian Token (13)
New Brunswick Cent: 1864
Newfoundland Cent: 1880
Newfoundland Twenty Cents: 1873
Nova Scotia Penny: 1832
Prince Edward Island Cent: 1871
British Counterfeit Halfpenny: UK (George II)
British Halfpenny: UK (George II)
British Evasive Imitation Halfpenny: 1771 UK (George II)
British West Indies 1/4 Anchor Dollar: 1822
Egyptian Twenty Paras: 1277 AH Type
Norwegian Skilling: 1816
US Large Cent: 1820 1839

EZEKIEL WADE

The only Ezekiel Wade who was noted in the 1830 Census lived in New York City. He was a carpenter in the 1827 *New York City Directory*.

EZEKIEL WADE MAY 14 1828
Mexican Eight Reales: 1826-Zs

WAGNER

WAGNER
Dime: 1814 1829
Quarter: 1805 1814 1818 1819 (2)
Half Dollar: 1819 1833
Silver Dollar: 1799
Half Real: 1795 1811
Mexican Half Real: 1811

One Real: 1772 1774 177X UK (2)
Two Reales: 1777 1780 1783
Mexican Two Reales: 1816

WAGNER
Chicago, IL

WAGNER / CHICAGO
Small Cent: 1919

A. WAGNER

The 1854 *Southern Business Directory* listed A. Wagner as a watch maker and jeweler in Nashville. He may have been the issuer, but he was not the only A. Wagner who was a jeweler. In fact, the 1855 *Nashville Business Directory* did not list him, but did list Henry Wagner as a dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry at 26 S. Market.

A. WAGNER,
Watch Maker and Jeweler.

A. WAGNER
Half Dollar: 1858



C. E. WAGNER

C. E. WAGNER
Quarter: 1861
Half Dollar: 1876



WILL WAGNER
Odessa, Ontario?

WILL WAGNER / ODESSA
British Halfpenny: UK

YEE WAH

Rulau assigned this piece to a Chinese laundry in Middleton, CT, but the identification may be spurious. It is like finding a listing for "Smith" in

a directory and concluding a countermark must have been issued by that individual. This token could have been issued almost anywhere and might be only a few decades old. Old Chinese cash were so cheap and easy to obtain that they were used as poker chips and made for good advertising give-a-ways into the late 20th century.

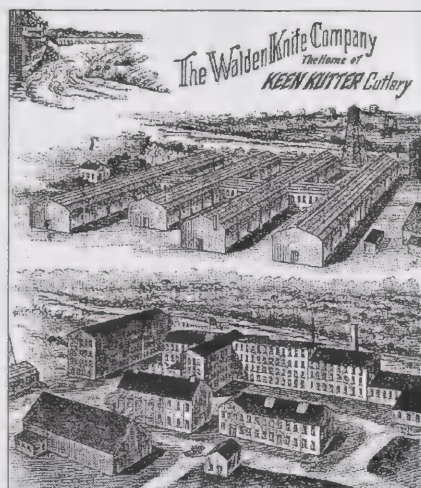
YEE WAH
Chinese Cash

A. D. WAIT

A. D. WAIT
Large Cent: 1846 1849 1853

WALDEN KNIFE CO.
Walden, NY

This cutlery company was in business from 1878 to 1923 in Walden, NY.



WALDEN KNIFE CO., NY
Small Cent: 1888

JAS WALDIE
Milton, Ontario

Waldie is not a particularly common name. Only two James Waldies were listed in the 1871 and 1881 Canadian Censuses. Both were blacksmiths, who had been born in Scotland. The most likely issuer immigrated to Canada in the early 1860s. He lived in Acton for a few years and then moved to Milton. This Waldie advertised in the 1866 *Fuller's Counties of Peel and Halton* as a plough maker, blacksmith and horse shoer, whose shop was on Main St. in Milton (Baker 2006: 93-94).

In the March 12, 1868, *Halton Herald* he advertised as a general blacksmith. James Waldie died in 1900, but his family continued to operate his blacksmith shop until 1969, and at least in theory could have stamped this token well into the 20th century. The shop is being renovated and considerable information about it and the Waldie family can be found on the Milton town website.

JAS. WALDI...
Canadian Token



A. B. WALKER
Iowa City, Iowa

From 1858 to 1862, Alphonso B. Walker was a photographer in Iowa City. The 1860 Census noted he had been born c. 1835 in New York. In 1871 he moved to Council Bluffs and became the Steward of the Iowa Deaf and Dumb Institute (Steven Schooley, "A. B. Walker and His Counterstamped Coins," *Gobrecht Journal* March 1989: 31-32).

A. B. WALKER. / ARTIST. / IOWA CITY.
Quarter: 1853 1858
Two Reales: 18774
Peruvian Two Reales: 1826

G. A. WALKER

G. A. WALKER
Large Cent: 1854
Two Cents: 1865

J. WALKER

J. WALKER
Large Cent: 1847 1850
British Halfpenny: 1807
Eight Reales: UK

J. W. WALKER

J. W. WALKER
Large Cent: 1798
Quarter: 1844

C. WALL
Leicester, MA

C. WALL / LEICESTER
Large Cent: UK

WALLACE
Hull?

"Hull" could be a last name or it might indicate one of the towns named Hull in the US. A similarly described stamp was used by a British gunsmith and cutler, but British countermarks on two reales are virtually unknown and this stamp has not yet been matched to a product, such as a gun. Another countermarked piece reportedly is known.

WALLACE / HULL
Two Reales: 1784

D. C. WALLACE

D. C. WALLACE.
Large Cent: 1818 1831 1847 UK

Small Cent: 1863
Two Cents: 1864 1865



With E. W. HAYNES, J. N. HOWE, and D. M. KIDDER
Large Cent: UK



W. J. WALLACE
Port Hope, Ontario

William J. Wallace was born in Ontario in 1841. His obituary appeared in the Aug. 24, 1894, *Port Hope Weekly Guide* where he was called a machinist. The 1891 Census classified him as a machinery manufacturer. He was important enough to have been listed as a machinist in the 1878 *Bradstreet's Reports of the Dominion of Canada*.

W. J. WALLACE / PORT HOPE
Canadian Large Cent: 1859



WALMAC CAFE
Danbury, CT

This cafe was listed in the 1906 *Connecticut Business Directory*. It probably was associated with the Walmac Hotel, which was located at 258 Main St.

WALMAC / CAFE / DANBURY
Columbian Exposition Half Dollar

WALNUT HILLS 151 R.A.M.

Cincinnati, Ohio

The Walnut Hills Masonic Lodge of Cincinnati was founded in 1884. The 1943 *Numismatist* noted that its mark pennies were US large cents. This apparently is one of them.

WALNUT HILLS BODY 151 R. A. M.
Large Cent: 1842

C. S. WALSH
Boston, MA

This apparently is a fraternal piece, but what organization the initials U.S.O.A.M indicate is not known.

C. S. WALSH / Ornamentation / BOSTON / Two Diamonds & Heart / MASS. / U. S. O. A. M
Canadian Large Cent: 1876-H

T. J. WALSH

T. J. WALSH
Large Cent: 1860
Small Cent: 867 1885

J. WALTER

A possible issuer was Jacob Walter, who was a Baltimore silversmith and clock maker. He was born in 1782, was active from the 1810s to the 1840s, and died in 1869 (Drepperd 1947: 284, Kovel 1989: 387). The letter style of this countermark matches that of his hallmarks, but all of them seem are relief in rectangular depressions. So it is not certain he was the issuer. The 1778 two reales was first stamped with a medal die of an arm holding a club? since Walter's stamp overstrikes the medal die.

J. WALTER
Quarter: 1806
Half Dollar: 1811 1819
Two Reales: 1773 1778 1805



WALTHER

This contemporary arms company was founded in Germany in 1886. It specializes in pistols. This is its trademark.



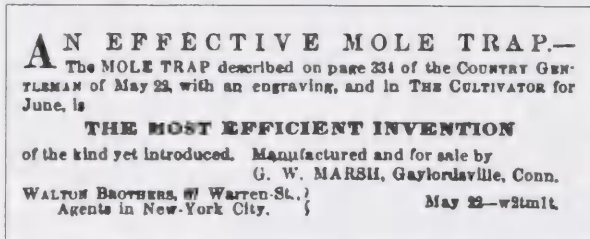
WALTHER on Ribbon

Silver Dollar: 1922

WALTON

New York City, NY

Isaac M. Walton was listed in *New York City Directories* from 1854 to 1862 as a builders and hardware dealer. He was first at 125 Eldridge, then 68 Pearl, and in 1859 moved to 67 Walton St. In 1862 the business became Walton Brothers as William Walton became a partner. It soon specialized in railroad supplies, including lanterns, and eventually split into two firms with Lindsay Walton & Co. making machinery (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 87). Walton Brothers advertised mole traps in the 1862 *Country Gentleman*.



WALTON / 67 WARREN ST. / N. Y.

Large Cent: 1844

WALTON'S BITTERS

Cincinnati, Ohio

This Cincinnati patent medicine was made by Samuel W. Walton & Co. (Carlyn Ring, *For Bitters Only*, 1980). Its distillery was located at 175 Sycamore from 1871 to 1874, and then at 27 West 3rd. He was listed in Cincinnati Directories of the period as a wholesale wine and spirit dealer and a distiller (Robert Merchant),

WE RECOMMEND / WALTONS / BITTERS

Half Dollar: 1829 1853 1854 1855 1857 1858 (2) 1859 1861 (2) 1871 1872 UK

With W. H. BROWN / - - / GALLATIN / - TENN - (Obv and Rev)

Half Dollar: 1856



WALTON & CO
New York City, NY

WALTON & CO / N. Y.

Half Dollar: 1836

W. E. WALZ CO.

HAND CARVED / W. E. WALZ CO.

Mexican Two Reales: 1811

E. E. WAMBOLD

E. E. WAMBOLD

Large Cent: 1846

Two Cents: 1864 1865 1868 1869

Mexican Two Reales: 1833

WARD

WARD

Large Cent: 1816 1835 UK

WARD

Philadelphia, PA

John Ward was listed in hallmark directories as a Philadelphia silversmith from 1803 to 1839, and he used "67 MARKET ST." as one of his hallmarks. From 1839 to 1851 he was in the partnership of J. & W. L. Ward with William L. Ward. It was listed in the 1839 *Philadelphia Directory* as watchmakers at 92 High St.

WARD / 67 MARKET ST.

Large Cent: 1807

A. WARD

New York City, NY

Andrew Ward was a New York hardware dealer in the 1850s who had two stores, one at 355 6th Ave. and the other at 8th Ave. & W. 50th St.

A. WARD. / N-Y.

Large Cent: 1827

Quarter: 1853 (2) 1854

A. F. WARD

The nickel also is stamped with an incuse heart and star on the obverse and with two incuse running foxes on the reverse.

A. F. WARD

Large Cent: 1833

Small Cent: 1874

Nickel: 1867

A. G. WARD

Athol, MA

A. G. WARD ATHOL / Jumping Fox, Arrow, Leaf

Half Dollar: 1877

B. WARD

B. WARD

Large Cent: 1801

D. S. WARD

Bainbridge

D. S. WARD / BAINBRIDGE

Half Dollar: 1855

G. WARD**G. WARD**

Large Cent: 1847
Small Cent: 1859

H. B. WARD

The likely issuer was Henry Beebe Ward, who was born in 1838 in Wallingford, CT, and was listed in the 1870 Census as a maker of Brittaniaware there (Silversmiths and Related Craftsmen, online). His pewter items routinely appear in Internet auctions. The quarter has two stamps of the same size, but one is in italics letters.

H. B. WARD

Large Cent: 1849 1852
Small Cent: 1862 1876
Nickel: 1868 1869
Dime: 1856 1857 1875 1876
Quarter: 1876

H. B. WARD (Italics)
Included above

H. D. WARD
Pittsfield, MA

H. D. Ward was a gunsmith in Pittsfield from 1857 to 1864 (Sellers 1983: 318). He received a patent in 1863 for an Improvement in Double-Barreled Revolving Fire-Arms.

H. D. WARD

Large Cent: 1852

J. WARD
Hartford, CT

James Ward was a Hartford silversmith, who was born in 1768 and died in 1856. His shop was located "North of the Bridge, at the sign of the Golden Tea Kettle." He was in Ward and Bartholomew beginning in 1804 with Roswell Bartholomew, who also countermarked coins with an "R B" hallmark. The firm became Ward, Bartholomew and Brainard in 1809, and was in business until 1830 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 350). The "J W" hallmark here reportedly matches the line drawing in (Kovel 1989: 320), and Rulau reported the 1816 shilling was in an old envelope that attributed it to James Ward.

J. WARD in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1817

J W in Depressed Oval
British Shilling: 1816 1817

J. WARD

J. WARD / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: UK

S. E. WARD

In 1838, S. E. Ward moved to Independence, Missouri. Subsequently he worked as a trader on the Santa Fe Trail and at Fort Laramie. After the Civil War he returning to Missouri and went into the real estate business. *The writer does not know if this is a genuine piece.* S. E. Ward was a post trader, but the style of these individually stamped letters is similar to a struck fantasy, Indian trader token (TAMS Journal 1995: 53).

S. E. WARD / POST TRADER
Two Cents: 1864

**T. WARD**

T. WARD
Large Cent: 1837 1841

W. H. WARD

W. H. WARD
Large Cent: 1846 1851 (2)

WARDEN
Philadelphia, PA

These are the hallmarks of Abijah B. Warden, who was a Philadelphia silversmith from 1842 to 1861 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online).

WARDEN
Large Cent: 1814

WARDEN / Eagle
Large Cent: 1827

C. E. WARE

C. E. WARE
Large Cent: 1846
Two Cents: 1864

JO. WARE

JO. WARE
Large Cent: 1802 1846 1847

WM. WAREN
Montreal, Quebec

Such a common name usually would be impossible to identify without a city or occupation stamp, but Baker (2006: 96) discovered the probable issuer. William Walker was a cutler and hardware merchant in Montreal from 1842 to 1858, and this is the sort of stamp that would have been used to mark various tools. Indeed, the letter style of his advertisement in MacKay's 1844 Montreal Directory is similar to the countermark.

WILLIAM WARREN,
Hardware Merchant & Cutler,
Corner of McGill and Beccollet streets,
KEEPS ALWAYS ON
Superior Cutlery, Surgical Instruments, Britannia Metal Ware,
German Silver Plate, Carpenters' Tools, Harness Mounting,
Cast Steel Files, and a general assortment of IMPROVED
**BLOCK TRUSSES, HOUSE-FURNISHING HARD-
WARE, &c. &c., which he will dispose of, Wholesale and
Retail, on the lowest terms.**

WM. WARREN

Canadian Token

**WARNER**

WARNER / 1798
Large Cent: 1798

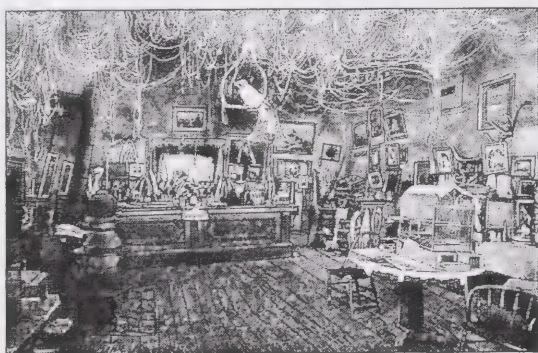
WARM LUSTROUS AND USEFUL
New Orleans, LA

This is a very large stamp, some portions of which are larger than the diameter of a silver dollar. It also has a small "HAS" signature. H. Alvin Sharpe (1910-1982) made silver ingots coin-like items, medals and jewelry. A number of his pieces have appeared in Internet auctions, and one is stamped "Master Intalco Die Cutter." This is from a stamp he used to make silver ingot paperweights.

WARM / LUSTROUS / AND USEFUL / MAN'S OLDEST / UNIFORM /
MEASURE OF / VALUE / FINE / SILVER
Silver Dollar: 1923

A. WARNER - POSSIBLE FANTASY
San Francisco, CA

Abe Warner opened his eccentric Cobweb Palace on Meigg's Wharf in San Francisco's Barbary Coast in 1855. His bar had 1,000 paintings of nudes and a parrot that cursed in four languages. He ran his bar and an associated curio shop until 1897. The only piece that has been illustrated did not circulate after stamping. This may be a recent fantasy, but its letter style does not match other California fantasies (see that listing).



Inside the Cobweb Palace with Abe Warner behind the Bar



Abe Warner with Scrimshaw that He Traded Sailors for Drinks

A. WARNER / MEIGGS WHARF / SALOON / NORTH BEACH
Half Dollar: 1857
Silver Dollar: 1859-0
Two Reales: 1798



B. WARNER
Norwich, NY

B. WARNER / NORWICH, N. Y.
Canadian Bank Penny: 1837

C. WARNER
Salem, MA, and Portsmouth, NH

Caleb Warner was born in 1784 and had a long career as a silversmith, working first in Portsmouth from 1824 to 1830. He then moved to Salem, and was involved in a number of partnerships until 1859. He died in 1861 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 350-351). The thin letters variety is so poorly engraved that Belden (1980: 431-432) had difficulty believing both stamps were made by the same person and commented "it is here attributed to Caleb Warner because it is on a spoon with the... accepted mark of Caleb Warner." The thin letters variety is such poor work that it must have been done by an apprentice. Warner's stamp also has been reported on objects with the Massachusetts State shield, which suggests he sold silverware to the state.

C WARNER (Thin Letters)
Large Cent: 1798 1800 1803 1807 1818 1821 1827
With the I B countermark
Large Cent: 1821

C. WARNER (Thick Letters)
Included above

DOROTHY WARNER

DOROTHY / WARNER / 10. 22 / 1907
Small Cent: 1907

F. H. WARREN

F. H. WARREN
Large Cent: 1803

J. B. WARREN Ithaca, NY

J. B. WARREN / ITHACA, N. Y.
Large Cent: UK

S. WARNER

S. WARNER (Italics)
Dime: 1831
New Jersey Copper: 1787

W. C. WARNER

This may be the backstamp of a jeweler in St Jonesbury, VT, who was listed in late 1890s directories (Hank Thoele).

W. C. WARNER
Small Cent: 1893
Nickel: 1886

WARRANTED

All these countermarked coins seem to have been the work of different merchants. Some also have other stamps, such as dates.

WARRANTED
Half Cent: 1804 1826
Large Cent: 1823 1826 1835 1843 1846 1847 1853 1852 UK (2)
Canadian Token
British Threepence Token: 1813

WARRANTED CAST STEEL

"Warranted Cast Steel" was a common, implied guarantee during the 19th century, both in the United States and Britain. The pennies probably were stamped in the British Isles.

WARRANTED / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1817 1821 1835 1839 1847 1848 1853 UK
Quarter: 1853 1876
British Penny: 1861 1863 1866 1883

WARRANTED CAST STEEL PHILAD See Henry Disston

WARREN

WARREN
Large Cent: 1817 183X 1846 1849

C. WARREN

A wooden plane maker named Cyrus Warren was born in 1804, worked in Hudson, NH. from 1837 to 1857' Nashua from 1857 to 1875; and for a time apparently in Lowell, MA, as one of his planes also has a stamp of that town's name (Pollak 1994: 396). He may have been the issuer, but no example of his countermarked coins has been illustrated to match the stamp, and Warren was a common name.

C. WARREN
Large Cent: 1823 1835 1837 1848
Two Cents: 1865

J. WARREN

J. WARREN
Large Cent: 1838 1848 UK
Small Cent: 1858

S. F. WARREN

S. F. WARREN
Large Cent: 1827
Two Reales: 1795

A. G. WASHBURN Taunton, MA

A. G. Washburn was listed in the 1849 *New-England Mercantile Union Business Directory* as a dealer in paints, oils and glass on Main St. in Taunton. Seventy-five years later, the 1921 *Taunton Directory* listed the successor firm of F. R. Washburn Co. as a dealer in hardware, sporting goods and paints at 31 Main St. The only known example is stamped by another Taunton merchant.

A. G. WASHBURN . TAUNTON around PAINTS / & OILS / TAUNTON
Rev: C. BABBITT / TAUNTON / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: UK

L. R. WASHBURN

The issuer may have been Lettice (Lettis) R. Washburn of New Bedford, MA. He received a patent in 1877 for an Improvement in Cutter Heads. Lettice R. Washburn & Son was listed as a furniture maker at 226 Water St. in the 1913 *Directory of Massachusetts Manufacturers*.

L. R. WASHBURN
Large Cent: 1829 1853

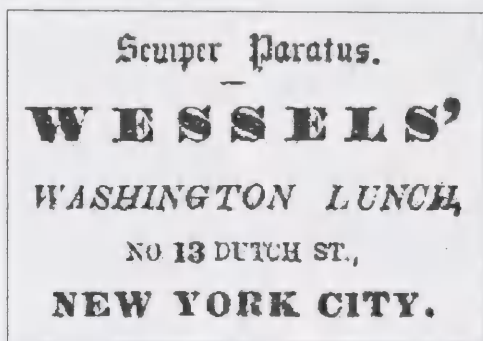
WASHINGTON HOUSE

This stamp is so lightly struck as to be almost unreadable, and there were numerous establishments of this name. Rulau (NY-2710) suggested this half dollar might have been stamped by Brooklyn's Washington House at 195 York St., near the Navy Yard, as it also issued paper notes.

WASHINGTON HOUSE
Half Dollar: 1832

WASHINGTON LUNCH New York City, NY

Charles H. Haskell mentioned in his *Reminiscences of New York by an Octogenarian* (1896) that this restaurant was in business by 1837. But in actuality it was two decades older. By 1895 the establishment had become Samuel Wilde's & Sons "Old Reliable Coffee House" at 9-13 Dutch St. and advertised, "Established 1814, known to almost every one from Maine to Texas, importers and dealers in teas, coffees, and manufacturers of pure ground spices and baking powder." Its standard ad in early 1860s, out-of-town newspapers began with the motto *semper paratus* for "always ready."



WASHINGTON / LUNCH / 13 DUTCH ST. / N. Y.
Two Reales: 1726 1796

GEORGE WASHINGTON BUTTON DIE

Large buttons that commemorated important events once were used on military uniforms and were sold to the public. Almost thirty varieties of President Washington buttons were struck from 1789 to 1793 (Russell Rulau and George Fuld, *Medallic Portraits of Washington* 1995). A number of what at first seem to be countermarks made from Washington button dies are found on coins.

But upon close inspection, most of the countermarks are seen to be from fantasy dies that imitate Washington buttons (see below). This copper planchet and counterfeit four reales appear to have been struck from a genuine button die (Rulau-Fuld 1999: 244). Such brass plated counterfeits of Spanish coins were made in large numbers in Birmingham, England, and elsewhere, and would have often been seen in the early United States.

LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT * in circular ring
Four Reales: 1792-Silver Plated Counterfeit
Copper Planchet



GEORGE WASHINGTON BUTTON DIE FANTASIES

A number of what seem to be countermarks from other button dies appear on coins. *They are from fantasy dies* that imitate the Washington buttons that are highly valued by bittpm collectors. They seem to have been stamped on coins as an afterthought when the fakers realized such fantasies could be sold to collectors. The GW Script in Ring countermarks probably are this sort of fantasy. George Fuld noted the 1794 eight reales in the November 1962 *TAMS Journal*. It probably is a fantasy because the countermark is uncirculated, but none of the other pieces has been illustrated to see if they have any wear. Presumably the GW portion was made using a separate stamp, and GW is the same on both series, but that also is not certain because the pieces have not been illustrated.

LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT * in circular ring around a separate,
incuse countermark G W (script)
Connecticut Cent: UK
New Jersey Cent: UK
Vermont Cent: UK
Eight Reales: 1794



Thirteen Stars and Three Floral Springs in circular ring around a
separate, incuse countermark G W (script)
Connecticut Cent: UK
Vermont Cent: UK
British Shilling: 1790

GEORGE WASHINGTON MICROSCOPIC INSCRIPTION

These exceedingly small countermarks are only 5 mm in diameter. There appear to be two varieties, one circular and the other oval. But this could be an optical illusion caused by some pieces not being stamped as deeply as others or being stamped at an angle. None of the examples that have been illustrated show any wear to the countermark, although most of the coins were well worn before being stamped. One example was in the Garrett collection, which dates the countermarks to at least the early 20th century.

As with so many oddly countermarked coins, these pieces came with a story. It was claimed they were issued for the visit of Lafayette to the US in 1824, but they do not have the wear pattern of the genuine Lafayette issues —see that listing. It seems more likely these pieces were struck during the latter part of the 19th century when engravers were making small medals with microscopic inscriptions of such things as the Lord's Prayer in order to advertise their skills.

It may be possible for a reader to identify the maker by searching 19th century advertisements. Indeed, that is how the maker of the legitimate 1824 Lafayette countermarks was identified.

GEORGE WASHINGTON around Small Bust of Washington Right
Dime: 1820 (2) 1821
Quarter: 1818
Half Real: 1807
Two Reales: 1789 1794
Irish Halfpenny: 1766-Counterfeit
English Shilling: 1818





BRASHLOW'S GEORGE WASHINGTON FANTASIES

These attractive pieces were made by Robert Bashlow in the 1950s (Russell Rulau and George Fuld, *Medallic Portraits of Washington*, 1999: 247). A number appear on the then inexpensive 1797 English Cartwheel pennies, and as is true of many old fantasies, one or two expensive coins were stamped to convince collectors the issue was genuine since "no one would be stupid enough to destroy a rare coin by mutilation." In this case, an 1790-NR eight escudos gold coin was stamped by Bashlow. Such a ploy often worked, and by sacrificing a few rare coins, a fantasy maker was able to get more money for his countermarked coins until so many of them appeared that it became obvious they were fantasies.

The stamp used to countermark these coins has considerable artistic merit, which suggests it had been meant as a medal die. Brashlow also is responsible for the often seen copies of Confederate cents that were made for the Centennial of the Civil War.

GEORGE WASHINGTON / Washington's Bust Right

English Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (7)
English Cartwheel Twopence: 1797
Irish Devon Mines Penny Token: 1811
Gold Eight Escudos: 1790-NR



GEORGE WASHINGTON SPIELMARKE RESTRIKES

David Bowers reports Brashlow obtained discarded, 19th century spielmarke dies and countermarked various coins. He may also be responsible for a number of the other Washington medal dies found on coins, but that is not certain. So far, all of them are unique.

George Washington around three-quarter bust of Washington

Large Cent: 1838
Half Dollar: (Barber)

GEORGE WASHINGTON and GENERAL LAFAYETTE

See General Lafayette

HARRY WASHBURN

Connecticut

HARRY WASHBURN / H M W / W S / CONN. / ONE CENT

Large Cent: UK

WATERBURY CLOCK CO.
Waterbury, CT

This firm was established in 1857, and by the early 20th century was not only the largest clock maker in America, but also a major producer of pocket watches. It almost went bankrupt at the start of the Great Depression, but was saved from insolvency as it added electric clocks and Mickey Mouse watches to its line of goods. Today it is the Timex Corporation.

WATERBURY / CLOCK CO / CONN

Large Cent: 1845

D. H. WATERBURY
Brewerton, NY

David H. Waterbury was born c. 1821. He was listed in the 1860 Census as a jeweler in Brewerton, which is ten miles north of Syracuse. In the 1870 Census he was a jewelry merchant in Cicero, which is between Brewerton and Syracuse. By the time of the 1880 Census he was back in Brewerton and listed as a merchant (Michael McAllister). A genealogical website notes the Dec. 8, 1923, *Rural Minneapolis American* published his death notice.

OLDEST MASON IN AMERICA DIES AT AGE 102 YEARS

SYRACUSE, N.Y.— David H. Waterbury, believed here to have been the oldest Mason in the United States, died at Brewerton at the age of 102. He was a member of Fort Brewerton Lodge No. 256, A. F. and A. M.

D. H. WATERBURY.

Quarter: 1853 1854 1855 1857 185X
Half Dollar: 1853

WATERFORD
New York

N. Y. / WATERFORD / N. Y.

Silver Dollar: 1798

A. WATERS and the MILLBURY ARMORY
Millbury, MA

Asa Waters, Jr. was born in 1769, the son of a gunsmith of the same name who died c. 1812. Asa II worked from 1808 until his death in 1841. He began contracting with the US government in 1818, and made over 40,000 flintlock pistols (Carey 1953: 130, Flayderman 1990: 290-291, Kauffman 1952: 89, Sellers 1983: 320). These coins are countermarked from the stamps he used on his guns.

Most of the countermarked coins do not have his name, which is odd until one realizes he ran a private armory called the Millbury Armory. It flourished until the US government stopped dealing with private armories in 1845 (John C. Crane, "Asa Water, 2d, and the Sutton and Millbury Armory," *Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity* 1886: 76-82).

A number of countermarked British copper coins are known from British arsenals and dockyards and apparently served as internal tokens of some sort. These "MILLBURY" pieces likely had a similar purpose.

MILLBURY

Large Cent: 1818 1819 1821 1822 1824 UK (2)

MILLBURY / 1825

Large Cent: 1801

MILLBURY / 1826

Large Cent: 1803

MILLBURY / 1831
Large Cent: 1824

A. WATERS
Large Cent: 179X

A. WATERS / MILLBURY / MASS
Large Cent: 1810

C.B / A. WATERS. / US / MILLBURY / 1825
Large Cent: 1796

US / A. WATERS / MILLBURY / 1825
Large Cent: 1825

A. H. WATERS & CO. Millbury, MA

A. H. Waters was a gunsmith from 1812 to 1856. His ancestors – see above – ran a private armory in Millbury. When he took control of it in 1843 the business became A. H. Waters & Co., but in 1845 the US government suspended dealings with private armories. As a result, A. H. Water & Co. remained idle most of the time during the next fifteen years, except for a short period when it made guns for the Russian government. During the Civil War it reopened, employed 200 people to make rods and bayonets for the Union, and remained in business until 1870 (American-Firearms.com).

A. H. WATERS & CO. / MILLBURY MASS
Large Cent: 1842

WATERTOWN STREET FAIR Watertown, NY

Ken Hill reported L. G. DeCant received permission from the Watertown City Council to hold a street fair honoring the 39th Separate Company of the New York State Militia, which had seen combat in the Spanish-American War ("An Interesting Counterstamped Indian Head," *TAMS Journal* 2002: 117-119). The fair featured a circus train, balloon ascents, camel rides, and booths by seventy merchants. Admission was ten cents.

STREET FAIR / JULY 9 - 14 / 1900 / WATERTOWN, N. Y.
Small Cent: 1889 1900 UK

WATERVILLE CUTLERY CO. Waterbury, CT

The Waterville Cutlery Co. was founded in 1843, went through a number of name changes and again became the Waterville Cutlery Co. in 1893. It made straight razors, knives, etc., but apparently went bankrupt in 1913 as its properties were sold by the court.

WATERVILLE / CUTLERY CO. / CONN
Rev: WATERVILLE / CO.
Two Cents: 1864

WATERVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Waterbury, CT

A website notes a number of different firms used the name Waterville Mfg Co. as the area was a manufacturing center. The firms made knives, razors, buttons, etc. Unfortunately, descriptions of countermarked coins in Ebay and similar sorts of online auctions OFTEN misreport stamps, the dates of coins and even denominations. And scans OFTEN are so bad that it is impossible to read countermarks. That was the case with this piece. Contributors reported it in three different ways! A close examination of a bad scan indicates the following is likely the correct reading.

WATERVILLE / MANUFG. CO. / WATERBURY with C. A. FROST
Large Cent: 1848

WATERVLIET ARSENAL Watervliet, NY

This federal arsenal was founded in 1813 and is eight miles north of Albany on the Hudson River. Today it produces much of the artillery for the US Army. Since this piece is holed, it seems to have been used as an identification tag.

E. J. L. / WATERVLIET / ARSENAL / U. S.
Nickel: 1866

U. S. / WATERVLIET / ARSENAL / Eagle
Large Cent: UK

C. F. WATRISS

C. F. WATRISS
Large Cent: 1843
Two Cents: 1869
Dime: 1883
Half Dollar: 1877
Silver Dollar: 1884

WATROUS & CO.

There were a number of Watrous & Companies. The stamp likely refers to an edge tool maker in Elmira, NY. It was purchased by Charles E. Jenkins & Co., which had factories in a number of cities and used "Watrous & Co." as a trade name on its own edge tools.

WATROUS & CO.
Large Cent: 1851

R. WATSON

R. WATSON
Large Cent: 1851
Newfoundland Fifty Cents: 1872

G. L. WATT Philadelphia, PA

George L. Watt was a gunsmith (Sellers 1983: 320). He was listed in the 1839 to 1858 *Philadelphia Directories* at Washington and Lane Pike in West Philadelphia.

G. L. WATT / PHILADA
Large Cent: 1842 1843
Hard Times Token

J. W. WATTER

J. W. WATTER
Half Dollar: 1795

WATTS & SHEFFIELD New York City, NY

This firm began making carpenters' edge tools in 1841. The partners were Lewis Watts and James Sheffield, it was located on D Ave, and was in business until the end of the Civil War (John Morrison, *History of American Steam Navigation* 1909: 63).

WATTS & / SHEFFIELD
Silver Dollar: 1841

WAWERSING SUPERFILE
Wawersing, NY

WAWERSING / SUPERFILE
Large Cent: UK

W. O. WAY

W. O. WAY
Large Cent: 1827
Half Dollar: 1875

WM. WAY

WM. WAY
Large Cent: 1802 1851

W. R. WAY

W. R. WAY
Large Cent: 1837 1855

G WB

Numerals appear either above or below these letters. The ones noted so far are 14, 44, 73, and 233. This suggests the pieces were used as a control devise for keeping track of tools, etc.

G WB ("WB" Conjoined)
Large Cent: 1810 1813 1816 1827 1831 1833 UK

J. WEAK

J. WEAK
Large Cent: 1807

H. WEAVER

H. WEAVER
Large Cent: 1842 1851

M. WEAVER

M. WEAVER
Large Cent: 1846 18X7



WEBB

WEBB
Large Cent: 1796 1802

G. WEBB

G. WEBB

Large Cent: 1796

GEO. N. WEBB

GEO. N. WEBB
Canadian Token
US Large Cent: 1846

GEORGE N. WEBB
Canadian Token



GEO. W. WEBB & CO.
Baltimore, MD

George W. Webb was born in 1812. He was a goldsmith, silversmith and jeweler, who advertised that his business had been founded in 1830. In 1871 it was located on the corner of Light and Baltimore Sts., while this advertisement from the 1855 *Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia* indicates it was then at the corner of Baltimore and Charles Sts.

GEORGE W. WEBB,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELER,
Has removed to the Old Established Jewelry Stand in the
S. E. COR. BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS.
Where he intends keeping a well selected
stock of
Fine Gold and Silver Watches,
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
RICH JEWELRY
AND
FINE FANCY ARTICLES.
In the MANUFACTURE and REPAIR OF JEWELRY, every attention will be
paid to neatness and durability.
THE WATCH DEPARTMENT
Will be under the charge of Mr. JACOB BRADENBAUGH, who has had a long
experience as a practical workman, and will give his personal attention to the RE-
PAIRING of Fine Watches
Purchasers may rely upon getting articles of such quality as represented. Orders
from the country attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

This advertisement appeared in the Dec. 19, 1868, *The Statesman: A Weekly Journal*.

GEO. W. WEBB & CO.,
COR. BALTIMORE AND LIGHT STREETS,
Have just received, per steamer Baltimore, a full
stock of Elegant
PEARL FANS, for Wedding Presents,
OPERA GLASSES, BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
PURE CRYSTAL VASES, &c.

GEO. W. WEBB & CO / -*- / BALTO. with C. S. RAIT
Oldenburg, Germany, Three Schwaren: 1865

J. WEBB**J. WEBB**

Large Cent: 1802 1803

**WM WEBB**
Lancaster, WI

Three William Webbs were noted in the 1870 Census. Genealogical websites indicate the well drilled was born c. 1853. By 1880 he was living in Lancaster. He was listed as a well driller in the 1900 Census, by which time he had moved to Venoqua (Bruce Mosher). The coin has two large holes and may have been used as an identification tag that was attached to, say, a key ring.

WM WEBB, / WELL DRILLER / LANCASTER / WIS.

Rev: JAN 1ST / 1884

Nickel?

WEBB & LEE
Janesville, WI

Webb & Lee was listed in the 1858 and 1852 *Janesville Business Directories* as dealers in watches and jewelry at the corner of Milwaukee and Main Sts. Its backstamp is known on silverware (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online), but since this stamp was reported as "microscopic," it probably was intended for marking watches.

WEBB & LEE

Quarter: 1844

W. C. WEBBER
Bangor, ME

Since J. W. Strange was a letter cutter in Bangor, that is the obvious place to look for a person with this common name. William C. Webber was listed as a machinist on Franklin St. in the 1882 *Directory of the City of Bangor*.

W. C. WEBBER

Half Dollar: 1812 1832

With C. A. STRANGE

Large Cent: UK

Nickel: 1866

With C. A. STRANGE and J. W. STRANGE

Large Cent: 1818

LORENZ. WEBER
New Albany, IN

Laurence Weber was listed in the 1870 Census in New Albany. He was born c. 1840. The piece is holed and apparently was used as an identification tag.

1866 / LORENZ. WEBER. / Eagle Surrounded by Ornamentation /
NEW ALBANY IND

Two Cents: 1865

C. K. WEBSTER**C. K. WEBSTER**

Large Cent: 1837 1844

DAN. L. WEBSTER**DAN. L. WEBSTER**

Dime: 1850

Half Dollar: 1827

Two Reales: 1777

**H. L. WEBSTER & CO.**
Providence, RI

Henry Lamson Webster was a silversmith in Providence from 1831 to 1864. At first he was a partner of Jabez Gorham, who withdrew in 1841. Then H. L. Webster & Co. was created to manufacture silverware, but almost immediately Gorham bought out Webster, and it is uncertain how long the firm existed (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). The "L" in the stamp is mis-shaped and appears as a tilted "S"

H. L. WEBSTER & CO.

Large Cent: 1835

W. WEBSTER**W. WEBSTER**

Large Cent: 1838

Small Cent: 1862

W. E. WEBSTER

See Lewiston Machinists

WEE BURN
Darien, CT

The Wee Burn Golf Course was founded in 1897. Today it is part of the Wee Burn Country Club.

WEE BURN, 1897, SATURDAY

Silver Dollar: 1884

F. WEED**F. WEED**

Large Cent: UK

Mexican Eight Reales: 1829

J. WEED
New York City, NY

This stamp has been noted on an antique flat iron, and Joseph Weed was listed at this address in a number of contemporary publications. He was a deputy sheriff in the mid-1840s, appeared in the 1842 *New York City Directory* as a hardware dealer at 96 Division St., and in 1847 received a diploma from the American Institute for "a good selection of tailors' irons."

J. WEED 96 DIVISION ST.
Large Cent: 1840

W. W. WEED

W. W. WEED
Large Cent: 1807 1810 1817 1820 1830 UK
Half Dollar: 1833

WM. H. WEED New York City, NY

WM. H. WEED / N Y
Large Cent: 1853

J. WEEKES

James Weekes was listed in the *New York City Directories* from 1856 to 1858 as a "tinware and tinman" at 32 Platt St. (Kerfoot 1924: 182). He may have been the issuer, but Weekes was a common name, and neither piece has been illustrated.

J. WEEKES
Large Cent: 1816
Bolivian Eight Reales: 1825

R. WEEKES

R. WEEKES / HOG BRIDGE
Large Cent: 1831

T. WEEKS

T. WEEKS
Large Cent: 1824
With J. KEDEY / N. YORK
Large Cent: 1810

WEH

WEH
Large Cent: 1803

J. G. WEINLAND Clarksburg, IN

A snippet indicates this individual was noted in the 1878 *Sanitary and Heating Age*, probably by offering a testimonial for a product.

J. G. WEINLAND / CLARKSBURG, IND.
Half Dollar: 1858

E. WEIR

Weir was a common, 19th century name. A good possibility was Edwin Weir of Battenville, NY, who was listed under carriage makers and wheelwrights in the 1850 *New York Mercantile Union Business Directory*. He was also the town's post master according to the 1858 *New York State Register*. The 1859 *New York State Business Directory* listed him as a carriage and coach maker (Hank Thoele).

E. WEIR

Large Cent: 1803 1840 1944 UK

J. WEIR Philadelphia, PA

The likely issuer was a Philadelphia gunsmith named James Weir. He advertised in the Jan. 4, 1776, *Pennsylvania Evening Post*.

Wires and brushes for firelocks, after the best and most approved construction of the most experienced officers, made and sold by James Weir at the corner of Church-alley in Second St. at the low rate of five shillings per dozen. Black ball of the best quality may be had at said shop, with a reasonable allowance when purchased by the quantity. Orders from the country will be faithfully and punctually executed.

J. WEIR
Connecticut Cent: 1787

E. WELBORN Nashville and Memphis, TN

According to Kovel (1989: 395), Enoch Welborn (active 1826-1855) was a jeweler and watch maker at 33 Market St. in Memphis and also worked in Nashville. He was initially in Nashville as the historical section of the 1860 *Nashville City and Business Directory* mentioned Welborn was a member of the Board of the Nashville Water Works in 1830.

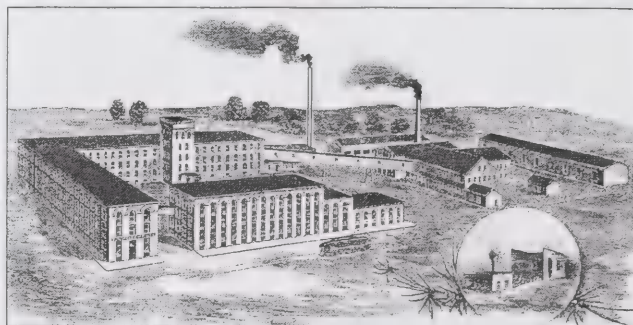
E. WELBORN
Four Reales: 1790

C. L. WELCH

C. L. WELCH
Large Cent: 1832 UK

E. N. WELCH Forestville, CT

Elisha N. Welch began making shelf clocks in the 1840s. During the next decades he was involved in a number of partnerships. The E. N. Welch Mfg. Co. was founded in Forestville in 1864, and became one of the seven giants of the US clock industry. Two fires destroyed most of its facilities in 1899, and by 1903 its shareholders had been bought out and the firm became the Sessions Clock Co. This stamp was used to mark Welch's "Ulysses" iron front clocks and one of its movements is illustrated in Rulau (Ct-fv 7). Forestville is now part of Bristol.



E. N. WELCH / FORESTVILLE CT. / U. S. A.
Two Cents: 1864

T. E. WELCH Eugene, Oregon

Various sorts of coins reportedly were countermarked by this Eugene coin dealer in 1975.

T. E. WELCH / EUGENE, ORE
Small Cent: UK (Indian Head)

WELDEN HOUSE

This was a common hotel name, and Weldon Houses existed in many cities and towns.

WELDEN HOUSE
Nova Scotia Penny Token (Br-733): 1833

E. WELLER

E. WELLER
Large Cent: 1853 UK
Quarter: 1853

A. & G. WELLES Boston, MA

A. & G. Welles were listed in *Boston Directories* from 1804 to 1810. In the 1807 *Directory* they were "jewellers" at 55 Cornhill. Two years later they advertised swords, epaulettes, lace bindings and cords imported from Europe in the May 20, 1809, *Columbian Centennial*. The partners were George I. and Alfred Welles, who was a general during the War of 1812. When George died in 1827, Alfred continued in business as a jeweler until his death in 1860 (Belden 1980: 436, Ensko 1989: 138, 152; Flynt and Fales 1968: 353-354, Kovel 1989: 396). Their stamps are too large for silverware, particularly the "displayed eagle," which is so large it has been called it a "touch mark." Indeed, they specialized in such large silver objects such as mugs, tankards, pitchers, coffee and tea pots, which could accommodate large hallmarks.

A & G WELLES Twice and Four "Displayed Eagles" in Depressed Ovals
Large Cent: 1803



A & G WELLES with G. LIBBY / 1790
Large Cent: UK (Draped Bust)

A & G WELLES and Four "Displayed Eagles" in Depressed Ovals with G. LIBBY / 1790
Large Cent: 1802

WELLES & GELSTON Boston, MA

Much of the information in hallmark directories about this partnership seems to be wrong. This short-lived jewelry business was located at 55 Cornhill in Boston c. 1827 to 1829. A note in *The Bowery of Taste* (Boston 1828) mentioned the Tremont Theater Association had presented J. B. Booth "a superb silver cup and plate manufactured by Messrs. Welles & Gelson of this city." But an Internet website illustrated a plate with their mark that clearly is an import. So "WELLES & GELSON" probably was the backstamp of a jewelry store that sold silver objects.

Alfred Welles was listed by himself as "silverware" at 69 Washington St. in the 1832 *Boston Directory*.

WELLES & GELSTON
Large Cent: 1819 1826 UK (2)

WELLES & WILCOX Wethersfield, CT

The location of this firm is given in old documents as either the town of Weatherford or Rocky Hill County. In 1858 it received a diploma for its superior chisels and gouges from the Connecticut State Agricultural Society. J. Hammond Trumbull in his *Memorial History of Hartford County* (1886: 489) provides some details about the company.

The manufacturer of axes was begun at Dividend, in Rocky Hill, about 1830, in the old grist mill standing on the site of the Rev. Gershom Buckley's mill. The same works were kept going until about 1867 by several parties, including... Welles & Wilcox (General Leonard R. Welles and Alfred Wilcox)... adding chisels and "plantation" hoes to the list of goods made.

Welles was a major general in the Connecticut State Militia. In the early 1850s he also was the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison in Wethersfield.

WELLES & WILCOX
Fugio Cent: 1787

WELLINGTON, KANS

This coin commemorates the disastrous tornado of May 27, 1892, which destroyed the center of Wellington, KS. Seventeen people were killed and hundreds left homeless.

WELLINGTON / MAY 27, 1892 / KANS
Nickel: UK (Liberty)

L. M. WELLMAN

L. M. WELLMAN
Large Cent: 1838 1851 1854
Small Cent: 1858 1865 1882
Two Cents: 1864
Three Cents (Nickel): 1865
British Penny: UK

W. A. WELLMAN New York City, NY

William A. Wellman was a daguerreian photographer who worked in various South Carolina towns in the early 1850s. From 1855 to 1858 he had a gallery at 546 Broadway in New York City (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online).

W. A. WELLMAN / 546 BROADWAY
Large Cent: 1849
Two Cents: 1869

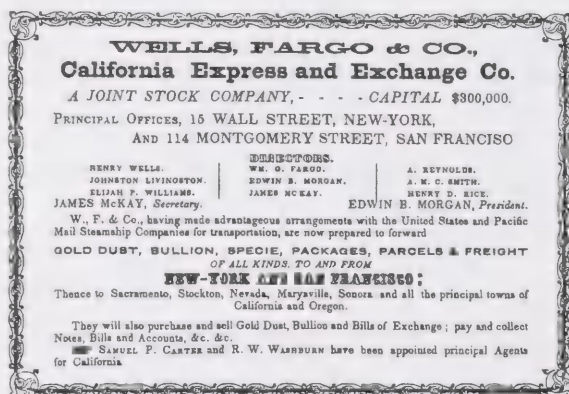
WELLS FARGO FANTASIES

ALL Wells Fargo countermarked coins are fantasies! They were made to sell in flea markets and antique malls, which often have a multitude of fake numismatic items on display. The first of these stamps is known on fantasy silver bars made during the 1960s or early 1970s (Ed Fleischmann, "Fantasy Bars Catalogued," *Numismatist* 1979: 1228-1230 and a number of articles in *Coin World* 1976). Similar style fantasy stamps of Parsons & Co., Moffat & Co., etc have been noted on silver bars, but not yet on coins.



FANTASY Wells Fargo Silver Bar

Some of the bogus countermarked coins are artificially aged and really beat-up. The writer purchased one in the late 1970s for \$200, only realizing his mistake when Russel Rulau said he had seen a large group of newly struck pieces that had not yet been aged! This advertisement – unlike the countermarked coins – is genuine, and is from A. D. Jones' *Illustrated American Biography* (1853).



WELLS FARGO

Nickel: 1917

WELLS FARGO / U. S. / R. W. P. O. / EXPRESS

Numerous

WELLS FARGO / BONDED / LEWIS & CLARKE

Unknown

Other sorts of Wells Fargo fantasies have appeared more recently. The one below is on a well worn silver dollar. The coin is worn, but the stamp is pristine and there is no wear after countermarking. The stamp is almost too large to fit on a silver dollar, but is the size used to make whore house and other sorts of fantasy Western tokens.

WELLS FARGO & CO / SUTTER CREEK

Silver Dollar: 1881-S

JOHN WELLS
Philadelphia, PA

So many John Wells lived in Philadelphia that the issuer is not obvious. The 1799 *Directory* noted a steel manufacturer, 1839 *Directory* a coach maker, 1855 *Directory* a blacksmith, etc.

JOHN WELLS / PHILADA / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED

Large Cent: UK

G. W. WELSH
Hanover, PA

At one time Hanover was the center of a large carriage making industry that employed 2,000 people, but it had declined by the 1880s.

G. W. Welsh was born c. 1827 and came to Hanover in the early 1850s. He was listed in the 1860 Census as a wealthy coach maker. In the 1870 Census he was a merchant and in 1890 a life insurance agent (Michael McAllister). He was called a "prominent politician" in John Gibson's *History of York County* (1886).

G. W. WELSH / COACH MAKER / HANOVER PA.

Real: UK

Two Reales: 1776 1800 UK

T. E. WELCH
Eugene, OR

Various sorts of coins reportedly were countermarked by this Eugene coin dealer in 1975.

T. E. WELCH / EUGENE, ORE

Small Cent: UK (Indian Head)

W. H. WELSH
Columbus, Ohio

W. H. WELSH / 197 E. RICH / COLUMBUS

Large Cent: 1850

MRS. S. P. WEMPLE
Topeka, Kansas

An individual named S. P. Wemple is mentioned in some histories of Kansas. He was the first person to find good quality coal in 1869. He lived on a farm sixteen miles southwest of Topeka and began bringing wagon loads of coal to town (F. W. Giles, *Thirty Years in Topeka* 1886: 121). The information about him and his family on genealogical websites is a mess. If they are to be believed, he lived all over the US and engaged in many occupations. He is reported to have moved every few years and sometimes to have moved every couple of months, only to return to his previous home. He is said to have lived in many places in Kansas, New York, Missouri, Florida and Arizona!

The implication is there were a number of people with this last name and initials. That was typical in the 19th century because members of the branches of a family gave their children the names of their common ancestors. This makes it difficult to determine which of the numerous people with the same name had countermarked a coin. When the writer inquired to historical societies, he sometimes was provided with a detailed history of an apparent issuer, only to receive a message a few months later that the information was wrong! Many members of a family were discovered to have had the same name, and the historical society soon realized it had reported on the wrong person. In any event, this particular Mrs. S. P. Wemple either was in Topeka in 1869 or the coin commemorates some event that happened in Topeka in 1869 as she was not listed there in the 1870 Census.

MRS. S. P. / WEMPLE / TOPEKA. / KAN. / 1869 within Ornamentation

Two Cents: 1867

WENDEL & BRO.

Oswego, NY

In the 1859 *Oswego Directory*, Charles W. and Jules Wendell were listed as the owners of Wendell & Brother Jewelers. It was located at 177 West First St., and both of the brothers lived at 74 East Bridge St. In the same year the *New York State Business Directory* indicated they sold watches, etc. *Their name is spelled in contemporary documents as Wendel, Wendal, and Wendell.* Such spelling differences were very common during the 19th century, and the same person's name might literally be spelled half a dozen different ways! This is the backstamp they used to mark the goods they sold, including silverware.

They also stamped advertising on bank notes. A May 20, 1850, two dollars of the Colonial Bank of Canada has this imprint:

Wendel & Brother
Dealers in Fine Watches & Jewelry
Oswego, N. Y.

The Oct. 26, 1898, *Jeweler's Circular* noted Charles Wendell of Jules Wendell and Son had filed a complaint with the Oswego police chief concerning two peddlers from Syracuse, who were selling jewelry without a license. A further Internet search revealed a *New York Times* article of Jan. 11, 1868, which reported the Grant Block in Oswego had been destroyed by a great fire, which consumed Jules Wendell's Jewelry Shop and a number of other businesses.

It appeared Charles W. left Oswego, and Jules named his own son Charles, but where did Charles W. go? The first piece of useful information came from the Oswego city website, which notes Jules Wendel and Son was in business from 1856 to 1916. So Charles W. must have left in the early or mid-1850s. and Jules continued to use the Brother's backstamp for a few years since two 1858 Canadian quarters have the mark. The 1831 dime also has pseudo-hallmarks of a crown, rampant lion, and an arm holding a hammer.

WENDEL & BRO.

Dime: 1831 1835 1836 1845
Canadian Twenty Cents: 1858
Quarter: 1853 (2) 1854 1856 1857 1858 (2)



CHARLES WENDELL
Chicago, IL

Since these countermarks are so similar to the above, the issuer seems to have been the Charles W. who was a partner in Oswego's Wendel & Brother. Indeed, silversmith references suggest Charles began business in Chicago in the 1850s, which matches when Jules founded his own shop in Oswego. Alfred T. Andreas noted in his *History of Chicago* (1886, Vol. 3: 751) that Charles Wendell was a wholesale jeweler with a shop at 87 Lake St. in the 1860s. The 1876 *Lakeside Association Directory of the City of Chicago* noted Charles Wendell & Co., Jewelers was then located at 170 State St. In about 1885 the Wendall Mfg. Co. was founded to make silverware. The Feb. 23, 1897, *Jewelers' Circular* noted Charles was still alive and had attended a recent meeting of the Chicago Jewelers Asso.

So we now seem to know what happened to Charles W. Wendel, originally of Wendel & Brother of Oswego, NY. He permanently adopted the double L version of his name as it had appeared about half the time in Oswego documents, and he moved to Chicago using that spelling. From 1859 to 1882 he was the partner of Sigmund Hyman in Wendell & Hyman, whose stamp is the same style as the "CHAS. WENDELL" stamps (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). Therefore, these coins probably were stamped in 1859, before Wendell became Hyman's partner. The stamps below are known on silverware.

CHAS. WENDELL

Dime: 1843
Quarter: 1853 (2) 1855 1856 1857 UK
Half Dollar: 1859

CHAS. WENDELL / JEWELER

Dime: 1840 1843
Quarter: 1837 1853 (2) 1856 UK

HERMAN WENDT New York City, NY

Herman Wendt received a patent in 1842 for Tailors' Shears. He was a cutler at 29 or 31 Gold St. from 1841 to the mid-1850s and then moved to Beekman St. By 1861 he was a partner of Henry Seymour in Wendt & Seymour – see below.

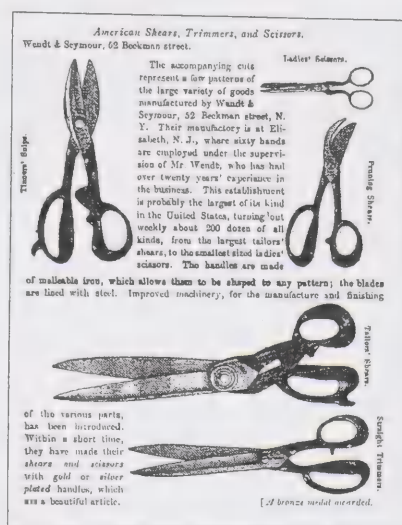
HERMAN WENDT

Hard Times Token: 1841 (Low-69)



WENDT & SEYMOUR
New York City, NY

The 1861 *New York City Directory* listed Wendt & Seymour as manufacturers of tailors' shears, trimmers, and scissors of all kinds at 52 Beckman St. The partners were Herman Wendt – see above – and Henry T. Seymour. (See that listing). The 1859-1860 *Transactions of the American Institute* devoted a page to the firm, which employed sixty people at its manufacturing plant in Elizabeth, NJ. It was "the largest establishment of its kind in the US" and awarded a bronze medal from the American Institute. In 1870, Hermann Wendt of Elizabeth obtained a patent for an Improved Process of Welding and Tempering Shear Blades, and he assigned it to Henry Seymour & Co. of New York City.

**WENDT & SEYMOUR**

Rev: WENDT & SEYMOUR / PATENT / NEW YORK
Small Cent: 1858

A. P. WEST**A. P. WEST**

Hard Times Token (Low-97)

B. WEST

Benjamin West was a silversmith in Boston from c. 1770 to the early 1830s (Kovel 1989: 397). In 1830 he advertised that his shop was located "1 1/2 meters from South Bridge" (Ensko 1948: 139). Unfortunately, this piece has not been illustrated to verify it is his hallmark.

B. WEST

Half Dollar: 1832

E. WEST**E. WEST**

Canadian Token (2)

N. WEST**N. WEST.**

Large Cent: 1827
Quarter: 1853

S. D. WEST
Adair, Oklahoma

The small town of Adair in northeastern Oklahoma was founded in 1883. The state of Oklahoma was created in 1907 from the Oklahoma and Indian Territories. This half dollar must have been countermarked long after it was issued, but the writer has not seen the piece. If the coin is very worn it is probably a recent issue.

S. D. WEST. / ADAIR, OKLA.
Half Dollar: 1854

J. E. WESTCOAT**J. E. WESTCOAT**

Large Cent: 1828 1851

R. WESTCOTT**R. WESTCOTT**

Large Cent: 1825 1847
Quarter: 1853

WESTERN-CIGAR-COMP.**WESTERN-CIGAR-COMP. / SR**

Small Cent: 1858

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.
Chicago, IL

In 1872, the Gray & Barton telegraph supply company changed its name to Western Electric Mfg Co. In 1881 the firm was acquired by American Bell Telephone, which eventually became AT&T. By 1886, Western Electric had a large plant at Clinton and Van Buren Sts. in Chicago, which employed over 5,000 people. In 1904 it relocated to Cicero and soon employed 25,000 people. The company was associated with one of the greatest disasters in Chicago history when a boat carrying employees and family members for the firm's annual outing capsized in the Chicago River, killing 800 people.

Its Cicero plant that was known as the Hawthorne Works is famous in administration textbooks for the experiments in "scientific management" that were conducted there during the 1920s. Researchers discovered changes in working conditions tended to increase productivity, but eventually realized production line workers were so bored that any sort of change increased productivity for a short time by relieving their boredom! During the 1980s, AT&T was broken up and the Hawthorne Works closed. What remains of Western Electric is now known as Lucent Technologies (Encyclopedia of Chicago, online).

- WESTERN - / ELECTRIC CO. / - CHICAGO -
Nickel: UK (Shield)

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB
Cleveland, Ohio

This club was founded in 1921. It began stamping coins "W N R C" from individual letter punches in 1940. Each new member was given a countermarked foreign coin and asked to report about it at the next meeting (John Merz, *Commemorative Trail*, Nov. 2005). Robert Hedges and Terry Stahurski report the practice continued until at least the 1970s, and such stamped pieces also were given away at picnics.

W R N C

Various foreign coins and tokens

1941 Issue

The club contracted with Bastian Brothers or Rochester in 1941 to stamp 100 Cleveland Great Lakes half dollars (*Coin World* ("Collector Illustrates WRNC's Counterstamping Activities" *Coin World* Jan. 24, 2005: 77). After they had been distributed to members, the Secret Service incorrectly told the club that the countermarking of coins was illegal, and members returned roughly 75 examples, which were destroyed.

WESTERN RESERVE / NUMISMATIC CLUB / Bust of Moses Cleveland / CLEVELAND / OHIO / * 1921 *

Rev: 20TH / ANNIVERSARY / 1921-41

1936 Cleveland Commemorative Half Dollar (100 Issued)



1971 Issue

A few Cleveland half dollars, Morgan silver dollars and other sorts of coins were countermarked with a 10 mm version of the obverse stamp fifty years later in 1971. The only example the writer has seen is double struck and the fine details cannot be read, but it is a different stamp than the 1941 issue..

WESTERN RESERVE / NUMISMATIC CLUB / Bust of Moses Cleveland / CLEVELAND / OHIO / * 1921 *

1936 Cleveland Commemorative Half Dollar (c. 20 Issued) and other coins



1996 Issue

The club again countermarked Cleveland half dollars in 1996 to commemorate its seventy-fifty anniversary. About 400 coins of various sorts were stamped at this time.

WESTERN RESERVE / NUMISMATIC CLUB / Bust of Moses Cleveland / * 1921 *

Rev: CLEVELAND, OHIO / 75TH ANNIVERSARY / 1921-1996

Cleveland Commemorative Half Dollar: 1936 (21 Issued)

Silver Dollars (c. 100 Issued)

Various other coins



These pieces might be mistaken as earlier issues since some stamps appear on 1790s British tokens. John Metz reports the initials "W R N C" had been stamped from individual letter punches on coins since the 1940s and given to new members.

Other Countermarks

Other countermarks apparently exist. One is a simple oval that contains the clubs initials. It was stamped on silver and gold coins and bars as membership awards.

W / R N / C in Oval
Various coins, etc.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cleveland, Ohio

This firm was founded in Rochester, NY, in 1851, and had a long and unwieldy name that was changed in 1856 to Western Union Telegraph Co. In 1861 the firm completed the first transcontinental telegraph line. The significance of this 1862 Cleveland issue is not known.

WESTERN / UNION / TELEGRAPH CO. / CLEVELAND, O. / 1862

Rev: 1862

Small Cent: UK (Indian Head)

F. L. WESTON

F. L. WESTON

Large Cent: 1854

Small Cent: 1857

Quarter: 1857

Half Dollar: 1853

I. A. WESTON CO. Syracuse, NY

Irving A. Weston received a number of patents in the late 19th and early 20th century. According to the 1902 *Iron Age Directory*, his firm made gears, wheel hubs, and metal castings, and did lathe work and pattern making. This countermark notes that a patent had been applied for regarding a brake, but apparently the patent was not granted.

L. A. WESTON CO. / KOSTO / PAT. APL'D FOR / BRAKE / SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Columbian Exposition Half Dollar: 1893

WESTWOOD

WESTWOOD

Large Cent: 1851

WESTWOOD / MAKER

Large Cent: 1850

H. WETTSTEIN Harvard, IL

Hank Thoele discovered a crucial piece of information that resulted in identifying this important individual. The 1880 *Illinois State Gazetteer* listed "H. Wettstein, watches, clocks, and jewelry, Harvard, Ill." A bibliography and portrait of him appear in Samuel P. Putnam's *400 Years of Free Thought* (1894: 823). He was born in 1840 in Elberfeld, Germany, and came to the US in 1848 with his parents. He and his brothers were apprenticed as jewelers. In 1860 he went to work for S. C. Spaulding of Janesville, Wisconsin, and opened his own shop in Albany, Wisconsin in 1862. He soon returned to Janesville, where he worked for eight years. He moved to Harvey, Illinois, in 1873, worked there for fifteen years, and after that worked in Marengo and Byron, Illinois. He also patented five innovations, including one for a folding fire escape.

Hermann and his brother Otto were two of the leading proponents of the Free Thought Movement, and today would be called "free thinkers." They believed decisions should be made on the basis of science, logic and reasoning, rather than authority, tradition and dogma. Otto edited the *Free Thought Magazine*, and Herman was Treasurer of the American Secular Union and a well known writer. At its 14th Annual Congress in

1890, he "presented one of the most brilliant contributions to our literature, opposing both delusion and tyranny." One of the comments about his later presentation at the International Congress of Free Thinkers was that, "Mr. Hermann Wettstein, who drives down to the ultimate atom and reads its secret, gave the best metaphysical treatise of the Congress."

It seems safe to conclude he is the only metaphysicist who countermarked coins! And certainly no one else who advertised in this way ever wrote such a weighty book as *The Teleo-Mechanics of Nature: The Source, Nature and Functions of the (Subconscious) Biological Minds from Scientific, Religious and Medical Viewpoints* (1911). All the examples of his countermarked coins are well worn, and saw considerable circulation after having been stamped. Given that 1877 is the latest date of his pieces, they must have been issued when he was a jeweler in Harvard, Illinois. Indeed, they are from the backstamp he used to mark the silverware and other metal goods he sold, and a group of six spoons with this stamp appeared in an Internet auction.

H. WETTSTEIN

Large Cent: 1843 UK
 Small Cent: 1857 1858 1863
 Two Cents: 1864
 Three Cents (Nickel): 1865 1867
 Nickel: 1866 (2) 1867 1868 1873 1877 UK (3)
 Dime: 1843 1852 1875 1876 (4) 1877
 Twenty Cents: 1875
 Quarter: 1858 1870 (2) 1875 1876 (4) UK
 Half Dollar: 1876
 Canadian Large Cent: 1859
 Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1872 1874



A. S. WEYER
 York, PA

Weyer was an uncommon name. The only candidate in the 1860 Census was Albert S. Weyer of York, PA, who was born c. 1839. His father was a wealthy lumber merchant, and Albert was listed as a tinsmith in the 1870 and 1880 Censuses. Newspaper articles noted when Albert died in 1906 that he directed his fortune be used to help the poor of York (Michael McAllister).

A. S. WEYER

Large Cent: 1807 1826 1832 1833 1837 1838 1840 (2) 1842 1844
 (2) 1846 1847 1849 1850 (2) 1852 1853 1856 (2) UK (4)
 Uncertain Copper

W. R. WHARFF
 Gardiner, ME

This large stamp has been read in a variety of ways, and it has been suggested the last two letters are inverted Fs and the stamp was miscut. Given the initials, the only possibility that has been located was William R. Wharff, who was born in 1817, and for many years was a blacksmith in Gardiner, ME (Bruce Mosher); He apparently became prosperous as he eventually had a servant, and went into other areas, winning prizes for his grapes in the early 1870s and exhibiting over thirty varieties of apples at a Maine agricultural fair in 1876.

W. R. WHARFF

Large Cent: 1822 1831 1845

WHARTENBY
 Philadelphia, PA

Thomas Whartenby was a silversmith in Philadelphia from 1811 to 1850. He is known for a wine cooler that was presented to Commodore Decatur in 1816 (Belden 1980: 439, Kovel 1989: 398). This advertisement appeared in the 1851 *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory (of the Mid-Atlantic States)*.

WHARTENBY'S
Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork
MANUFACTORY,
No. 33 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Corner of North street,
PHILADELPHIA,
 Keep constantly on hand Silver Coffee and Tea
 Sets, Forks and Spoons, Table, Dessert and Tea
 Spoons, at lowest manufacturers' prices.
 Also, Plated Ware of every description.
THOS. WHARTENBY & CO.

WHARTENBY

Large Cent: 1803

WHARTENBY / PHIA

Large Cent: 1825 1831

WARNER WHATELY
 Massachusetts

WARNER / WHATELY / WARRANTED / MASS

Large Cent: 1835

WHEELER

Many of the Wheeler countermarks may have been issued by the various Wheelers of Worcester, MA, but there is not enough evidence to be certain There also is a "B. F. WHEELER" on an 1819 large cent that might be by Benjamin Franklin Wheeler, the nephew of Joshua Wheeler (Bruce Mosher).

"THE WHEELERS OF
 WORCESTER"

WHEELER

Large Cent: 1848 1852

A. N. WHEELER
 Worcester, MA

Asa N. Wheeler was born c. 1836. He was noted in the 1860 Census as a machinist. From at least 1854 into the 1870s he was listed in *Worcester Directories* as a machinist and later as a tool maker and manufacturer of machinist's tools. By 1880 he had moved to Somerville, where he died c. 1898 (Michael McAllister, Bruce Mosher).

A. N. WHEELER

Large Cent: 1840 1842 1844 1845 UK

With J. S. WHEELER

Large Cent: 1846

H. WHEELER

H. WHEELER

Large Cent: 1817 1819 1825 UK

H. E. WHEELER

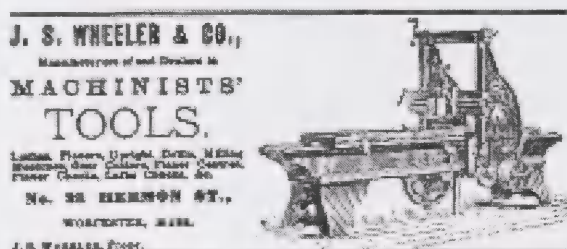
The large cents of this individual are sometimes multiply struck in a square pattern, making the initial hard to read. The pieces also have been reported as H. F. and H. H., but H. E. seems to be correct. If so, the likely issuer was Horace E. Wheeler, a machinist in Fitchburg, MA, who was listed in the 1860 and 1870 Censuses. He also was listed in the 1878 *Poultry World* as the Fitchburg agent for that journal.

H. E. WHEELER

Large Cent: 1845 1847 1848

J. S. WHEELER
Worcester, MA

Joshua Wheeler was the brother and partner of Asa N. Wheeler (see above). Joshua was listed as a machinist in the 1854 *Worcester Directory*. Joshua, Asa and Orange Wheeler was granted in 1871 for an Improvement in Adjustable Tool Rests for Lathes. J. S. Wheeler & Co. was listed in Worcester Directories from 1871 to 1886 (Bruce Mosher).



J. S. WHEELER

Large Cent: UK

Quarter: 1855

With A. N. WHEELER

Large Cent: 1846

G. WHELOCK

G. WHELOCK

Large Cent: 1817 1833

L. WHELOCK
Worcester, MA

A number of websites offer isolated bits of information about Luke Wheelock. He was born in 1828 in Sutton, MA, was listed in the 1850 Census and the 1863 *Worcester Directory* as a gunsmith in Worcester, and during the Civil War made Spencer repeaters with his friend Christopher Spencer in Boston. From 1867 to 1871 he received three patents for gun innovations. By the time of the 1880 Census he was working as a gunsmith in New Haven, CT, and in 1888 received a patent for a velocipede bicycle.

L. WHELOCK

Large Cent: 1817 1842



L. WHELOCK / MASS.

British Token: 1791

J. A. WHELPLEY
Greenwich, New Brunswick

James Alfred Whelpley was born in New Brunswick in 1839. He invented the "Long Reach" ice skate and began making them with his brother in 1859. He held four US patents and is credited with making skating a popular Canadian past time. His factory on the St. John's River not only made skates, but toys, household appliances, bicycles and agricultural implements. He contracted with businessmen in East Boston, MA, and Keene, NH, to produce his products, which also including combs and saws. In 1886 he closed his New Brunswick plant. Whelpley died suddenly in 1893, at which time he was making over a thousand skates a day.



Whelpley "Boneshaker" Bicycle from the 1860s

J. A. WHELPLEY / GREENWICH, N B

New Brunswick Cent: 1861



D. V. WHERRY
Mt. Gilead, Ohio

The Dec. 1, 1892, *Morrow County Sentinel* reported on the murder trial of William Rhodebeck where D. V. Wherry was a character witness.

The History of Morrow County and Ohio (1880: 588) provided a short biography. David V. Wherry of Cardington – which is five miles southwest of Mt. Gilead – was born in PA in 1839. In 1853 he moved with his parents to Ashland, Ohio, during the Civil War served in the 23rd Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, after the war he clerked in a hardware store in Shelby, Ohio, and there became the telegraph operator and ticket agent for the C. C. & I. Railroad. In 1870 he was transferred to Cardington, where he held a number of county and town offices. Henry Howe's *Historical Collections of Ohio* (1896 Vol II: 323) mentioned the Dawson & Wherry Flour and Feed Mill in Cardington. This 1903 photo shows the mill was across from the train station.



Dawson & Wherry's Mill in Cardington

D. V. WHERRY
Mt. Gilead, Ohio

The initials on the reverse of this silver dollar mean "Hiram, Tyrian, Widow's Son, Senteth to King Solomon." That cryptic phrase means Wherry was a Royal Arch Mason, who had completed the various degrees of the York Rite. He was born in 1839 and served in the 23rd Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. It was commanded by Rutherford B. Hayes, who became the President of the United States. When Wherry lived in Mt. Gilead is not known, but he was in Cardington in the 1870 and 1880s, which is just five miles away (Bruce Mosher).

D. V. WHERRY / MT. GILEAD. / OHIO.

Rev: H. T. W. S. S. T. K. S.

Silver Dollar: 1860

WHIPPLE FILE CO.
Boston, MA

The Whipple File Co. was established in 1858 and had a mill on the Shawsheen River in Ballardvale, which is a hamlet within Andover, MA. It was the first firm to successfully make machine-cut files, and at its height employed 300 people. Whipple had retail stores at 34 Kirby St. in Boston and at 53 Beekman St. in New York City. Another of its ads illustrated the 1860 silver award medal presented to it by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanical Association for Machine Cut Files. This advertisement appeared in the 1868 *Boston Directory*.



Whipple File and Steel Manuf. Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FILES,
STEEL, CRUCIBLES, AND FIRE BRICK,
Nos. 34, 38, & 40 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.

WHIPPLE FILE CO. / BOSTON
Large Cent: 1819

J. F. WHITAKER
Hartford, CT

The 1875 *Hartford Directory* listed J. F. Whitaker as a cabinetmaker, whose home was at 333 Main St. (Bruce Mosher). The 1896 *Directory* listed him as a cabinet maker, metal worker, instrument repairer, and umbrella mender at 104 Asylum. This is his advertisement from the 1884 *Directory*.

J. F. WHITAKER,
Cabinet Maker,
WOOD AND METAL WORKER,
92 ASYLUM STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.
MANUFACTURER OF
OFFICE AND PARLOR FIXTURES,
SPECIAL FURNITURE and ORNAMENTS.
SCREENS OF EVERY KIND TO ORDER. CLOCKS and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
CORRECTED and REPAIRED.

J. F. WHITAKER / H'TF'D, CT.
Two Cents: 1864

H. M. WHITBECK'S CIRCUS

H. Miller Whitbeck formed Whitbeck & Co's "Original One-Horse Show" in 1854 in partnership with Charles Castle and Wash Kidwell. The circus briefly traveled the Ohio River and its tributaries on a steamboat that summer, but was bankrupt by the time it reached Pittsburgh in October. That dates these pieces to the middle of 1854. Whitbeck then converted the flatboat Lattene Gongola into a floating theater, but in November of 1854 the flatboat ran aground on a sandbar between Cincinnati and Louisville.

An obviously frustrated Whitbeck deserted his employees and the flatboat! Nevertheless, he remained in the theatrical and circus business until the early 1870s (William Stout, *Olympians of the Sawdust Circle*, online). He died on Sept. 28, 1871 in New York state. He was a passenger on a circus train that was standing on a track when another train ran into it. (Hank Thoele)

**H. M. WHITBECK'S / CIRCUS**

Dime: 1840

Two Reales: 1722 1772 1777 1779 1788 1796 1800 UK

Mexican Two Reales: 1815 1828 1850

... WHITCOM...

This stamp is too large for the coins. There may be an end letter and an initial letter abbreviating the maker's first name, but that is not certain

... WHITCOM...

Half Dollar: 1807 1831

... WHITCOM

Most examples of this enigmatic stamp are weakly struck because it is so large. The only explanation the writer can devise is it is a pewterer's touchmark. The stamp is exceedingly hard to read, but "1827.6" in small numbers can be seen on some pieces. The maker's last name is "WHITCOM" and the stamp is so long there must be one or two initials that cannot be read on any of the pieces. The date is in small numerals in the upper right hand corner. It is so small and double struck on some coins that it might be something other than 1827.6

1827.6 / ... WHITCOM

Large Cent: 1806 1827

Half Dollar: 1800 1806 1817 1826 1829

Canadian Token

Real: 1786

Two Reales: 1779 1788 1793

**H. WHITCOM
Adams, NY**

This is a complicated series that may include the above pieces. Henry Whitcomb came to Adams in 1804, moved to Geneva to learn the jewelry trade, and then returned to Adams (John A. Haddock, *History of Jefferson County* 1894: 379). A person of the same name was listed in the 1859 and 1882 *New York State Business Directories* as a dealer in watches and jewelry in Adams and died in 1886 (Hank Thoele).

An 1836 fire in the Patent Office destroyed all the early patent records, which cannot be accessed using Google's "Patent Search" option. But researchers have compiled a partial list from such printed sources as Congressional documents. The dates, general nature of the patents, and to whom they were granted are listed in Kevin Dobyns' *Patent Office Pony: A History of the Early Patent Office* (1994), and also can be found on some Internet websites. In any event, this merchant must have worked in other metals early in his career since Henry Whitcomb of Adams, NY, was granted a patent on Oct. 25, 1826, for a Method for Discharging Cannon. Presumably he made some sort of metal triggering devices.

The dates in his countermarks indicate model years of the sort that were used in the stamps of gunsmiths, lock makers, etc., and they probably were stamped on his triggering devices and other metal objects. But a piece of silverware also is known with "WHITCOM ADAMS" and a separate stamp "1838" (or "1833") in a depressed rectangle in the same style as the date stamps on his countermarked coins (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). And Robert Merchant has a spoon stamped "H. WHITCOM" and "1834" What all this means is the "H. WHITCOMB" and "WHITCOMB ADAMS" issues are connected, and were backstamps of Henry Whitcomb's early general store, which was much more than just a jewelry business. Or maybe there were two people of the same name in Adams?

One real was worth 12 1/2 cents, and was not often countermarked, but three of Whitcomb's stamps are on that denomination coin.

H. WHITCOMB

Large Cent: 1817 1830

Real: UK



H. WHITCOMB / 1831
One Real: UK
Large Cent: 1817

H. WHITCOMB / 1833
Italian Five Lire: 1811
Two Reales: 1780

WHITCOMB . ADAMS
Mexican Real: 1822
Two Reales: 1819
Mexican Two Reales: 1822



H. WHITCOMB ADAMS
Large Cent: 1793 Two Reales

WHITCOMB . ADAMS / 1838
Two Reales: UK

H. WHITCOMBE (?)
Large Cent: 184X Brockage



WHITE S. M. CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

Thomas White began making sewing machines in 1858, but did not organize the White Sewing Machine Co. until 1876. The firm is best known to numismatists for its aluminum advertising medals, which noted it had exhibited at the 1900 Paris Universal Exposition (Rulau Cle-100).



WHITE S. M. CO.
Large Cent: 1847

A. WHITE

A. WHITE
Canadian Large Cent: 1876
US Large Cent: 1798

B. G. WHITE

B. G. WHITE
Large Cent: 1825
Small Cent: 1857 1865
Quarter: 1825

DAN WHITE

DAN WHITE around Anvil
Large Cent: 1850

F. W. WHITE

It was a fad during the First World War for British and US military personnel to have coins countermarked with the name and often their ID number of military unit. Most are Army issues. This is a very unusual piece of a sailor, a blacksmith on the armed cruiser *USS Pittsburgh*.

F. W. WHITE / BLACKSMITH / U. S. S. PITTSBURGH
Brazilian 1000 Reis: 1913

G. WHITE

G. WHITE
Large Cent: 1833 1852
Half Dollar: 1828

H. WHITE
Richmond, ME

Hiram White was born c. 1836, and was listed in the 1850 Census living in Richmond with his family. In the 1860 and 1870 Censuses he was a farmer (Michael McAllister).

H. WHITE / RICH ME.
Large Cent: UK

H. A. WHITE

H. A. WHITE
Large Cent: 1831
Canadian Token

J. WHITE

The British halfpenny also is stamped 1895, "MANCHESTER, N. H." and twenty name stamps that are unknown on any other coins.

J. WHITE
Large Cent: 1854
British Halfpenny: 1861

L. S. WHITE
Chicopee, MA

Identifying L. S. White caused great consternation. Rulau thought he was a Waterbury, CT, gunsmith, but that person had different initials... It now is possible to search US Patents using Google's "Patents Search" option, but occasionally they were mis-scanned. Indeed, that is what happened with White's patent. After hours of searching, the writer found another useful reference on the Internet called "Subject Matter Index of Patents for Inventions, 1790-1873." and White's name is correctly spelled in it. On Jan. 31, 1853, Le Roy S. White of Chicopee received patent 10,488 for an improvement in Furniture-Casters.

L. S. WHITE
Large Cent: 1851

L. S. WHITE / PAT / JANUARY 31 1853
Large Cent: 1848

LESLIE S. WHITE Waterbury, CT

Leslie S. White was listed in the 1881 *Waterbury Directory* as an employee of the Waterbury Watch Co. By 1887 he was employed by the Electrical Appliance Co.

LESLIE S. WHITE / WATERBURY, CT.
Nickel: 1887

P. WHITE

P. WHITE
Half Cent: 1809 1841
Large Cent: UK

S & A WHITE

S & A WHITE
Large Cent: 1818

T. WHITE Montreal, Quebec

Theodore White was a watchmaker on St. Joseph St. in the 1860s. By the 1880s his shop was on Notre Dame St.

T. WHITE WATCHMAKER / 140 / ST. JOSEPH ST. / MONTREAL
Canadian Large Cent: UK

W. H. WHITE

W. H. WHITE / - -
Large Cent: UK
Nickel: 1866 UK

W. H. WHITE & CO.

W. H. WHITE & CO. / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: UK

WHITE & BURRELL Brooklyn, NY

An advertisement in the 1847 *New York Tribune* noted White & Burrell was a dealer of Rust's Patent Railway Lights, and the city records of Brooklyn recorded a number of payments to this firm in the early 1850s. It was a hardware store, a fact revealed in the short biography of William Burrell in Henry Howard's *History of the City of Brooklyn* (1893: 1081). Burrell was born in New York City in 1824, and in 1847 became a partner in the hardware firm of White & Burrell. He was Comptroller of Brooklyn in 1877 and 1878 and later Vice-President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York.

WHITE & / BURRELL / BROOKLYN
Large Cent: UK

D. H. WHITEHEAD

The British penny has numerous other name stamps.

D. H. WHITEHEAD
Large Cent: 1848
British Penny: 1863

G. WHITEHOUSE Baltimore, MD

George Whitehouse was listed as a "chain iron maker" at 347 N. Gay in the 1851 *Baltimore Directory*, and as a "trace chain manufacturer" at 291 Pennsylvania Ave. in the 1860 and 1865 *Baltimore City Directories*. In the 1845 *Baltimore Directory*, William Whitehouse & Son had been listed as "chain trace makers" at 154 Thames St. A "trace chain" was part of the harness of horse-drawn vehicles.

WHITEHOUSE / BALTO
Large Cent: 1812

G. WHITEHOUSE / BALT.
Small Cent: 1857

J. G. WHITEHOUSE

J. G. WHITEHOUSE
Large Cent: 1834 1850
Half Dollar: 1854 1856

E. H. WHITESIDE

On some examples the full stamp does not show.

E. H. WHITESIDE
Large Cent: 1833 1842 1849 1853 1856 UK

WHITING

WHITING
Large Cent: 1794

A. S. WHITING & CO. Oshawa, Ontario

There is a great deal of information about A. S. Whiting on the Internet. He was born in the US c. 1807 and immigrated to Ontario from Winstead, Connecticut. At first he was a wholesale dealer in American made scythes, hoes, pitchforks, and other agricultural tools (Baker 2006: 97). In 1852 he founded the Oshawa Mfg. Co. and brought men from Connecticut to work in the new plant (Tool Group of Canada online). The business went bankrupt after the 1857 market crash that followed the Crimean War. In 1862 the Cedar Dale Scythe Works was constructed, having operated for two years in space rented in the Oshawa Mfg. Company's building. At this time the village of Cedar Dale was being established. In 1867 the company's name was changed to Whiting and Cowan, and by 1872 it had become A. S. Whiting Mfg. Co., which dates this piece to the 1870s or later.



A. S. WHITING & CO / OSHAWA. C. W.
Canadian Token



C. WHITING

C. WHITING
Connecticut Cent: 1787

J M WHITMIR

The initials B & O R R indicate the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The three rings indicate Whitmir was an Odd Fellow.

J M WHITMIR / B & O R R / V / Three Odd Fellows Rings / REGENT
POPULI
Hard Times Token: 1837

N. WHITMORE

Rifles with this stamp have appeared in Internet auctions, but who made them is in dispute because a number of Whitmore gunsmiths had first names beginning with "N". The issuer probably was Nathan Whitmore (1805-1886), who manufactured target rifles in Potsdam, NY. An alternative is an earlier gunsmith of the same name who worked in Sutton and Mansfield, MA.

N. WHITMORE
Large Cent: 1809 1818 UK
Quarter: 1819

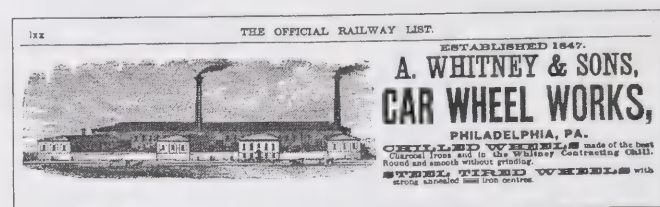
P. D. WHITMORE
Great Barrington, MA

P. D. Whitmore was listed in the 1840 Census in Berkshire County. *The History of Great Barrington* (1882) noted that he introduced the manufacturer of cotton twine and carpet yarn in 1844. He later was the manager of the Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad and was noted in a number of contemporary publications.

Liberty Cap / 1834 / Uncertain / P. D. / WHITMORE / Eagle
French Ecu: 1779

A. WHITNEY

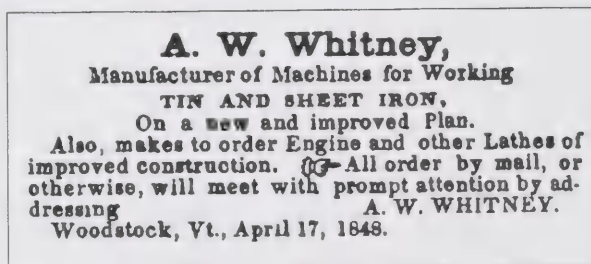
A possible issuer was A. Whitney & Sons, which was the largest maker of railroad car wheels at its works in Philadelphia. In 1848, Asa Whitney patented a new way of making such wheels, which proved very successful, and by the 1860s he employed over a hundred workers (J. L. Bishop, *History of American Manufactures*, 1864, Vol 2: 543-544). This advertisement is from the 1892 *Official Railway List*.



A. WHITNEY
Large Cent: UK
Two Cents: 1864

A. W. WHITNEY
Woodstock, VT

Aaron W. Whitney was listed as tin and sheet iron worker's machines in the 1849 *New-England Mercantile Union Business Directory*. He and Pardon A. Whitney – see below – obtained patents in 1868 and 1872 for Improvements in Machines for Bending Sheet Metal. This advertisement appeared in *Scientific American* in 1848.



A. W. WHITNEY. / WOODSTOCK. VT.
Large Cent: 1824
Netherlands East Indies Half Stiver: 1823

E. WHITNEY

E. WHITNEY
Large Cent: 1830 1852

N. E. WHITNEY

N. E. WHITNEY
Canadian Fifty Cents: 1871
US Small Cent: 1863

P. A. WHITNEY
Woodstock, VT

Pardon A. Whitney received half a dozen patents from the 1860s into the early 20th century. In the 1860s and 1870s he was in Woodstock, but by the late 1880s was in Southington, CT. Most of his patents were for metal working tools, but in 1903 he received one for an animal trap.

P. A. WHITNEY / WOODSTOCK, VT. / 1869
Two Cents: 1865

P. A. WHITNEY / C. A. WOODBURY / WOODSTOCK / 1862 VT.
Large Cent: 1847

T. L. WHITON

T. L. WHITON
Quarter: 1805

H. N. WHITTELSEY & CO.
New Haven, CT

This firm was founded in 1836. It sold crockery, china, glassware, silver plated wares, etc. These coins are from the backstamp that marked the metal goods it retailed. This advertisement appeared in S. H. Elliot's *Attractions of New Haven* (1869)

ESTABLISHED JAN. 1836.

FANCY ARTICLES, CHINA FINER
TOILET SETS, CHAMBER SETS,
SMOKING SETS, COFFEES, &c. &c.

H. N. WHITTELSEY & Co.,
305 Chapel Street,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Crockery, China,
GLASSWARE,
SILVER PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
Kerosene Lamps, Chandeliers, &c.
GLASS FRUIT JARS,
Common White and Yellow Baking Ware,
Essence Chandeliers and Tapersticks, of the
most recent and approved styles,
always offered.

Our selections are from the first houses in New
York and in Europe. Our Stock, therefore, stands
unrivaled.

We make a specialty of furnishing well resting
Hotels, Restaurants, &c., on the most favorable terms.

H. N. WHITTELSEY & CO
Small Cent: 1863

WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE
Lowell, MA

Golden Salve was an anti-inflammatory, patent medicine made by Charles P. Whitten. He was listed in the 1861 *Lowell Directory* at 35-37 E. Merrimack St., and was noted in the 1864 *Directory* as a "golden salve manuf." He placed an interesting advertisement in the March 28, 1862, *Lowell Daily Courier*. It began, "War Has Come and Whitten's Golden Salve Is a Favorite with the Soldiers. Thousands of Boxes of It Taken to the Field." It also noted his Golden Salve sold for 25 cents per box.

Like so many patent medicine dealers, his ads gave vivid meaning to the phrase "small print." This one appeared in the 1860 *New England Business Directory*. It quotes the *Boston Herald*, which supposedly wrote that Whitten's Golden Salve was:

"A Great Healing Remedy - It is with much pleasure we announce the advent of this new article in our city, which has met with such original success in Lowell, that the papers have teemed with cases of truly marvellous cures. They chronicle one where the life of a lady whose face was much disfigured by scrofulous humour, which was brought to a healthy action in a few days also another of an old man, who had a sore on

his foot for twenty years - cured in a few weeks. Our citizens will not be slow in getting at its merits and will herald it over the land."

WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE

IS A STEP BY WAY OF PROGRESS IN THE HEALING ART.

IT IS ADAPTED FOR

SORES, HUMORS, WOUNDS,

And every kind of external inflammatory difficulty, of whatever name or nature, no man or beast.

Made only by C. P. WHITTEN, Lowell, Mass.

Twenty-five cents per box. The usual discounts to the trade. Sold by Druggists. "Anoint thyself, and be healed."

The Golden Salve. A Great Healing Remedy - It is with much pleasure we announce the advent of this new article in our city, which has met with such original success in Lowell, where it is made, that the papers have teemed with cases of truly marvellous cures. They chronicle one where the life of a lady was recently saved, - a case of broken breast; another where the life of a child was saved, - a case of chafing; another of a lady whose face was much disfigured by scrofulous humor, which was brought to a healthy action in a few days; also, another of an old man, who had a sore on his foot for twenty years - cured in a few weeks. Our citizens will not be slow in getting at its merits, and will herald it over the land. - *Boston Herald*.

WHITTEN'S, / GOLDEN SALVE.
Large Cent: 1835 1848 1856
Nova Scotia Halfpenny Token: 1843



WHO READS THIS THREATS

These are really strange pieces, The usual meaning would be that the person who got such a message would pay for his friends drinks, but it might be that the person would get free treats from a business.

WHO READS THIS / TREATS
Three Cents (Nickel): 1867

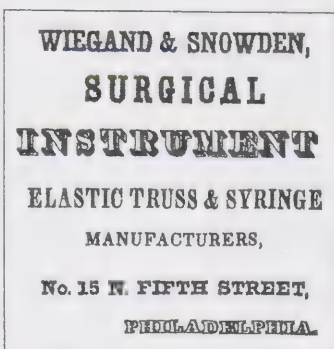
WHO READS TREATS
Small Cent: 1858 1861

G. S. WICKS

G. S. WICKS
Two Cents: 1864 1868 UK

WIEGAND & SNOWDEN
Philadelphia, PA

In 1821, John Wiegand and Thomas Snowden formed a partnership to make surgical instruments. The firm, which was located at 15 North 5th, prospered. Both partners were prominent in public affairs in the 1850s with Snowden being President of the Philadelphia City Council and Wiegand a Council member. Wiegand retired in 1855 and by 1857 the firm was bankrupt and its assets sold in a sheriff's sale (James M. Edmonson, *Surgical and Dental Instrument Catalogs 1997*" vii). There are at least two varieties of the countermarks, with one variety reportedly having the names from separate stamps.



WIEGAND / & / SNOWDEN

Half Cent: 1800 1835

Large Cent: 1836 UK

D. WIGG
Hyde Park, NY

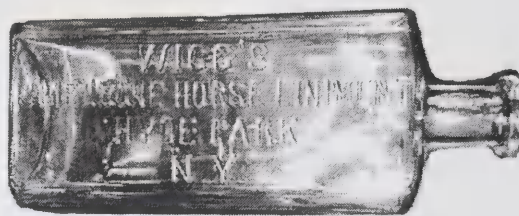
Daniel Wigg was a well known Hyde Park blacksmith, who was born c. 1813 according to Census records. His shop was on Albertson St. (see Margaret Logan Marquez, *Hyde Park on the Hudson* 1996: 39, 70, for photos of Wigg and his shop). This is an unusual countermark since some examples have small punch marks applied after the main design of a horseshoe to indicate the shoe's nails. Why? A horseshoe with nails was the trademark of Wigg's Whirlbone Horse Liniment and Horseshoe Ointment. The liniment was made by Bartlett & Mead of Amenia, NY, and later by C. Bayles of Hyde Park. This advertisement with accompanying testimonials appeared in the 1883 *Amenia Times*.



Wigg's products were patent medicines for horses. They claimed to cure almost every equine ailment known. A later advertisement that included his horseshoe with the word "Trademark" noted:

Wigg's Whirlbone Horse Liniment. Cures Lameness in the Whirlbone, Shoulder Sprain, or any kind of Lameness caused by accident to HORSES or CATTLE. Also good for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all pains that flesh is heir to.

Wigg's Horseshoe Ointment. The Greatest Veterinary Remedy known. Guaranteed to cure Contracted Feet, Quarter Cracks, Corns, Thrush, Grease Heels, Speed Cracks, Nails in the Foot, Shoe Boils, Foot Rot, Harness Galls, Scratches and Mud Fever. Should be kept in Every Stable.



D. WIGG

Large Cent: 1819 1849 UK

D. WIGG / Horseshoe

Large Cent: 1837 1851 UK

Quarter: 1854

J. WIGGIN

Some read this as "I. WIGGIN." If so, the likely issuer was Israel Wiggins, a carriage maker listed in the 1850 Census as living in Durham, New Hampshire (Hank Thoele). He was born c. 1821.

J. WIGGIN

Large Cent: 1828 1847 1849

WILCOX
New Haven, CT

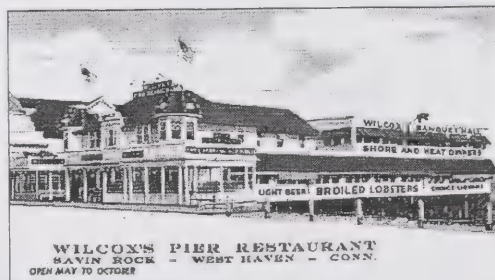
Wilcox was a common name in New Haven, and this coin has not been illustrated. The likely issuer was Alvan Wilcox, a silversmith who was born in 1783 in Berlin, CT. In 1805 he and Judah Hart purchased the shop of Abel Brewster in Norwich. In 1807 he sold his share, apparently moved to New Jersey, then to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where he was a silversmith and watchmaker from 1819 to 1823. In 1824 he moved to New Haven and opened a shop at 63 Chapel St., where he was listed as a gold and silver worker, thimble and spectacle maker, and silverplater until 1857. He died in 1870 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 358-359, Kovel 1989: 403).

WILCOX / N. HAVEN

Large Cent: 1821, 1822, 1803

WILCOX'S PIER
West Haven, CT

Savin Rock in West Haven is located on Long Island Sound, three miles south of New Haven. The Wilcox Pier Restaurant was founded in 1900. It was the largest shore establishment of its sort in Connecticut, employed over a hundred people, and had a capacity of 1,000. It was in business until at least 1948.



1930s Postcard of Wilcox's Pier Restaurant

WILCOX'S PIER / 1 FREE / DINNER / & BOAT / RIDE / SAVIN ROCK
 Silver Dollar: 1885

H. T. WILCOX

A tool auction included a molding plane with the ink stamp of this business, but the auctioneer did not know where it was located. An Internet search revealed Henry Truman Wilcox was associated with the Meriden Hardware Co. in the early 1850s. After it suffered a fire in 1855, he purchased a grocery store, and in 1867 a hardware store, which he operated under the name H. T. Wilcox & Co. for the next decade (C. Bancroft Gillespie and George M. Curtis, *A Century of Meriden* 1906).

H. T. WILCOX

Large Cent: 1844

H. T. WILCOX

Rev: WARRANTED

Large Cent: 1794

WILDER HOUSE

There were many hotels of this name, and it is not obvious which one of them countermarked these coins.

WILDER HOUSE

Nickel: 1873

Quarter: 1857

Half Dollar: 1870

Two Reales: 1774

GEORGE WILDER

Hinsdale, NH

These pieces are so badly struck that they have been reported in very different ways. Apparently the stamp is the circular sort that would have been used on, say, hammers. It is the maker's name and town in a circular band. The center may be blank or there may be a symbol in the center. That is not certain.

George Wilder was a Hinsdale toolmaker, born in 1828. He was the nephew of Pliney Merrill (see that listing). Wilder began work for Merrill in 1848, and in 1858 became a partner in Merrill & Wilder. In 1866 Wilder purchased the firm. He sold it in 1882 and it became Jennings & Griffin (see that listing), although he remained its manager. He was a state representative in 1869-1870 and prominent in local affairs, but when he died in 1900, Wilder was almost penniless (Roger Smith, "Notes on New England Edge Tool Makers," *Gristmill* June 1997).

GEO. WILDER / HINSDALE, N. H.

Small Cent 1865

Dime: 1881 1887

Half Dollar: 1858

**J. WILDER**

J. WILDER

Large Cent: 1846 1853

THOMAS WILDES

Thomas Wildes began work in Philadelphia as a pewterer in 1829. He moved to New York in 1833, where he worked at Hester and Second Sts. until 1840. This may be one of his touchmarks. However, all the examples of his work that have appeared on the Internet are stamped "T. WILDES" in a serrated rectangle, and this stamp was reported on a "ribbon" or "scroll". Neither example has been illustrated.

T. WILDES on Ribbon

Large Cent: 1825 UK

WILER HOUSE SALOON

Mansfield, Ohio

John Wiler came to Mansfield in 1819. He built the Wilder House, which also served as a tavern. In 1831 he erected a two-story brick structure on Main between 3rd and 4th Sts. In 1858 the *Mansfield City Guide and Business Mirror* noted it was then managed by Cook & Campbell, and was the location of the Western Union Telegraph Office, a barber shop, etc. In 1880 it was noted that "Additions have appeared from time to time until the building reached its present grand proportions. It has been well managed, always considered a first-class hotel and so remains at present" (A. A. Graham, *History of Richland County*, 1880). This appeared in the 1860 Ohio and Business Directory and noted at the time that D. M. Miller was the proprietor.

WILER HOUSE

Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth, west side,

WILER HOUSE / SALOON. / MANSFIELD, O. / Rooster 5

Large Cent: 1847

WILER & MOSS

Philadelphia, PA

The partners in this firm were William Wiler and Lucien Moss (1831-1895), who became a noted Jewish philanthropist after retiring in 1878. William Wiler was born in 1822, apprenticed to a maker of stair-rods, and started his own business. It became Wiler & Moss c. 1852 and was listed in the 1856 and 1867 *Philadelphia Directories* as "stairrod mfg & wrought brass works" at 81 and then 225 South 5th St.



William Wiler

WILER & MOSS

Large Cent: 1847

H. T. WILEY

H. T. WILEY

Small Cent: 1863 1864

WILKIN...

This well made stamp is much larger than a large cent, and it was intended for something besides stamping coins.

..., WILKIN...

Large Cent: 1826 1836 UK

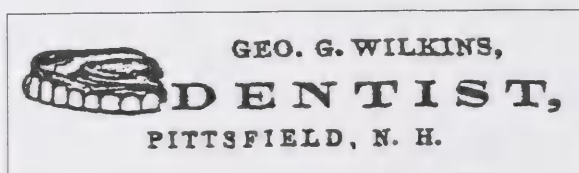
DR. G. G. WILKINS
Pittsfield, NH

George G. Wilkins was born in 1820 in Antrim, NH, and arrived in Pittsfield in the 1850s. "Fort Wilkins" was a three story brick building on Main St. that was erected in 1836 and had been the home of the Pittsfield Savings Bank. Wilkins acquired it in 1866, and it was given that nickname because he sold firearms and animal pelts there. He also was a dentist, sold patent medicines and liquor, and ran a restaurant.



"Fort Wilkins"

Wilkins was intensely disliked by many of his neighbors, and twice convicted of selling liquor without a license. While also accused of arson in burning a neighbor's barn, he was not convicted of that crime. In summarizing his character, a local newspaper wrote that he was an alcoholic. He died of dropsy in 1879 (David Bowers, *The Strange Case of Dr. Wilkins: A Numismatic Inquiry* 1987).



Wilkins was the most prolific countermarker of coins in US history and David Bowers has 500 examples in his collection! Richard Devins mentioned in a letter sent to the American Numismatic Society that Devins and Bolton of Montreal counterstamped over 180,000 coins. Given that information we can estimate the number struck by Wilkins by noting the number of his pieces versus those of Devins and Bolton. That produces an estimate of over 100,000 coins countermarked by Wilkins. He must have been really bored - or drunk - to have spent the time needed to stamp so many coins, and that certainly explains part of the reason why his neighbors were so annoyed with him.

While most pieces are stamped only with his name, a few also are stamped "PITTSFIELD, N. H." David Bowers noted some also have "1876" on the reverse, which indicates that they were issued in the centennial

year. In turn, that fact provides numismatists with an interesting piece of information. Enough large cents still were available in 1876 that Wilkins was able to stamp a number of them and put them back into circulation.

Two varieties of his name stamps exist:

1. Larger letters in an arc that is a little less than half a circle.
2. Smaller letters in an arc that is one-third of a circle.

While the first variety is far more common, David Bowers explicitly noted over two dozen examples of the second variety. They are not separated by variety here as most listings have not noted the variety. From the known dates of stamped coins, it appears his initial issue was c. 1865.

DR. G. G. WILKINS.

Large Cent: 1800 1812 1816 (3) 1817 (5) 1818 (5) 1819 (2) 1820 (3)
1824 1825 1828 1829 (5) 1830 (3) 1831 (4) 1832 (3) 1833 1834
1835 (5) 1836 (2) 1837 (16) 1838 (6) 1839 1840 1841 1842 (2)
1843 (4) 1844 (9) 1845 (7) 1846 (8) 1847 (14) 1848 (21) 1849 (3)
1850 (7) 1851 (13) 1852 (6) 1853 (15) 1854 (15) 1855 (8) 1856
(8) 1857 (5) UK (24)
Small Cent: 1857 (43) 1858 (41) 1859 (37) 1860 (21) 1861 (4) 1862
(12) 1863 (8) 1864 (2) 1865 (4) 1873 UK (20)
Three Cents (Silver): 1852 1853 (2) UK
Half Dime: 1840 (3) 1842 1853 (3) 1855 1857 (2)
Dime: 1835 1842 1853 (2) 1856 (2) 1857 (4) UK
Quarter: 1853 1856 UK
Half Dollar: 1833
Hard Times Token (5)
Civil War Token (2)
Austrian Kreuzer: 1816
Brazilian Eighty Reis: UK
British Halfpenny: 1862 UK (3)
British Threepence: 1838
Canadian Token (4)
Canadian Large Cent: 1859
Canadian New Brunswick Cent: 1864
Canadian Ten Cents: 1858
French Five Centimes: UK
French Colonies Ten Centimes: UK
Irish Halfpenny: 1823
Nova Scotia Halfpenny Token: 1832
Singapore Copper Keping: 1247 A.H.
Sumatra Four Keping: 1804
With G. E. GILMAN.
Large Cent: 1847

DR. G. G. WILKINS

Rev: 1876
Large Cent: 1817 1828 1836 1838 1839 1843 1844 1845 1850
1854

DR. G. G. WILKINS / PITTSFIELD, N. H.

Large Cent: 1828 1833 1838 1840 1848 1850 1851 1855 UK
Small Cent: 1857 (2) 1858 1865
British Halfpenny: 1859 1862
Two Reales: 1776

DR. G. G. WILKINS

Rev: PITTSFIELD, N. H.
British Halfpenny: 1862

PITTSFIELD, N. H. (without the name stamp)

Small Cent: 1858 1865 (2)

R. H. WILKINS**R. H. WILKINS**

Large Cent: 1798
Dime: Bust (1827?)

T. WILKINS

T. WILKINS

Large Cent: 1830 1832

A. L. WILKINSON

A. L. WILKINSON

Half Dollar: 1795

WILLIS W. WILKISON

* WILLIS W. WILKISON . *. 1871 / AGE * / 32 YRS. * / Ornamentation

Half Dollar: 1858-0

J. T. WILL

J. T. WILL

Large Cent: 1849 1851

H. A. WILLARD

H. A. WILLARD

Small Cent: 1857 1863

With S. S. BARBER

Small Cent: 1863

**WILLARD & HAWLEY
Syracuse, NY**

William Wallace Willard and John Dean Hawley were partners in Syracuse from 1844 to 1859. They were watchmakers, jewelers, retail and wholesale silversmiths. The firm was called Willard, Hawley & Co. until 1859 to 1869 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online).

WILLARD & HAWLEY

Large Cent: 1807 1844

T. WILLIAM

T. WILLIAM

Large Cent: 1803

**D. R. WILLIAMS
Columbus, Ohio**

The initials F L T represent the Odd Fellows motto Friendship, Love and Truth. So this is a fraternal piece.

D. R. WILLIAMS / COLUMBUS, OHIO. / F. L. T.

Half Dollar: 1860-S

H. WILLIAMS

H. WILLIAMS

Canadian Tokens

US Quarter: 1853

**... L. WILLIAMS
Philadelphia, PA**

... L. WILLIAMS / PHILA

Large Cent: 1797 1798

**ROWAN WILLIAMS
Wheeling, West Virginia**

West Virginia became a state in 1863 after splitting away from Virginia because of the latter's secession from the Union. So this coin must have been countermarked decades after it was minted.

ROWAN WILLIAMS / WHELLING, W. VA.

Half Dollar: 1834

**V. S. WILLIAMS
North Uxbridge, MA**

V. S. Williams was listed in the 1859 Census in Worcester County, which is wher North Uxbridge is located. He was born c. 1820. He also was noted in the 1869 *Massachusetts Register*.

V. S. WILLIAMS / N. UXBRIDGE

Large Cent: 1837

J. WILLIAMSON

J. WILLIAMSON / CAST-STEEL

Hard Times Token

**J. T. WILLIAMSON
Lowell, MA**

The 1902 *Documents of the City of Lowell* indicated J. T. Williamson had been paid \$105 by the Fire Department. The 1906 *Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Lowell* noted five payments to him for blacksmithing, carriage and cart repairs.

J. T. WILLIAMSON / BLACKSMITH / 300 WENTWORTH AVE. / LOWELL, MASS.

Nickel: UK

C. H. WILLIS

C. H. WILLIS

Large Cent: 1833 1850

J. WILLIS

J. WILLIS

Half Cent: 1828

Half Dollar: 1854

**S. A. WILLIS
Glasgow, Montana**

At the age of eighteen, Sid A. Willis moved to Montana from Arkansas. In 1868 he went to work for the N Bar N Ranch. In 1894 he became the first elected sheriff of Glasgow County, and held that post until 1896, which may be what is commemorated by this coin. He then ran the Shelton Hotel in Havre, but soon moved to Great Falls where he opened the Maverick Bar. In 1908 he became a partner in the Mint Saloon. Willis was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1928, served in both the Montana house and senate. In 1934 he became the 20th US Marshal for the District of Montana, and remained in that office until 1938 (USMarshals.gov).

S. A. WILLIS, / GLASGOW / 18 MONT 96

Half Dollar: 1811

**J. WILLMOTT
Lowell, MA**

J. WILLMOTT / LOWELL, MASS.

Small Cent: 1893

F. B. WILLSON**F. B. WILLSON**

Large Cent: 179X

WILMOT**New Haven, CT, and Charleston, SC**

Neither piece has been illustrated, but the stamps were described as hallmarks, and one was in Russell Rulau's collection. A number of Wilmots were silversmiths. This seems to be a stamp of Samuel Wilmot II, who was born in 1777 and died in 1846. He worked in New Haven, CT, from 1798 to 1825, and then in Charleston, SC (Flynt and Fales 1968: 360, Kovel 1989: 406).

WILMOT

Large Cent: 1795 1837

WILSON'S MISSIONS**WILSON'S / 212 / MISSIONS**

Large Cent: UK

C. W. WILSON**South Gardner, MA**

Calvin W. Wilson was listed in Gardner in the 1850 Census. The date of this coin is that of his birth.

C. W. WILSON. / SO. GARDNER / MASS. / NOV. 16TH 1848

Eight Reales: 1795

G. WILSON**G. WILSON**

Small Cent: 1858 1879

Three Dollars Gold: 1860

G. W. WILSON**G. W. WILSON**

Large Cent: 1802

H. WILSON**Lexington, KY****H. WILSON / LEX., KY**

Canadian Fifty Cents: 1870

J. WILSON**J. WILSON.**

Large Cent: 1856

Small Cent: 1859 1863

Two Cents: 1864

Half Dime: 1839

Quarter: 1835

Civil War Token

Canadian Token

Canadian Large Cent: 1859

Eight Reales: 1808

**J. WILSON****London, Ontario****J. WILSON / LONDON / 1856**

US Large Cent: 1829

J. C. WILSON**Utica, NY****J. C. WILSON / UTICA**

Large Cent: 1834

J. G. WILSON**New York City, NY**

The 1851 *New York City Directory* listed John G. Wilson as a gas fitter at 82 Charlton. In the 1858 *Directory* he was a plumber at 39 Centre St, as in this stamp. In the 1861 *Directory* he advertised as a Plumber, Gas, Greenhouse, and Grapery Fitter at No. 21 Centre

J. G. WILSON / GAS FITTER / 39 CENTRE ST. / N. Y.

Large Cent: 1849 1850 1852

**J. K. WILSON**

See J. C. Clement

J M WILSON**J M WILSON**

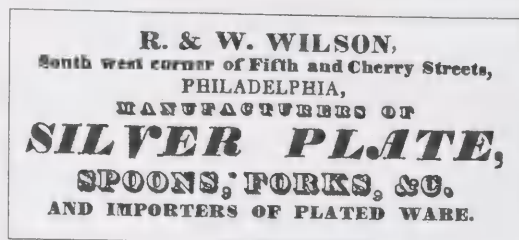
Large Cent: 1831

Quarter: 1853

R. & W. WILSON**Philadelphia, PA**

Robert & William Wilson's silversmithing partnership was listed in *Philadelphia Directories* from 1825 to 1846 at the corner of 5th and Cherry Sts. (Belden 1980: 450). Its advertisement in the April 8, 1826, *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser* noted the quality of its wears was measured according to the purity of foreign silver coins. "Crowns' the finest silver manufactured in the United States, '5 Francs' the next finest, 'Spanish Dollar,' and 'Standard.'" The Jan. 7, 1829, *United States Gazette* reported "one hundred dollars will be given to any who will assay their

work, so marked, and prove it below its stamp." This advertisement appeared in the 1839 *Philadelphia Directory*.



R. & W. WILSON
Large Cent: 1802 1819

ROBERT WILSON
New York City, NY

Robert Wilson was a silversmith in New York City from 1803 to 1810, when he moved to Philadelphia. In 1824 he became the partner of William Wilson, a partnership which lasted until Robert's death in 1846 (Belden 1980: 449-450). It issued the above countermarked coin.

ROBERT WILSON, NEW YORK CITY / Lion Hallmark
Half Dollar: 1806

S. S. WILSON

S. S. WILSON
Large Cent: 1805

WM. WILSON'S PATENT
Northampton, MA

In 1838, William Wilson of Greenfield, MA, was granted patent 845 for a Door Spring for Closing Doors. He had moved to Northampton by 1843 and obtained patent 2.931 for a lock and key. The 1844 patent referred to in this countermark was 3.849 for a Mortice-Lock for Doors. In 1848 he also received patent 5.579 for a Fixture for Closing Doors.

WM WILSONS / PATENT / 1844
Dime: 1839

WIMBERLY & THOMAS HDWE. CO.
Birmingham, AL

This Birmingham hardware company existed from at least the early 20th century to the 1980s.

WIMBERLEY & THOMAS / -o- / HDWE. CO
Small Cent: 1877

WINCHESTER
Lexington, KY

WINCHESTER / LEX, KY
Half Dollar: 1838

WINDER
Cincinnati, Ohio

The 1859 *Williams' Cincinnati City Guide and Business Mirror* listed W. Winder at 199 Western Row in the section on photographic artists. In the alphabetical section, J. W. Winder was listed as a "photographicist" at n.w.c. 5th and Row (Michael McAllister). This two reales is marked from the stamp he used on his photographs. He did not last long as a photographer and by 1859 had become a house painter (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online).

WINDER / COR. / W. ROW / & COURT / CIN. O.
Two Reales: 1803

WINDSOR, VT

WINDSOR, VT.
Large Cent: 1803 1842

WINDSOR, VT. / PATENT
Large Cent: 1847
Quarter: 1806

D. WINER

D. WINER
1781 North American Token

WINFIEL
Springfield, MA

WINFIEL
Rev: W S G / DEC 20 1865 SPRINGFIELD MA
Large Cent: 1841

A. J. WING

A. J. WING
Large Cent: UK
Quarter: 1856
British Guiana Stiver: 1838



C. H. WING
Charlestown, MA

C. H. Wing of Charlestown was listed under tinsmiths and stove dealers in the 1856 *Massachusetts Business Directory*. In the 1856 *New England Business Directory* he was called a tinsmith (Hank Thoele).

C. H. WING
Large Cent: 1843 1847 1853 UK

E. WING
Elmira, NY

This address does not appear in any *Elmira Directories*, which suggests the countermark is an early ID tag (Bruce Mosher)

E. WING / 89 / GRAY. STREET / * American Shield / ELMIRA, N. Y.
Quarter: UK (Early Liberty Seated)

**G. J. WING**

A possible issuer was Gancelo J. Wing of Wayne, Me. He was listed in the 1898 *New England Business Directory* as a jeweler and in 1920 as a manufacturing jeweler.

G J WING

Small Cent: 1860 1861 1865 1868 1873 1880 1882 1883 1884
1887 1888 1891 1901 1907
Two Cents: 1864 1865
Canadian Token

P. WING

Conneaut, Ohio

A number of members of the Wing family lived in Conneaut. The most likely issuer was Oliver Hazard Perry Wing, who was born in 1823 in Springfield, PA., moved to Conneaut, and died in 1883. One of his sons was William Perry Wing, who was born in 1852 in Conneaut, and another relative, Louise Wing, was a seamstress, who advertised in the *Conneaut Reporter* in the early 1860s that she was an agent for Howe Sewing Machines

P. WING / CONNEAUT. O.

Quarter: 1837
Canadian Token

**J. J. WINGATE**

Wingate's countermarks are partially struck because his stamp was too big for these coins.

J. J. WINGATE

Large Cent: 1831 1854

T. WINGATE
Lincoln, NE

* T. WINGATE, LINCOLN, NEB * / 1880
Chinese Cash

E. J. WINKLEY**E. J. WINKLEY**

Large Cent: 1817 1853

L. A. WINN

One piece reportedly has the odd countermark of a perched eagle, which looks more like a vulture than an eagle.

L. A. WINN.

Large Cent: 1833 1848 1850

W. H. WINN

Winn was a common, 19th century name, and this is a typical sort of backstamp. One W. H. Winn was mentioned in *The 1872-1873 Reports of the Committees of the House of Representatives: Investigation of Indian Frauds* as a gunsmith in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (now part of Oklahoma). He may have been the same person who was listed in the 1876 *Denison, Texas Directory* as owning William H. Winn Co., which employed a number of gunsmiths, but he can be discounted as the issuer. Why? Large cents rarely circulated outside of the Mid-Atlantic and New England states, not to mention Canadian tokens! The issuer either was Canadian – since over 40 percent of the copper pieces that circulated in Upper and Lower Canada in the mid-19th century were US large cents – or an American who lived close to the border. The pieces usually have "W. H. WINN" stamped three times. The 1822 large cent also has a stamp that seems to be a turkey vulture.

W. H. WINN.

Large Cent: 1822 1830 1833 1847 1851
Canadian Token
British Halfpenny: 169X

**J. WINNER**

It was assumed this is the stamp of a gunsmith and sword maker (Rulau PA 450). In 1803, James Winner began forging sword blades and hilts in Richmond, VA. He moved to Philadelphia and worked as a gunsmith there from 1805 to 1814. The partnership of James Winner, Abraham Nippes and John Steinman – doing business as Winner, Nippes & Co. – received a government contract in 1808 for 9,000 flintlock muskets. In 1810, Winner received contract for 500 horseman's swords, but did not fulfill it because of "intemperance," and Nippes had to complete the work. In 1814 Winner returned to Richmond and worked at the Virginia Arms Co. as a sword cutler, but it is not known for how long

(Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 92-93, Carey 1953: 135, Flayderman 1990: 431, Rulau PA 450).

So far, no examples of his stamp have been found on either a sword or a gun to see if they match the countermark. The discovery of two late 1830s large cents and a Canadian blacksmith token minted in the 1830s with the "J. WINNER" stamp suggests he may not have been the issuer.

Another person named James Winner was listed as a whitesmith in the 1827 *New York City Directory* at 22 Broome, and a person of the same name was listed as an engineer at 502 Washington in the 1842 *Directory*. A firm identification awaits someone finding this stamp on a gun, a piece of tinware, etc.

J. WINNER.

Half Cent: 1805
Large Cent: 1807 1817 1836 1837
Austrian Twenty Kreuzers: 1772
Canadian Blacksmith Token



WINNER & SHUSTER
Philadelphia, PA

In 1853, Septimus Winner and William Shuster formed one of the first musical publishing companies, and remained partners until 1856. The 1856 *Philadelphia Directory* gave its address as 110 N 8th St below Race., while Winner's Music Store was at 379 N. 11th. "Music Store" is from individual letter punches in the middle of a stamp made for the publishing company.

WINNER & SHUSTER / MUSIC / STORE / PHILADA
Two Reales: 1774



A. C. WINSLOW
Dexter, ME

Alexander C. Winslow (1808-1888) was a long-time blacksmith in Dexter, and a volunteer fireman who helped fight a big factory fire in the winter of 1843 (Carol Feurtado of the Dexter Historical Society). He was listed in the 1878 to 1887 *Maine State Yearbooks* as a blacksmith. His obituary in the *Eastern Gazette* noted that he had fought in the Aroostook War of 1838-1839, which was a border dispute with Canada.

A. C. WINSLOW / DEXTER
Silver Dollar: 1860
Half Dollar: 1857

G. W. WINSLOW

G. W. WINSLOW.
Large Cent: 1838 1850 1855

A. WISE

A. WISE
Large Cent: 1794 1830

W. WISE

W. WISE
Large Cent: 1817 1825 1836

WISS Newark, NJ

In 1817 Jacob Wiss emigrated from Switzerland. The Jacob Wise Cutlery Co. was founded in 1848, and became J. Wise & Sons in 1885. It remained in operation until 1969, when it was purchased by Boker (E-Museum of Vintage Saddle Making and Leather Working Tools, online; Megan Springate, Straight Razor Manufacturers and Dates of Operation, online).

WISS / NEWARK, N. J. / U. S. A. in Cartouche
Half Dollar: 1912

J. L. WISSIN Portsmouth, VA

J. L. WISSIN PORTSMOUTH VA
Large Cent: UK

P. K. WHITNEY Windsor, VT

While Whitney is a common name, but few individuals of that name had these initials. The only likely issuer was Pardon K. Whitney of Windsor. The 1850 Census noted he was an "artisan," who had been born c. 1818. From 1860 onward he was listed as a machinist. In 1878 he noted as an officer in the Grand Masonic Lodge of Windsor. He died c. 1904 (Michael McAllister).

P. K. WHITNEY
Hard Times Token: 1841

L. WINSLOW Rochester, NY

Lorenzo Winslow received a number of patents from 1857 to 1882 for wrenches, hardware, railroad, and wagon innovations.

L. WINSLOW / ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Quarter: 1858 1876

WITHER'S PATENT Marshall County, Mississippi

Goodspeed's Bibliographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi (1891 Part II: 1067) provides a great deal of information about Albert Quarles Withers. He was born in Virginia in 1819 and moved with his parents to Marshall County, MS, in 1835. He had a farm of 1,000 acres before the Civil War and was a member of the Mississippi State Legislature from 1859 to 1863. Withers strongly opposed secession, but

served as a captain in the Confederate cavalry. During the Civil War his farm was largely destroyed, and after the war he moved to Holly Springs. There he was a merchant until the 1878 yellow fever epidemic caused him to return to his farm.

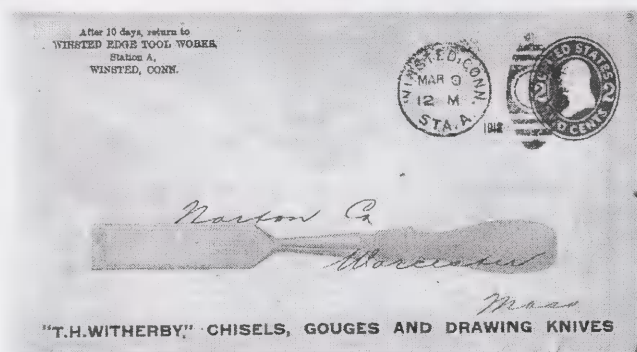
He is mentioned in a number of contemporary documents and was particularly interested in agricultural matters. He was in Red Bank in 1857 when he obtained a patent for an Improvement in Cultivators. The next year he was in Byhalia and received another patent for an Improvement in Cultivators. In 1871 he was in Holly Springs and received a patent for an Improvement in Preserve Jars. All three towns are in Marshall County.

WITHER'S PATENT

Large Cent: UK

T. H. WITHERBY Millbury, MA

There is a great deal of interest among tool collectors about "T. H. WITHERBY" tools. He was a Millbury edge toolmaker from at least the 1850s who made chisels, shears, hoes, etc. and held a number of patents. Witherby died in 1888, and for some reason his name was adopted as a trade name by the Winstead Edge Tool Works of Winstead, CT. In fact, his name was stamped on some of the company's tools until the firm's demise in 1955. This is one of Winstead's envelopes.



T. H. WITHERBY. / CAST-STEEL / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1838

WITHERELL

WITHERELL
Large Cent: UK 1853

WITTINGHAM

WITTINGHAM
Large Cent: 1807

WOBURN

See Marshall Tidd

WOELLER'S HOUSE

WOELLER'S HOUSE
Nickel: 1869

N. J. WOLCOTT

These stamps may be by two or three issuers. None has been illustrated, but the small cent is countermarked on the reverse with a branch having three flowers. One issuer apparently made gunsmith tools because a cocking indicator with "N. J. WOLCOTT" in rectangle appeared on a website with the comment, "Who was he?"

N. J. WOLCOTT

Small Cent: 1860
Half Dollar: 1875
Silver Dollar: 1872
British Shilling: 1817

R. F. WOLCOTT Claremont, NH

Russel H. Wolcott was listed in the 1850 Census as a machinist in Lowell, MA. He received a patent in 1859 for an Improvement in Muley-Saw Mills, by which time he had moved to Claremont. Wolcott was listed in the 1860 to 1880 Censuses in Claremont.

R. F. WOLCOTT

Large Cent: 1854

WOOD

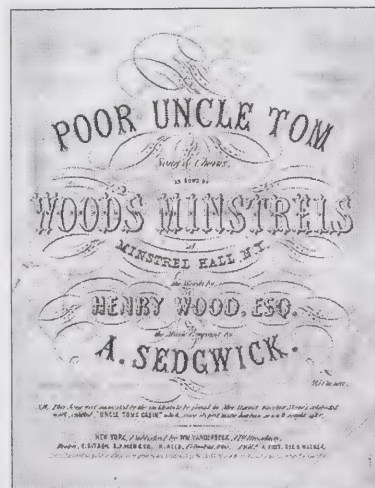
This probably is the hallmark of Alfred Wood, who worked as a silversmith in New England during the early 1800s (Kovel 1989: 410). But the piece has not been illustrated to verify the identification.

WOOD

Large Cent: 1803

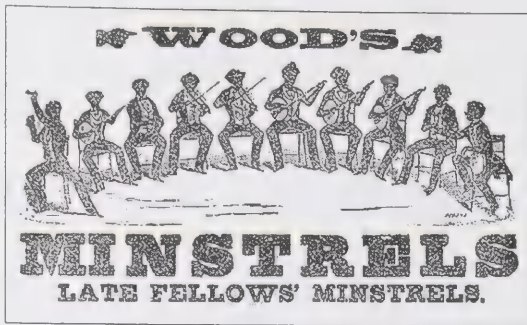
WOOD'S MINSTRELS New York City, NY

In 1851, Henry Wood acquired a portion of the City Assembly Rooms Building and located Wood's original Minstrel Hall at 446 and 448 Broadway. In 1852 it performed an opera version of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* called *Poor Uncle Tom*.



Poor Uncle Tom as Sung at Wood's Minstrel Hall in 1852

George Christy joined with Henry Wood to form Christy and Wood's Minstrels in 1853. It also was located at 444 Broadway and also countermarked coins – see that listing. Edwin Christy managed Christy's Minstrels, and when he retired in 1854, George ran both theaters.



1852 Wood's Minstrels Playbill

The Minstrel Hall burned in 1854 and the show had to use another theater until 1857, when it reopened on the site of the old Lyceum of Natural History. This twenty-five cent silver token portrays its Temple of Minstrelsy at 361-363 Broadway which was erected in 1857.



The Christy and Wood partnership apparently dissolved in 1860 as articles and advertisements after that date refer to a number of Wood's Minstrels traveling troupes having slightly different names. In 1866 Wood's Minstrels remodeled the Jewish Synagogue at 514 Broadway and turned it into a theater (Werner G. Mayer, "Woods Minstrels and Other Tokens of New York City," *TAMS Journal* 1975: 155). This advertisement appeared in both the August 1853 *New York Times* and *New York Herald*.

Wood's Minstrels and Ethiopian Delineators,
444 Broadway above Howard St.
Open every evening,
H. Wood, Manager and Proprietor.

The entertainment of Wood's Minstrels embrace all elements of Ethiopian minstrelsy, the company being composed of the oldest and most experienced performers. They are the originators of their own peculiar style consisting of overtures, quick steps, choruses, quartettes, glees, duets, songs, ballads, extravaganzas, burlesque, lectures, thrilling tragedy, and eccentric comedy, comprising together a melange of the most talented and pleasing soirees all their pieces being composed expressly for them and which they defy the world to equal. Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents.

Wood's Minstrels also used paper labels that were glued on worn coppers as a means of advertising. While paper labels are not often seen on old US coins, Scott (1975) noted a number of examples on British coppers. The Wood's paper label reads "Admit to Wood's / Minstrels / Temple of Minstrelsy / (Wood's Building) / Erected 1857 / 561 & 563 Bdway N. Y." which is similar to the design of its struck token.

Since two reales most often were countermarked before the Civil War, the Wood's Minstrels pieces would seem to have been issued before late 1853, when Wood went into partnership with George Christy. The Wood's Minstrels countermarked coins were a good advertising ploy. Since admission probably was a quarter or two bitts, any such coin -

countermarked or not - was equally good to get into their show. There may be more coins countermarked with the shorter legend than those listed below. Until seeing the 1806 quarter, the writer assumed all the pieces had the longer countermark because older auctioneers often abbreviated countermark legends when describing them to save space.

ADMIT / TO / WOOD'S / MINSTRELS / 444 BDWAY / N. Y.

Quarter: 1796 1806

One Real: UK

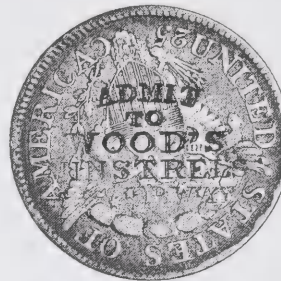
Two Reales: 1754 1773 1774 (3) 1775 (2) 1776 1777 1778 1781

1782 1785 1788 (2) 1789 1790 (2) 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796

1796 1798 1806 1815 1821 UK (6)

Mexican Two Reales: 1821 1826 1827

Four Reales: 1813 UK



With JAS. S. BRADLEY / GILDER & FRAME / MAKER/ 154 WM ST N. Y.
Two Reales: 1806

A Wood's Theater Pass

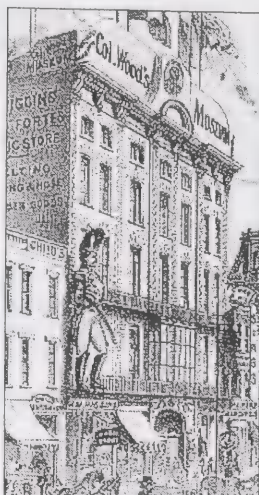
A number of English theater passes are known. They often are metal or ivory, and sometimes engraved with a person's name. They could be purchased for a season's performances or might be given to an important individual as an enticement to come to the theater to see its shows. This coin is enclosed in a gold bezel with a loop at top so it could be attached to a watch chain. Like the English pieces, it would have been shown to an usher upon entrance. The bezel overlaps the edge of the worn coin, which has been described in a number of ways. Most likely it is a 1724 shilling of George II. The bezel is engraved "Walter French, May 6, 1853." French is credited with writing the *Carolina Duet*, and was at the manager of the Castle Garden. It was an 8,000 person theater in the 1850s located close to the end of Broadway. It later became a customs house that processed many immigrants.

ADMIT / TO / WOOD'S / MINSTRELS / 444 BDWAY / N. Y.

English Shilling: 1724?

WOOD'S MUSEUM Chicago, Illinois?

There were two Wood's Museums during the 19th century. One was located at NW 9th and Arch Sts. in Philadelphia. The other, Colonel Wood's Museum was located on West Randolph St. in Chicago. It too was commonly called Wood's Museum, and was damaged in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. The Chicago museum specialized in Western items, and its remaining contents were purchased by the Niagara Falls Museum and moved there after the fire. This portion of a contemporary engraving of Randolph St. in Chicago shows Colonel Wood's Museum. Its roof was festooned with huge flags and the front of the five-story building featured a two-story tall statue of a soldier.



This piece was described in the Henry Clifford collection (Bowers and Ruddy March 18, 1982, lot 285) as a die trial exhibited at Wood's Museum in Philadelphia, but that explanation does not make sense. Why would a museum mutilate such a rare and important coin? Instead, copies in white metal may have been stamped "Wood's Museum" and sold as souvenirs in the sales room of the Chicago Museum.

WOOD'S MUSEUM

Copy of 1849 Oregon Exchange Co. Gold Ten Dollars in gold plated white metal

A. WOOD & BROTHER Conshohocken, PA

A. Wood and Brother was a large foundry that went through a number of slight name changes and eventually became of Alan Wood & Co. It was founded in 1826 and moved to Conshohocken in 1832 (John F. Hartranet, *Montgomery County: A History* 1923). It exhibited imitation Russian sheet-iron at the 1844 Exposition of American Manufacturers in Philadelphia.

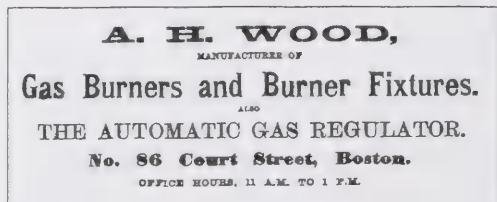
A. WOOD & BROTHER
Large Cent: 1803 1838

ALAN WOOD

ALAN WOOD
Large Cent: UK (Liberty Cap)

A. H. WOOD Boston, MA

Patent 21,586 was awarded to A. H. Wood of Boston in 1858 for a Gas-Burner. This advertisement appeared in the 1868 *Boston Directory*.



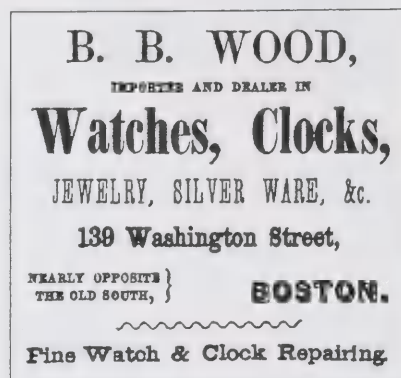
A. H. WOOD / 1858
Large Cent: 1848

A. P. WOOD

A. P. WOOD
Large Cent: 1850
Small Cent: 1864

B. B. WOOD Boston, MA

Benjamin B. Wood was a jeweler and watchmaker in Boston from 1850 to 1851 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). This advertisement appeared in the 1848 *Boston Directory*.



B. B. WOOD / BOSTON
Half Dollar: 1828

E. WOOD

E. WOOD
Large Cent: 1836
With T. DALE
Large Cent: 1803

J. WOOD & SONS

J. WOOD & SONS
Silver Dollar: 1842:

J. E. WOOD New York City, NY

J. E. Wood was a silversmith in New York during the 1840s (Kovel 1989: 410). Both of these stamps are his hallmarks.

J. WOOD
Large Cent: 1847

J. E. WOOD
Large Cent: 1838 UK

J. J. WOOD PAT'D

J. J. WOOD PAT'D
Silver Dollar: 1878

J. L. WOOD

J. L. WOOD
Large Cent: 1840 1851

M. WOOD

M. WOOD
Large Cent: 1847

Canadian Token
Four Reales: 1778

S. F. WOOD

S. F. WOOD
Large Cent: 1803

W. WOOD

W. WOOD
Small Cent: 1873 1899

W. H. WOOD

This is too common a name to get a firm identification without matching the stamp to an object. One possible issuer was a general merchant who sold hardware, cutlery, stoves, and tinware in Livermore Falls, who was listed in the 1868 *Maine State Business Directory* (Hank Thoele). Another was an edge tool maker in New York State, who is noted on some tool collector websites.

W. H. WOOD.
Large Cent: 1844
Small Cent: 1881
Nickel: 1867
Quarter: 1853 1856
Half Dollar: 1854

WOOD & FORCE New York City, NY

Jacob Wood and Jabez W. Force were partners in this silversmithing business from 1839 to 1841 (Kovel 1989: 410). They were listed in the Longworth's 1839 *American Almanac, New-York City Register and City Directory* in the rear of 9 Day, with the jeweler, Charles Wray occupying the front.

WOOD & FORCE / W & F
Large Cent: 1822 1829

WOOD & WINDSOR Providence, RI

The History of the State of Rhode Island (1878) commented about the firm: "Wood & Winsor, No. 122 Dorrance Street, manufacturers of and dealers in steam, gas, and water fittings of every description, steam-heating apparatus for public buildings, private buildings, &c. The present firm was organized in 1868, and employs some sixteen operatives." It was listed in *Providence Directories* until 1880 (Robert Merchant).

WOOD & WINDSOR / PROV. R. I.
Two Cents: 1864

A. W. WOODARD Montreal, Quebec

A search of possible issuers revealed only one candidate. In a report on "Extensions of Markets for Farm Products" in the *Journals of the House of Commons* (1901: 175) it was noted, "A. W. Woodard... has been a member of the staff of the Commission of Agriculture and Dairying for a number of years... (His) ability and experience fully qualifying him for such duties." He was responsible for cheese exported from Montreal, and part of his report concerned the percentage of boxes of cheese broken in transit. Comments in the 1906 *Annual Report of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province of Ontario* indicated Woodward had resigned his position with the government, and there was a need to find another person to arbitrate disputes. Confirming this, Baker (2006L 102) notes he was listed in the 1906 *Lovell's Montreal Directory* as the manager of James Alexander & Co., exporters of butter and cheese.

A. W. WOODARD
Canadian Token (2)
British Penny: 1892



WOODBURY

WOODBURY
Large Cent: 1798 1847 UK

AMOS WOODBURY

AMOS WOODBURY (Retrograde)
Half Cent: 1804

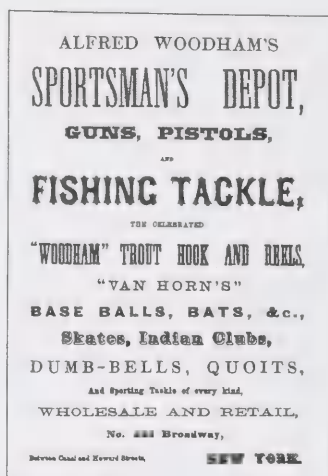
C. A. WOODBURY Woodstock, VT

Crayton A. Woodbury began working as a gunsmith in Woodstock in the 1860s (Rulau Vt-Wo 6). He received half a dozen patents for gun innovations, metal working tools, a seesaw and a bicycle from 1868 to 1892. According to the addresses in his patent applications, he was still in Woodstock in 1872, but had moved to Rutland by 1888. Indeed, he was listed as a "merchant" in Rutland in the 1875 *Vermont Register, Farmers' Almanac and Business Directory*. P. A. Whitney was another Woodstock inventor (see his listing).

P. A. WHITNEY / C. A. WOODBURY / WOODSTOCK / 1862 VT.
Large Cent: 1847

ALFRED WOODHAM New York City, NY

Alfred Woodham's Sporting Depot sold "Woodham Trout Hook and Reels," guns, pistols, fishing tackle, baseball bats, etc. His first shop was at 160 Fulton St. from c. 1853 and then was located at 424 Broadway until 1870 (Bazelon & McGuinn 1987: 93). This advertisement appeared in the 1866 *New Jersey State Business Directory*.



ALFRED WOODHAM / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1851

WOODING

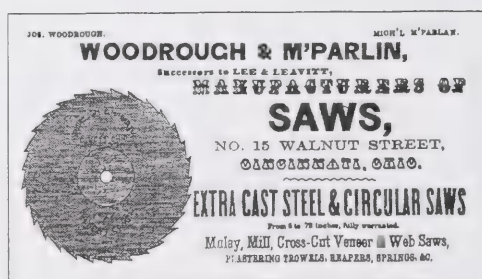
WOODING
Large Cent: 1801

W. WOODIS

W. WOODIS
Large Cent: UK (2)

WOODROUGH & M'PARLIN Cincinnati, Ohio

Joseph Woodrough & Michael McParlin were partners in this saw making business, which was initially at 10 West Second St. It won a silver medal for saws at the 1858 Ohio Mechanics' Institute Fair. The firm was purchased by the National Saw Co. in the late 1890s, which immediately leased its plant to Henry Diston & Sons of Philadelphia. (See that listing). This advertisement appeared in the 1857 *Ohio State Register and Business Mirror*.



WOODROUGH & M'PARLIN
Large Cent: UK

ENOS WOODRUFF Cincinnati, Ohio

Enos Woodruff was a watch maker and silversmith, who came to Cincinnati from New Jersey in 1813. He was involved in a number of partnerships, and was listed in the 1825 *Cincinnati Directory* at 58 Main St. By 1829 his firm was Woodruff and White. It firm sold clocks, watches, silverware, jewelry, and military goods, and also had a branch in Louisville, Kentucky (Bazelon and McGuinn 1097: 93, Beiden 1980: 455, Kovel 1989: 411). He held a number of public offices in the late 1820s,

including election as an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1827 (Charles T. Greve, *Centennial History of Cincinnati* 1904).

E. WOODRUFF (Script)
Half Dollar: 1805 1809

I. F. WOODS

I. F. WOODS
Small Cent: 1865
Dime: 1853

S. R. WOODS

S. R. WOODS. / Two Branches (Very small stamp)
Large Cent: 1803 1844
Hard Times Token

WOODSTOCK SOCIETY Woodstock, Ontario

Numismatists have been puzzled for a long time about why a number of different names occasionally appear on the same coin. This piece tells us that some of them were fraternal and other sorts of souvenirs. Baker (2006: 802) discovered George R. Levagood was an organ builder from Michigan, who married a girl from Whitby, Ontario, and moved to Woodstock. That town's Dec. 12, 1889, *Evening Sentinel-Review* noted he and Charles S. Johnson had been elected officers of a local Masonic lodge. Baker also discovered Henry A. Biggins was a carpenter in Woodstock, and W. H. Rowe lived there in 1886. A search of the 1891 Census indicated Walter Shaver was roughly the same age as Biggins and he too lived in Woodstock. Two J. Johnson's also were listed in the 1891 Census in Woodstock.

The writer contacted Woodstock's Oxford Masonic Lodge 76, which was founded in 1857. James Truscott and John Sutherland, the lodge's secretary and historian, respectively, reported Henry A. Biggins was initiated in June of 1883 and installed as Worshipful Master in January of 1888. He was a carpenter. Charles Sandford Johnson was initiated in April of 1886, and George Robert Levagood in July of 1886. Both of them were organ makers employed at D. W. Karn's large organ, piano and furniture factory. J. Page and W. H. Rowe also were employed there.

Three of the individuals were members of Oxford Masonic Lodge 76 and one was a member of King Solomon's Lodge 43. Three were members of Woodman's Maple Camp 3, with two being both Masons and Woodmen. (No information could be found on D. H. Fowke). All this suggests the piece was a fraternal item, either a souvenir of a convention or local meeting, and since it is holed, it may have been worn on a watch fob like so many fraternal items. All of these individuals may at one time have been either Masons or Woodmen, or the piece might be a souvenir of a society of carpenters.

W. H. ROWE / H. A. BIGGINS / C. J. JOHNSON / W. SHAVER /
D. H. FOWKE / G. R. LEVAGOOD / J. PAGE
Canadian Token



WOODSTOCK, VT.

These may have been issued by one of the Whitneys of Woodstock who were noted earlier as they are the only merchants known to have used such a name stamp to countermark coins.

WOODSTOCK, VT.

Large Cent: 1837 1856

E. WOODWARD

This may be a hallmark of Eli Woodward, but there is uncertainty about him in silversmith references. He supposedly was active from 1812 to 1852 and worked in Hartford and Boston (Kovel 1989: 412). He also may have worked in a different metal trade at one time in New York City. Neither an example of his stamp, nor either of these coins has been illustrated.

E. WOODWARD

Large Cent: 1814

Russian Two Kopecks: 1812

J. F. WOODWARD
South Reading, MA

James F. Woodward was listed in the 1860 Census in Reading. He was born c. 1820.

J. F. WOODWARD / S. READING / MA.

Large Cent: 1852

Half Dollar: 1854

WOODWARD & CONNOR
New York City, NY

The 1842 *New York City Directory* listed this hardware business at 3 Platt St. The partners were William S. Woodward and John H. Connor. An advertisement in Sheldon & Co's 1845 *Business or Advertising Directory of New York, Boston, &c.* noted the business imported and sold foreign and domestic hardware, malleable iron castings, carriage trimmings, springs, etc. at 215 Pearl St., near Maiden Lane. By late 1845 it was Hunt, Woodward & Connor with the addition of I. L. Hunt. By 1850 the firm's name was again Woodward & Connor. This advertisement appeared in the 1851 *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory (of the Mid-Atlantic States)*.

**WOODWARD / & CONNOR / NEW-YORK**

Large Cent: UK

W. WOOLLEY

Two crude, five-petaled rosettes also are stamped on the obverse and one rosette on the reverse of the 1807 large cent.

W. WOOLLEY

Large Cent: 1802 1807

E. WOOLSON

Despite the diverse dates of these counterstamped coins, they are reported to be from the same stamp. Woolson is an unusual name, and the 1900 Census noted only one possibility. Elmer E. Woolson of Westchester County, NY, was born c. 1862,

E. WOOLSON

Small Cent: 1903

Dime: 1836

W. H. WORDEN
Ypsilanti, MI

William Horace Worden was born in 1834 and worked as a gunsmith in Ypsilanti from 1860 to 1870 (Sellers 1983: 339). The 1860 and 1863 *Michigan State Gazetteers and Business Directories* indicated his shop was on Pearl St., but the 1860 *Ann Arbor Directory and Business Mirror* stated it was upstairs, corner of Huron & Congress. During the Civil War he was a member of the 1st Regiment of the Michigan Infantry, known as the Ypsilanti Light Guard. It was recruited within days of the attack on Ft. Sumter.

W. H. WORDEN

Hard Times Token

W. H. WORDEN / YPSILANTI

Large Cent: 1849

Two Reales: 1785

W. H. WORDEN

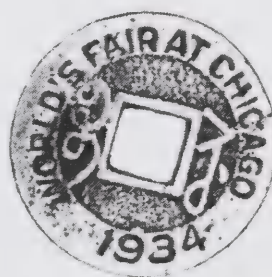
Rev: YPSILANTI

Small Cent: 1859

WORLD'S FAIR
Chicago, IL

WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO / 1934

Chinese Cash (2)



W. W. WORMOOD
Lyons, NY, and Dubuque, Iowa

William W. Wormood had such an odd last name that it often was mis-recorded as "Wormwood" in Census and other listings. Kovel (1989: 413), did likewise, listing a "W. W. WORMWOOD" hallmark, which he attributed to his time as a silversmith in Lyons, NY, c. 1850. A spoon with the hallmark recently appeared in an Internet auction, and the correct reading is "W. W. WORMOOD" as on this coin. He moved to Dubuque in 1857 and worked there as a jeweler. In 1864 when the city purchased a town clock, he was given the contract for its maintenance, and in 1878 Wormood received a patent for an Improvement in Fare-Boxes for Street Cars. The Aug. 20, 1916, *Dubuque Daily News* ran his obituary.

On August 26, 1831, W. W. Wormood was born at Manilus, Onondaga county, New York where his father was a blacksmith. Mr. Wormood worked at this trade for a while but found it too strenuous and turned to engraving, learning the trade in a Rochester NY jewelry store. Later he worked at it in several eastern cities and in 1857 came to Dubuque where he opened a shop on Main Street which he conducted for a quarter of a century. He then removed his establishment to a location on Eighth Street but returned later to 551 Main Street where he was in business until several years ago when he disposed of his interests to A.R. Staufenbeil. Mr. Wormood was a master engraver and one of his prized possessions was a gold dollar of 1852 on which he had engraved the Lord's Prayer. The dollar is smaller than a silver dime but the prayer can be easily read with the naked eye. He was also a crack rifle shot in his day and in a match at Ft. Dodge, IA, a quarter a century ago he killed 73 out of 75 live pigeons on the wing.

W W WORMOOD

One Real: UK



WORRALL & CO.
New York City, NY

This large foundry was started by Henry Worrall c. 1815, and was in operation into the 1890s (Michael McAllister). It advertised its cast iron furniture in the *New York City Directories* of 1843 to 1848. This advertisement of Henry Worrall appeared in the 1835 *New-York Annual Register*.

**IRON FOUNDRY,
BLACKSMITH AND MACHINE SHOP,**

*Elm-street, between Pearl and Duane streets,
NEW-YORK.*

CASTINGS of every description and weights, both of iron and brass, made to order, at short notice, by experienced workmen.
Machinery of every description made and repaired.

Wrought or cast iron Screws, of superior workmanship, suitable for all kinds of heavy pressing. Screw and Drop Presses. Large and small Turning Lathes; Slide Rests, &c., in every variety.
All kinds of light or heavy turning and boring done with the greatest accuracy and expedition.

On hand, a general assortment of Sash or Window Weights, Plough Castings, Fan Mill Wheels, Hatters' Irons, &c. Also, Sheave Bushes, case, hardened Pins, and Patent Friction Bushes.

Having a number of experienced workmen, and the necessary tools, machinery, and large and small lathes, for doing good work, the proprietor feels confident of giving reasonable satisfaction to all who may favour his establishment with their patronage.

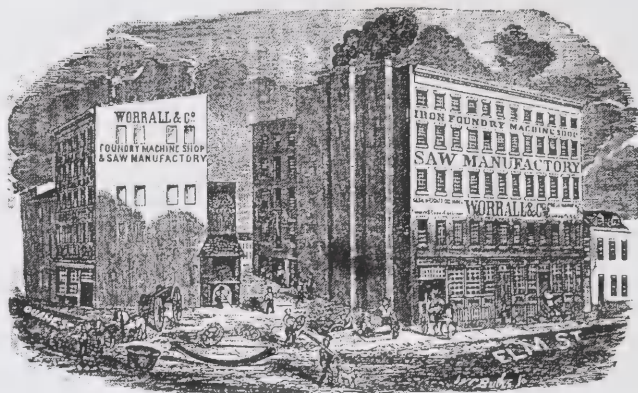
HENRY WORRALL.

Fire Brick, Fire Mortar, Fire Sand and Clay, of the best quality, always on hand.

This advertisement appeared in the 1850 *New York Mercantile Union Business Directory*. It noted they ran an iron foundry, printing press, and saw manufactory at 22-28 Elm and 67 Duane Sts. It was then run by Noah and Wade B. Worrall.

WORRALL & CO. New York
Iron Foundry, Printing
Press and Saw Manufactory, 22,
24, 26 and 28 Elm, and 67 Duane
sts.
NOAH WORRALL,
WADE B. WORRALL.

This full page woodcut of their two buildings appeared in the 1860 *New York City Directory*, which also had a full page advertisement for their products and services.



WORRALL & CO
Large Cent: 1827 UK

WORRALL & CO. / NEW YORK / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1846

WORRALL & CO. / * / NEW YORK / EXTRA
Large Cent: 1853

WORRALL & CO / NEW YORK / EXTRA / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1852

J. WORSLEY

J. WORSLEY
Large Cent: 1801

WORST

WORST
Large Cent: 1837
Small Cent: 1857

A. E. WORTHEN & C. P. BALCH

A. E. WORTHEN / & / C. P. BALCH.
Hard Times Token (Low-95)

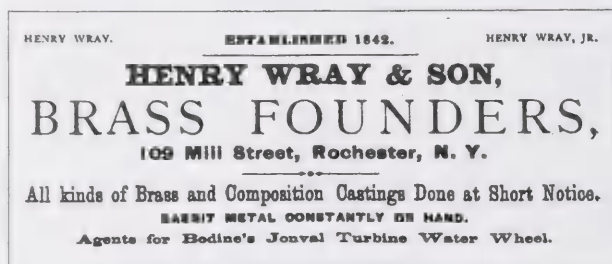
H. WRAY
Rochester, NY

Henry Wray was a descendant of England's first Lord Justice. He was born in Derby in 1805, and came with his family to the US in 1817, where his father was a locksmith in Monroe, NY. Henry moved to Rochester and in 1840 built the first brass foundry west of the Hudson River and specialized in locks. There are a number of slight differences regarding the firm's history in references. Other writers have noted this is commonplace because it is difficult to set hard dates for many early events and some firms rewrote their history, claiming to have been

founded earlier and earlier with the passage of time as a way to gain increased status.



The foundry moved to 193 Mill St. in 1860. In 1873 it became Henry Wray & Sons, and was still in business in the mid-20th century. The later firm advertised, "All Kinds of Brass and Composite Castings Done at Short Notice." This advertisement appeared in the 1875 *Rochester Directory*.



H WRAY
Large Cent: 1834 1838 UK

H WRAY / ROCHESTER
Large Cent: 1832

WRIGHT

Rulau (VA 110) noted that "WRIGHT" appears on teaspoons and suggested the issuer was James R. Wright, a dealer in clocks, watches, jewelry, hardware, cutlery, etc in Lexington, VA. None of the coins has been illustrated, the writer was unable to find an example of Wright's backstamp, and Rulau may have seen a spoon by an English silversmith.

WRIGHT
Large Cent: 1851
Hard Times Token
Two Reales: UK

A. L. WRIGHT

A. L. WRIGHT
Large Cent: 1804
Two Cents: 1864

D. S. WRIGHT Elyria, Ohio

The 1858 *Elyria Directory* listed D. S. Wright as selling tin, stoves, hardware, and hollowware on Broad between Middle and West. The store soon became Wright and Stemple. In 1880, William Helemeyer became a

third partner, and he bought out the other two in 1883 (G. Frederick Wright, *History of Lorain County*, 1916 Vol 2: 568). In the 1890s, D. S. Wright was located at 15 East Broad St. and was still selling hardware (Marianne Mahl).

D. S. WRIGHT / ELYRIA, O
Large Cent: 1851



ELLEN E. WRIGHT

ELLEN E. WRIGHT / THAT OLD PINE TREE
Large Cent: 1848

H. WRIGHT

H. WRIGHT
Small Cent: 1865
Half Dollar: 1876

J. WRIGHT

Kovel (1989: 413) listed James R. Wright as a silversmith, who worked in Lexington, Virginia, from 1847 to 1856. Actually, he was a dealer in clocks, watches, jewelry, hardware, cutlery, etc, but the writer was unable to locate an example of his backstamp. Until someone finds this stamp on an object, the issuer will not be certain. The British penny that has been turned into a gear also is stamped "W. WRIGHT" and "G. JACKSON", whose stamps are not known on any other coins. It may be by a different person named J. Wright.

J. WRIGHT
Large Cent: 1820 1824 1833 1835
Canadian Token
British Penny: UK (George III turned into a gear)

J. WRIGHT & SON

J. WRIGHT & SON
Large Cent: 1831

L. WRIGHT
See H. Davis

M. B. WRIGHT Chilowee, MO

M. B. WRIGHT / CHILOWEE / MO.
Half Dollar: UK (Liberty Seated)

P. C. WRIGHT

P. C. WRIGHT
Large Cent: 1839
Small Cent: 1858

P. I. WRIGHT

P. I. WRIGHT

Large Cent: 1830 1836 1839 1849 1854 UK

R. T. WRIGHT
Philadelphia, PA

R. T. WRIGHT PHILA
Large Cent: 1801

The British copper has been made into a gear and may be by a different issuer.

W. WRIGHT
Large Cent: 1843
Half Dollar: 1853
British Copper: UK (George III)

J. WRIGLEY
New Jersey

J. WRIGLEY / N. J.
Small Cent: 1860

L. WRISTLEY
Norway, ME

Loren Wristley was a gunsmith in Norway, who was listed in the 1850 to 1870 Censuses. This stamp has been noted on the lock plate of an ornate rifle that is in the collection of the Main Historical Society. The reverse of this large cent is also stamped toward the edge with a small portion of a very large circle of pellets and within it is an incuse arrow.

L. WRISLEY
Large Cent" 1817

A. WUESTHOFF
New York City, NY

This apparently is the work of an early stamp and coin dealer who sold fakes! An article by Charles Coster in *Collector's World* (March 1879) published over a century ago noted envelopes with fake cancellations were being sold by "Wuesthoff, the Canal St. dealer" who represented a "gang of scamps" (Richard Frajola, Philatelist Frajola, online).

A. WUESTHOFF / -111- / CANAL ST. / NEW YORK
Quarter: 1875

E. WYER
Portland, ME

Eleazer Wyer, Jr. was the son of a Boston silversmith and was born in 1786. By 1806 he advertised in the *Eastern Argus* as a goldsmith and jeweler with a shop opposite Ingraham's Wharf in Portland. By 1821 he had become a partner in Wyer & Noble, which also dealt in brass, copper and iron items. He died in 1848 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 363).

E. WYER
Large Cent: 1822

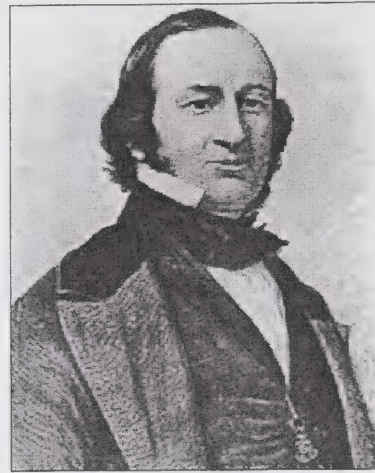
WYMAN

The eagle's head in this stamp faces left, there is an American shield on its breast, and the eagle clutches a branch and three arrows. Rulau (HT B464) notes a somewhat similar style eagle on a German silver disk with a legend that seems to be "NE(W) YORK / RUHL(E). The countermark of P. Apple also has an eagle, head left. Perhaps that was a standard sort of mark for coppersmiths?

WYMAN / Eagle / COPPERSMITH
Large Cent: 1822

WYMAN, WIZARD & VENTRILOQUIST
Philadelphia, PA

John Wyman, Jr. was born in Albany in 1816. He began performing in 1827 and became one of the best known magicians and ventriloquists of the 19th century. In 1866 he published *Jokes and Anecdotes of Wyman, the Magician and Ventriloquist*. He often performed at the White House for Presidents Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, and Abraham Lincoln. One of his advertising ploys was to give away such expensive items as gold watches and silverware to randomly selected ticket holders. He died in Burlington, NJ, in 1881 at the age of sixty-five (MUM 1952: 97-99; Milbourne Christopher, *The Illustrated History of Magic*, 1973).



John Wyman, Jr.

WYMAN / WIZARD / & / VENTRILOQUIST
Large Cent: 1823 1826 UK (3)
Very Worn Copper about size of Large Cent: UK
One Real: UK
Two Reales: 1774 1775 1777 1782 1787 1817 UK (2)



A. WYMAN JR.

A. WYMAN JR.
Large Cent: 1817 1818 1847 1851 1857

H. H. WYMAN

H. H. WYMAN
Canadian Token
US Large Cent: 1847



WYNN BROS
Wibais. MT

Helen Fitzgerald Sanders in her *History of Montana* (1913 Vol 3: 93) noted that this was a partnership of James and Emmet Wynn. They made saddles, saddle bags and other leather items from 1898 to 1903, and some occasionally appear in Western collectable auctions.

WYNN BROS. / WIBAUX, MONT
Quarter: 1878

WYOMING

Rulau (Wy Ch-11) thought this was a stamp of Frank W. Freund, a gunsmith in Cheyenne ("Earliest Wyoming Counterstamp Reported," *Numismatic News* Nov. 1997). There is now enough information on the Internet to suggest that hypothesis is probably wrong. Frank and George Freund ran a business called the Wyoming Armory from 1875 to 1885, but that is too late for them to have countermarked two reales, and the writer was unable to find a "WYOMING" stamp associated with them. Indeed, this stamp appears to be decades earlier, but there is no easy way to trace the issuer since one gets 140 million hits on "Wyoming"! It probably is the last name of the issuer. This is another countermark that will not be identified until someone finds the stamp on a product.

WYOMING
Two Reales: 1780



"CROWNED X"
Philadelphia, PA

This is a truly enigmatic countermark, and Rulau offered a number of possibilities in the fourth edition of *The Standard Catalog of United States Tokens*. It often has been described as a "Crowned X" and that is what it appears to be on most specimens. But the enlargement of a particularly well stuck, 1833 half cent indicates it is not a crown. Instead, what seemed to be the crown's jewels may be smoke coming from a machine, perhaps a pump?



Two examples of the "PHILAD" variety have been illustrated, which only adds to the mystery. They are struck from what at first seems to be a pair of stamps with identical ten-pointed stars and ovals. But on close inspection, "PHILA" the star and oval are positioned differently.

The 1855 half cents have not been illustrated. Assuming they are from the same obverse, the stamps were meant to mark a product made in Philadelphia in the mid or late 1850s. Otherwise the time period was the mid-1830s. This mystery will not be solved until someone finds an example of a product with the maker's name.

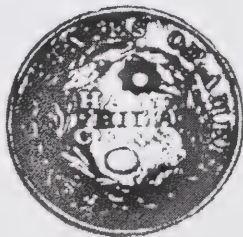
Crown / X

Half Cent: 1833 (4) 1835 (3)
Large Cent: 1855 (2) UK
New Jersey Bergen Iron Works Token
British Halfpenny: UK



Crown / X

Rev: Star / PHILAD / Oval
Half Cent: 1835 (2)



Y & T

Y & T in Clover Leaf
Small Cent: 1864
Half Dollar: 1824

M Y

The star part of the punch bent from being struck at an angle. As a result, the rays at 1:00 and 5:00 are deformed .

Star / M Y
Half Cent: 1811 1826 1833 1835 (2)
Large Cent: 1835

YALE
Stanford, CT

This well known firm was organized by Linus Yale c. 1840 as the Yale Lock Shop. It was called the Yale Lock Mfg. Co. from 1868 to 1881, and Yale & Towne from 1883 onward (Arnall 1996: 13). These are trademarks that appear on its locks..

YALE (Logo)
Nickel: 1907
Quarter: 1909

YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO. / STAMFORD, CONN.
Nickel: 18X5

J. W. YALE

J. W. YALE
Quarter: UK
With E. H. PRATT
Silver Dollar: UK

YANKEE
Portland, ME

"Yankee Screwdrivers" were made by the Forest City Screwdriver Co. of Portland, Maine. "Forest City" is a nickname for Portland. The patent cited in this stamp and twenty-five others were granted to Z. T. Furbish of Augusta, Maine (Davistown Museum Center for the Study of Early Tools, online).

YANKEE
Rev: PATENTED / JUNE 1885
Two Cents: 1864

YANKEE BLADE

Contributors have submitted hundreds of attributions that cannot be verified because there are so many equally plausible identifications. This is an example. The countermark might refer to a Boston newspaper, a Nevada mine, a number of ships of this name, a type of cutlery, etc.

YANKEE / BLADE
Quarter: 1853

J. C. W. YEALY
Derry, PA

A genealogical website notes James C. W. Yearly was born in 1868 and died in 1923 in Derry. The 1910 Census recorded that he was an inspector of railroad cars. "P R R" means the Pennsylvania Railroad.

J. C. W. YEALY / * / DERRY. P.R.R. PA.
Unidentified Coin

HOTEL YEARLEY

HOTEL YEARLEY
Nickel: 1888

VERN YEARSLEY
Salt Lake City, Utah

The 1930 Census listed Vern Yearsley living in Salt Lake City. He was born c. 1891. The Yearsley family home was located at 20 P Street, and the Utah State Archive notes that a boy was born in that residence on Feb. 24, 1904 to William C. and Alice Yearsley Brown.

VERN YEARSLEY 20 P STREET around SALT / LAKE / CITY / UTAH
French Five Centimes: 1856

C. YENTES

C. YENTES
Large Cent: 1843 1850

YORK

Rulau (Z125) is J. YOUNG on an 1829 large cent and seems to be by the same die sinker.

YORK in Serrated Rectangle
Half Cent: 1857 (6)
Small Cent: 1861
Large Cent: 1795 UK

N. YORK
New York City, NY

"N YORK" was a common way to abbreviate New York City. It often appears with a separate maker's name stamp on guns, locks, etc. Many coins also are just stamped "N YORK" but most of them cannot be identified any further.

N. YORK in Script – John Burger
New York City, NY

John Burger was born in New York City in 1749, apprenticed to Myer Meyers to learn silversmithing, and by 1775 had a shop on Maiden Lane. Burger left when the British occupied the city, but returned in late 1783 (Swoger 1992 1996). This unusual style "N. YORK" countermark is one of his hallmarks (Belden 1980: 84-86).

N. YORK (Script)
Large Cent: 1800 1802 1805 1806
Connecticut Cent: 1787 1788
New Jersey Cent: UK
New York Cent: 1788
Vermont Cent: 1787 1788
Counterfeit British Halfpenny: 1733



N - YORK

N - YORK

Large Cent: 179X 1797 1800 1818 1832 1834 1852
One Real: 1788

A. C. YOUMANS

A. C. YOUMANS

Canadian Token
Canadian Large Cent: 1876



YOUNG

YOUNG

Large Cent: 1848
Half Dollar: 1827

YOUNG & CO.

YOUNG & CO.

Rev: PAT DEC...
Bank of Montreal Halfpenny (Br-527): 1842

YOUNG THE MAGICIAN

The *Journal of J. Warner Erwin*, 1839-1854 mentioned that "Young the Magician" performed at the Philadelphia Museum in August of 1840. Young must have been quite good since Erwin attended his performance seven times from August 4th to August 15th. In April of 1842, Young performed at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi in London.

YOUNG / THE / MAGICIAN

Large Cent: 1837 UK
Dime: 1841
Quarter: 1815
Half Dollar: 1842
Two Reales: 1774 1809



B. YOUNG

B. YOUNG

Large Cent: 1802 1824 1833 1834

C. M. YOUNG

C. M. YOUNG

Large Cent: 1798

D. S. YOUNG

D. S. YOUNG

Large Cent: 1837 1843 1846

EZRA YOUNG

Walden, NY

The 1900 Census listed Ezra Young in Orange County, which is where Walden is located. He was born c.1873.

1899 / EZRA YOUNG / WALDEN NY
British Token

J. YOUNG

Rutland, VT

J. YOUNG / RUTLAND V. T.

Canadian Twenty Cents: 1858

J. YOUNG

J. YOUNG

Large Cent: 1828
Silver Dollar: 1860

S. YOUNG

S. YOUNG

Half Dollar: 1796

DR. WILLIAM YOUNG

Philadelphia, PA

In 1838, Dr. William Young was running an "infirmary for diseases of the skin" at 33 S. 4th St. He was at 152 N. Spruce from 1841 to 1857 and then at 416 on the same street. During his career he advertised as a physician, chemist and oculist. He also sold medical self-help books. This advertisement for how to "Doctor Yourself for Twenty-Five Cents" appeared in the 1851 *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory* (of the Mid-Atlantic States).

DOCTOR YOURSELVES FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS!

By means of the **POCKET ESCULAPIUS**, or every one his own Physician! Twenty-seventh edition, with upwards of a hundred engravings, showing diseases in every shape and form, by

WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.

The time has now arrived that persons suffering from diseases need no more become the victims of quackery, as by the prescriptions contained in this book every one may cure himself with one-tenth of the usual expense. In addition to the general routine of diseases, it fully explains the cause of manhood's early decline, with observations on marriage, besides many other derangements of the human system.

Any person sending **twenty-five cents**, enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail, four or five copies will be sent for \$1. Address "Dr. W. YOUNG, No. 152 Spruce-st. Philadelphia," post-paid. Also for sale by T. B. Peterson, 98 Chestnut-st. Phila. Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his different publications at his office, 152 SPRUCE STREET, every day, between 9 and 3 o'clock, (Sunday excepted)

He placed a particularly interesting advertisement for his *Marriage Guide* in various newspapers of the day. Unfortunately, none of the papers are in good enough condition to reproduce the advertisement.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE — YOUNG'S GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK: *THE POCKET AESCULAPIUS*, or Every One his own Doctor, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of One Hundred Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that

every one should be acquainted with; still, it is a book that must be kept locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents,

Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 152 Spruce St., above Fourth, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. WM. YOUNG / NO 152 SPRUCE ST / PHILA.
Quarter: 1805
Two Reales: 1801 UK

YOUNG & BURNETT Brooklyn, NY

After Young & Palmer was dissolved in 1856 – see below – Young & Burnett was founded. S. O. Burnett ("Late Young & Burnett") advertised as a "dealer in hardware, housefurnishing goods, mechanics' tools, &c." at 236 Fulton St. in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

YOUNG & BURNETT / -o- / BROOKLYN
Small Cent: 1860

YOUNG & DENNEN

YOUNG & DENNEN
Large Cent: 1854

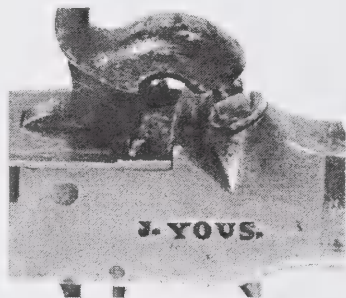
YOUNG & PALMER Brooklyn, NY

This firm was listed in the 1851 *Brooklyn Directory* as a hardware store at 236 Fulton St. (Michael McAllister). It was dissolved in 1856.

YOUNG & PALMER / BROOKLYN
Canadian Trade and Navigation Token (Br-965): 1813

J. YOUS

Given that some of these pieces are very early large cents, there probably are two issuers. The later one was Joshua Yous of Greencastle, PA, who was born in 1827. That individual was listed as a gunsmith from 1854 to 1861 and then as a machinist. He specialized in percussion fullstock and patch box rifles. Yous was listed in the 1902 *Greencastle Directory* as the proprietor of a general store on South Carlisle St. He died in 1905 (William Bowers, *Gunsmiths of Pen-Mar-Va*, 1979; Allison-Antrim Museum, online).



One of Yous' Pistols

PILL GREEN

J. YOUS. (Curved)
Large Cent: 1793 1798 1808 1812 1818 1819 1820 1825 1831
1837 1839 1843 1845 1846 1848 1850 1852 1854 US
Small Cent: 1857 1859 1860 1861

J. YOUS. (Straight)
Included Above

J. YOUS. in Serrated Rectangle

Large Cent: 1798 UK

JOSHUA / YOUS
Large Cent: UK

J. C. YUNKER
Loudonville, Ohio

J. C. YUNKER / LOUDONVILLE OHIO
Dime: 1854

Z & G**Z & G**

Small Cent: 1857

F. Z.

Cross / F. Z.

Half Cent: 1809 1825 (2) 1828 (2) 1832 1834 (2)

G.Z**G.Z**

Large Cent: 1802 1823 1827 UK (5)

**G. M. ZAHM
Lancaster, PA**

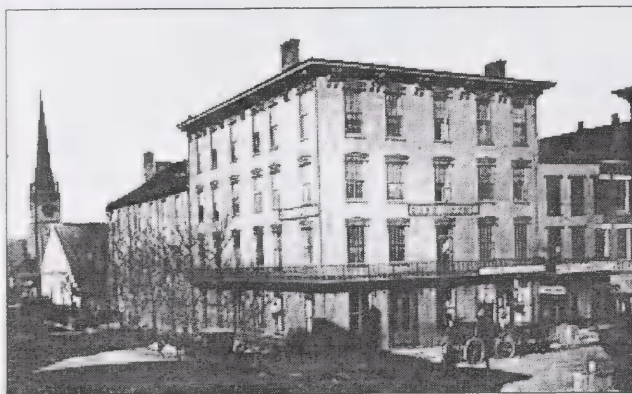
Godfried M. Zahm began work as a clock and watch maker in 1838. In 1839 he advertised that the engraving of spoons, etc. would be done on the shortest notice. In 1843 he was selling clocks, watches, spectacles, jewelry and silverware. He was the father of S. H. Zahm, the only Lancaster issuer of Civil War tokens (Charles Rohrer). Godfried Zahm died in 1895.

G. M. ZAHM

Two Reales: 1800

**ZANE HOUSE
Zanesville, Ohio**

The Zane House was listed in the 1859 *Ohio State Business Directory* and was the only Zane House noted in the 1881 *Zells Directory* (Michael McAllister, Hank Thoele). It was located at Main and 5th Sts. and was listed in *Zanesville Directories* from 1851 to 1860.



Zane House

The *Englishman's Illustrated Guide Book to the United States and Canada* (London 1880), noted it had a capacity of 150 guests at \$3.00 per night. It was called the "New Zane House" in H. B. Hillyard's *The New South* (1887), suggesting it had been remodeled or rebuilt.

ZANE / HOUSE

Half Dollar: 1876



**ZELDEN'S
ZELDEN'S PHARMACY
Louisville, KY**

This is a modern countermark as it has been noted on a Bicentennial half dollar, The pharmacy was located at 1164 3rd Ave. (Bruce Mosher).

ZELDEN'S / PHARMACY / LOUISVILLE, KY**WM. D. ZELL
Lancaster, PA**

William D. Zell advertised English rabbits for trade in the 1875 *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*. He advertised as a maker of bee hives in the 1875 *Gleanings in Bee Culture*. Zell was listed as a maker of handstamps, stencils and brands at 218 N. Queen St. in the 1919 *Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania*.

WM. D. ZELL / LANCASTER, PA.

Nickel: 1884

**J. ZETTLER
New York City, NY**

John Zettler was first listed in the 1849 *New York City Directory* as a gunsmith at 71 Allen St. (Carey 1953: 139). John Zettler and Sons was listed at 73 Allen in the 1861 *Directory*. John was listed in the 1872 *Directory* as Guns at 88 Norfolk. This is the stamp that appeared on his rifle barrels.

J. ZETTLER / NEW YORK

Two Cents: 1865

**ZIRIAX
Albany, NY**

The probable issuer was John M. Ziriaux, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany in 1816. He was listed in the 1859 *Albany Directory* as a machinist at 311 S. Pearl St., and in later directories until 1890 as a cutler or cutlery manufacturer at 385 S. Pearl St. His son also was a cutler (Bruce Mosher).

ZIRIAX

Large Cent: 1853

Nickel: 1867 (2)

ZIRIKELBACH

This is the sort of large stamp that would be used by a blacksmith. There appears to be an initial before the name, perhaps J.

. ZIRIKELBACH

Canadian Token (1)

US Large Cent: 1852 1856



COMPLICATED MONOGRAM

Complicated Monogram

Half Cent: 1810 1825 1828 1829 (2) 1851

SHATTERED STAMP Nova Scotia?

Baker (2006: 106) noted two examples of this odd stamp, which, if super-enlarged, seems to have shatter marks that destroyed the design. Since two specimens are known, it may have turned the pieces into trade tokens. They probably are from Nova Scotia since both coins are 1832 Nova Scotia halfpennies (Br-871), the one below being a counterfeit.

Shattered Stamp?

Nova Scotia Halfpenny Tokens: 1832 (2)



ANIMALS, OBJECTS, ETC.

Bear – Polar Bear Club Vancouver, British Columbia

G. W. E. Burnside told the writer that the Polar Bear Club was organized in 1920 in Vancouver. Its members take a dip each year in English Bay on New Year's Day. The number of polar bears on the reverse indicates the chapter number, and the number on the obverse indicates the number of a member's annual dips. Burnside thought the die had been made by Joseph Patenaude, who supposedly kept the club's records. By the end of the millennium, over 2,000 people participated in the annual dip.

Polar Bear

Canadian Nickel: 1924

US Quarter: UK



Confederate Battle Flag

The Stars and Bars Battle Flag was incorporated into some Southern state seals and state flags during the Civil Rights era as a symbol of racism. By the 1980s there was a movement to remove the Battle Flag from official sites, but many Whites viewed its removal as an insult to their "cultural heritage." Removing the Battle Flag remained a hot topic among some Southerners, particularly in South Carolina where the Civil War began.

A search of the internet revealed a number of letters to the editors of various publications from people who reported finding South Carolina state quarters with a Battle Flag countermark. And a larger Battle Flag in red ink also was found stamped over Lincoln's head on five dollar bills. The most detailed information concerning the countermarks appeared on the blog of the *National Journal*. An anonymous contributor wrote,

There were initially \$500.00 worth of uncirculated South Carolina state quarters purchased by a gentleman, who is now deceased, who counterstruck the quarters. It is unknown if he had the chance to strike all of them before his passing. There exists state quarters from Mississippi and Tennessee which bear the same counterstrike die. These were done in fewer numbers. The gentleman did very few whole sets. These consist of every state quarter which were part of the South during the civil war.

Subsequent information indicates the person responsible initially stamped the quarters on the floor of his garage and many have scratches to Washington's head. He loaned the stamp to others so that they could sell countermarked coins at Confederate reenactments, etc. The stamp still exists, but is now quite worn. Some pieces have initials stamped over Washington's head, including "TB" and "AS" which may indicate where the coins were distributed or who struck that batch.

Confederate Battle Flag

Southern State Commemorative Quarters, mostly South Carolina
A few other coins, such as Lincoln cents



Dagger – Walsh's General Store Lansingburgh, NY

This stamp only has been noted on Walsh's Hard Times tokens. It likely validated them for continued use.

Dagger

Walsh Hard Times Token (2)

Dogs

Dogs must have been popular 19th century motifs. A different style of incuse dog also is found with the countermark "PORK" in a pig, but the writer has only noted a single example of that stamp. Joseph Raub, who was a gunsmith and dealer in fishing tackle in Niantic, Connecticut, used another style of leaping dog as a stamp. Other, single examples of running and leaping foxes also have been reported.

Dog Leaping Right over Grass

Small Cent: 1859 1860

Dog Standing Right on Ground

Large Cent: 1832 1854

Small Cent: 1860

Hard Times Token

Duck Flying over Pine Trees

Duck Flying over Pine Trees

Small Cent: 1897 1902 1919

Eagles

A wide variety of eagles are found on 19th century American coins, especially large cents. "Federal eagles" were used by manufacturers of guns, locks and other metal goods to indicate a product was American made at a time when many objects were still being imported from Europe (Nicholas L. Chandler, "Early New England Underhammers..." *American Society of Arms Collectors Bulletin* 96 Aug 2009: 43). Russell Rulau's *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens* illustrates many different sorts of eagle countermarks. Readers should consult it to see if your stamp matches any of the currently believed to be unique stamps that are not listed here. So far, only a few types of stamps have been noted on more than a single coin, and their issuers have not been identified.

Eagle Facing Right, Head Turned to Left

Large Cent: 1800 1846 1851

Large Eagle with Head Facing Left
Large Cent: 1851 UK

Small Eagle in Oval with Head Right, Wings and Legs Spread
Large Cent: 1824 1838 1840

Miscellaneous Unique Eagles

Counterfeit George III Halfpenny: UK

Half Cent: 1828 (4)

Nova Constellatio: 1783

Large Cent: 1794 1797 1801 1802 1805 1814 (2) 1817 1819 1820

1821 1822 1828 (2) 1830 (2) 1831 1832 1834 1842 1845 1846

1847 1848 UK (8)

Small Cent: 1864 1880 1881 1888

Half Dime: 1854

Nickel: 1868 UK

Quarter: 1853 1877 1892

Half Dollar: 1808

Eagle and Numbers

The numbers 26, 43 and 50 have been noted with this eagle. The pieces may have been used as, say, hat checks or had another mundane purpose.

Eagle Right, Head Left, on Branch / Number

Half Cent: 1835 (3)

Eagle and 18

This is a small, hallmark sort of stamp.

Eagle Perched on Arch / 18

Large Cent: 1822 1841 1850

Two Hands – Trademark of Dunlop Tire Co.

John Boyd Dunlop of Ireland invented the pneumatic tire in 1888, and he founded Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Co. the next year. It soon had plants in a number of countries, including Canada beginning in 1894. Dunlop took advantage of the bicycle boom of the 1890s, but eventually had financial difficulties and sold most of his overseas operations. The firm's "Two Hands" trademark was registered in Canada in 1897 and reflected the company's claim that no tools – only one's two hands – were needed to change its tires. These are the portions of its advertisements in the 1897 *Chautauquan* and 1904 *Methodist Magazine and Review* that show the trademark.



Anything, from a pinhole to a long cut in the

DUNLOP
Detachable
TIRES

These are the only tools you'll need

Can be easily repaired without tools or materials, and a novice can make a permanent repair in a few minutes without tools, using only the common materials and his two hands.



The National Archives of Canada has a file of correspondence regarding the Dunlop Tire Co. (RG 19, vol. 3212f, 12812). In the spring of

1903, several departments were concerned about coins stamped with "two hands" by Dunlop and given out in change. The Deputy Minister of Finance, J. M. Courtney concluded Dunlop had not violated the law – which only prohibited "names or words" being stamped on coins. He proposed amending the criminal code to cover such countermarks, but nothing was done.

In the early 1990s, R. J. Graham asked if collectors had seen any of these pieces ("Dunlop Tire Company Countermark," *Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society* 1993: 100). While none were reported, some must still exist if they were numerous enough to have caught the attention of the Canadian government a century ago.

Two Hands, Side-by-Side, Palms Facing

Various Canadian (None known today)

Head in Oval

Head Right in Oval

Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent: 1794

Worn Smooth Copper Coin

Indian – Massachusetts State Seal

The Massachusetts State symbol consists of a standing Indian holding a bow and arrow. A number of different style countermarks of this sort exist. There are two possibilities. They might be from stamps meant to mark objects made for the State. In this vein, David Bowers suggested some of these countermarked coins were made from a hub die used by Manning, Bowman and Co. of Middletown, CT, to make militia buttons (Bowers and Merena, March 25, 1985, lot 2754).

Or they might be trademark-type stamps. Rainwater (1975: 58) illustrates a stamp that was used by R. Gleason & Sons of Dorchester, MA, on its silver plated goods after c. 1850. Robert Merchant reports a spoon made by C. Warner of Salem that has a stamp of this sort on the large cent. The 1853 quarter also has an incuse rooster that is the same style as the Indian.

Half cents were not often countermarked. Yet most of these stamps are on half cents. That suggests they had a purpose, rather than being pieces made as souvenirs.

Indian Standing Facing, Holding Bow in Left Hand, Arrow in Right

Half Cent: 1808 1809 1828 1832 1833 1835 (3) UK

Large Cent: UK

Two Reales: 1789



With Rooster

Quarter: 1853

"PORK" in Pig and Other Stamps

"PORK" in a pig-shaped depression is found on coins with a variety of other INCUSE stamps, including dates, eagles, heads, leaves, flowers,

stars, roosters, the Massachusetts state seal, the names G. FARRAR, W. C. MATHEWS, and W. H. REED. Since the latest date coin is 1876, an educated guess is during the late 19th century someone found a group of stamps and used them to countermark coins for the heck of it. They may have all come from a single hoard that was discovered long ago.

PORK in Pig and often other stamps

Large Cent: 1816 1831 (2) 1834 1835 1838 1842 1844 1847 1851
1855 (2) 1856 UK
Small Cent: 1858 1862
Two Cents: UK
Nickel: 1876 1883
Dime: 1841
Quarter: 1853
Half Dollar: 1855 1876
Silver Dollar: 1847
Canadian Token
British West Indies 1/8 Dollar Anchor Money: 1822
Mexican Two Reales: UK
Beat-up coin or planchet



Three Rings

See I. O. O. F.

Rooster

One particular rooster countermark is found on coins stamped "PORK" in a pig, and the Massachusetts state seal (see those issues). This suggests the stamps were made in Massachusetts. A number of other rooster countermarks also exist, but are unique.

Rooster

Half Cent: 1835
Small Cent: 1858 1866
Large Cent: 1847
Nickel: 1882 1888
With Indian Standing
Quarter: 1853
With PORK in Pig-Shaped Depression
Half Dollar: 1876

Scissors

Two styles of scissor stamps have been reported. One appears on large cents, the other on small cents.

Open Scissors

Large Cent: 1807 1836 1837
Small Cent: 1858 (4) 1859 (2)

Shovel and Fireplace Spoon – Ephraim A. Hathaway Providence, RI

These countermarks only occur on the Hard Times tokens of Ephraim A. Hathaway, who ran the City Coal Yard in Providence, RI. His stamps represent the shovel that was used for cleaning fireplaces and the spoon-shaped implement that was used for moving hot coals. The countermarks appear to have validated his tokens for continued circulation.

Fireplace Shovel

Rev: Spoon

Hathaway Hard Times Token (3)

Walking Cane and Two Balls

Rulau (1999: 980) reported an example of this sort of countermark on an 1886 silver dollar, and thought it was from the 1890s. Instead, it is one of a number of modern Masonic issues. "Tu-Bal-Cain" is the reading of this rebus and was the name of the tool maker who attended the feast of Solomon in Genesis 4: 22. The phrase also is a Masonic passwork and indicates the Masonic handshake.

Walking Cain Flanked by Two Balls

Small Cent: 1962 1994 UK
Silver Dollar: 1885



George Washington Incuse Bust

This coin was countermarked from a punch that was used to make working dies for Washington funeral medals. That is why the countermark is incuse. It is either a contemporary test piece or was made later from an old stamp.

Washington Bust (Incuse)

Large Cent: 1803



GEORGE WASHINGTON PSEUDO-HALLMARK

During the 19th century some silverware retailers stamped their silverware with "pseudo-hallmarks," which were small stamps that imitated the style of British hallmarks. The goal was to convince potential buyers that regular silverware was of high quality.



Various PseudoHallmarks on a Large Cent

There are many hundreds of different pseudo-hallmarks, which are hard to interpret as they are so small. One small bust, for example, seems to be Martha Washington, but it might be just a generic bust of a woman. The stamp below seems to portray George Washington. It may have been stamped on coins given in change by a retailer as the pieces circulated after stamping. The issuer could be identified if someone found this stamp on a piece of silverware.

Bust of Washington Right in Depressed Oval

Quarter: 1834

Half Dollar: 1818



Numbers

Among the most often seen sort of countermarked coins stamped with only a number. That is because stamping coins was a cheap way to make hat checks, tool checks, etc. And the keys for hotel rooms and railroad company locks would attached by wire to a countermarked coin or planchet as a way to identify them. Likewise, products sometimes had this sort of identification tag that specified their grade. The well known Phosphor Bronze pieces being an example. Even more common are the tokens of the Rome Brass and Copper Co. (Rulau NY-Rm-14) and Rome Iron Co. (Rulau NY-Rm 20).



Rome Iron Works Countermarked Brass Tag

The writer has seen a number of hoards of coins and tokens countermarked with numbers. The pieces from two hoards where all the coins had the same number are noted below. Many other hoards had coins stamped with a variety of numbers.

7

Large Cent: 1818 1835 1838 1840 1842 1844 1845 1847 1850
1851

232

Large Cent: 1826 1827 1828 1829 1831 1847 (3) 1848 (2)

16 in Shield

PROBABLY A RAILROAD STAMP

The 1837 large cent also is countermarked "STEAM" on the reverse.

16 in Shield

Half Cent: 1825 1826 (2) 1828 1832 1835 (2) 1837 1849

16 TO 1

See the Gold / Silver Standard Debate

1900

These countermarked coins look as though they might have been made in a button stamping machine.

1900 (Retrograde) in Design

Large Cent: 1846 UK (2)

INSPECTOR STAMPS

It was a fad – particularly during the Second World War – for the inspectors of military equipment to stamp coins as souvenirs. Most inspector stamps are simple, such as an anchor flanked by numbers or "U S", the flaming bomb of the US Army Ordnance Corps; numbers and initials in ovals, or numbers and initials in the corners of a cross as on unit flags, etc. The reason for these stamps was revealed a few years ago on *The History Channel*. While the military required its suppliers to replace broken parts, it often contracted with a number of companies for the same part. Therefore, the only way to tell who had produced a particular part that was defective was by an identifying stamp that indicated where it had passed inspection.

The actual stamps used by inspectors occasionally appear for sale on the Internet. The larger ones look like hammers, but their heads are cut with designs at both ends. An inspector would use it like a hammer to hit an object with sufficient force to impress an indication it had passed inspection. Smaller stamps for more delicate equipment were only a few inches long and could have been carried in one's pocket. They would have been hit on the blunt end with a small hammer to impress an identifying design into an object.

Four characteristics distinguish inspector stamps from other types of countermarks. 1. Inspector stamps usually appear on 20th century coins. 2. They almost always are incuse and contained in a circle, triangle, or shaped cartouche. 3. They often consist of the initials or monogram of the company that made a part, and may have the individual inspector's number. 4. Most inspector countermarks are razor sharp as the stamps were made from steel.

Many more countermarked coins of this sort are yet to be discovered as they were issued in small numbers by individual inspectors and were once quite a fad. If you have a stamp that is not listed below, Google it with the initials in quotation marks and add the phrase "inspector stamp." If the initials are distinctive, they may be identified on a military collector's website.

The Aviation Archaeology website has a section devoted to Aircraft Inspector Stamps. Many are similar and it can sometimes be difficult to determine what company issued a particular stamp. Interested readers are encouraged to visit to site, which has drawings of many stamps.

BRIGGS CORPORATION

This firm made wings for Navy airplanes. "E I" reportedly indicates its Evansville, Indiana, plant, while "S L" means St. Louis. Similar sorts of stamps were also used by Boeing.

S L / 6 in an Incuse B
Quarter: UK

E I / 6 in an Incuse B
Uncertain: UK

CANADIAN CAR FOUNDRY

The website of the Aircrew Remembrance Society reports these initials indicate the Canadian Car Foundry of Montreal, which made aircraft parts, The Aviation Archaeology website identified the stamps to Beechcraft.

C. C. F. / Number (All in Circle or Oval)
Canadian Five Cents: UK
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1937



C. I. T.

So far, the inspector numbers 636 and 699 have been noted with the "C. I. T." initials

C. I. T. / Number in Circle
Small Cent: 1944
Dime: 1927

CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE

CAM-ROn indicates the Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron (*Coin World*, June 12, 1968).

CAM-ROn
Half Dollar: 1934

CURTIS

C A B / 236 (All in Circle)
Nickel: 1930

C A B / SF 37 (All in Circle)
Dime: 1926

CUSTOMER INSPECTION STAMPS

The Aviation Archaeology website indicate these are customer inspection stamps, rather than producer stamps.

A N / E 39
Quarter: 1908

A N 665 / - 34 R
Half Dollar: 1920

MEDICAL DEPT. UNITED STATES NAVY

M. D. U. S. N.
Half Dollar: 1941

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION

North American Aviation was a large firm. Its inspector numbers so far noted are 114, 315, 328, 601, 668, 955, 1362, C42, D33 (three known), T41, T603, and U3. The 1936 nickel with 668 also is stamped "T. GOOD". A well worn liberty standing quarter with "D33" is stamped "ASSEM" on the reverse. The firm's initials are arranged slightly differently in its various stamps. Many seem to read "A N A", but they have nothing to do with the American Numismatic Association.

N A A (or A N A) / Number (All in Circle)

Small Cent: 1946

Nickel: 1904 1936 UK

Quarter: 1927 1937 1961 UK

Half Dollar: 1918 1934 1943

Silver Dollar: 1897

Uncertain Coin: UK (2)

**NORTHROP AVIATION****N / 1263 (All in Oddly Shaped Cartouche)**

Half Dollar: 1953

PRATT & WHITNEY

This firm made precision tools and aircraft engines.

P / 4 1 / 6 in Cartouche

Quarter: 1934

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

This piece also has the initials "S D G" and "C G E" from individual letter punches.

R C A F / Arrow / 403 (All in Circle)

Rev: 137 / ASSEM / D H G (All in Circle)

Canadian Fifty Cents: UK

**SUTCO****1 / SUTCO / 1 (All in Large Letter R)**

Half Dollar: 1942

**1 / SUTCO / 28 (All in Circle)**

Buffalo Nickel: UK

USN

These initials mean United States Navy. They have been noted in a number of sizes on various coins. USN, US, etc may be property marks rather than inspector stamps. The writer has a spoon that one of his relatives liberated from the US military during either the First or Second World War. It is stamped "US" to indicate it was military property.

ASSEMBLER?

This seems to be an abbreviation for "assembler." It appears on the reverse of coins with various inspector stamps, including one with "RCAF" for the Royal Canadian Air Force and another with N A A for North American Aviation. The term also is part of some inspector stamps.

ASSEM

Cent: UK

Quarter: UK (Liberty Standing)

Canadian Fifty Cents

UNIDENTIFIED COMPANIES**A-30 / S (All in Circle)**

Silver Dollar: 1899

A C / 130 (All in Triangle)

Silver Dollar: 1934

A C I / I

Half Dollar: 1940

A I D / I M 76 (All in Circle)

Canadian Large Cent: 1916

A W / 32 (All in Circle)

Half Dollar: 1942

B A / 42 (All in Diamond)

Half Dollar: 1943

B A / 364 (All in Circle)

Canadian Silver Dollar: 1939

B / P / 3 / 5 / (All in Circle)

Quarter: UK

C D L / 2

Quarter: 1916

C. V. L. / 15 (All in Circle)

Canadian Five Cents: 1942

948 within E D Monogram

Half Dollar: Franklin

E T / 142

Silver Dollar: 1923

1 / Man with Shovel / F (All in Circle)

Quarter: 1942

F A / 196 (All in Circle)

Quarter: 1925

G E Logo in Circle

See GE Logo – General Electric Co.

J O CO. / 456 (All in Circle)

Canadian Large Cent: 1916

N K (Conjoined) / 465 (All in Circle)

Half Dollar: 1937 1941

N A K / 788 (All in Circle) (This may be a version of the above)

Half Dollar: 1935

26 L-1

Dime: 1936

1 / M / S / 3 (All in Diamond)

Half Dollar: 1935

N G C (All in Circle)

Nickel: 1937

S 48 (All in Circle)

Quarter: UK

T W / 103 (All in Square)

Small Cent: 1945

W / M / OK (All in Circle)

Quarter: 1942

1 / Man with Shovel / F (All in Circle)

Quarter: 1942

FLAMING BOMB

The 1921 silver dollar also has the rampant horse trademark of the Colt Firearms Company.

Flaming Bomb

Small Cent: 1895

Nickel: Jefferson

Half Dollar: 1908

Silver Dollar: 1921

RAILROAD COUNTERMARKS

There are two basic sorts of railroad countermarks. Coins stamped with large, incuse letters were personal souvenirs, tokens, or tags. The latter were holed and often kept on a large ring with a tool or with a lock and key as a way to keep track of railroad property. Each railroad would have had punches with its initials, which could have been used to make pairs of tags. One would be attached to a movable piece of equipment and the other would be kept on a board that indicated who had the tool, lock, etc. Workers also could use the stamps to make personal souvenirs

Many more railroad countermarks certainly exist. If you have an unlisted piece, Google its initials in quotation marks or go to the Wikipedia website. Wikipedia has an extensive listing of US railroads, which can be searched by their initials.

Suppose the initials of a railroad countermark are not listed below. Put them in quotes along with "Railroad" and "Wiki" and Google. Wikipedia has an extensive listing of US railroad abbreviations.

BOSTON & WORCESTER

Construction began on this railroad in 1832. In 1843 it began selling season passes, which was the beginning of commuter rail.

B. W. R. R.
:Large Cent: 1843

CENTRAL VERMONT

The Central Vermont Railroad ran from south of Montpelier into southern Quebec, stopping at Iberville. Its name was changed from the Vermont Central to the Central Vermont in 1873. Its "C.V.R.R." stamp is so large it barely fits on these coins. Robert Merchant reports the A. F. Spaulding was Engine 21 on the North New London Line of the railroad; the engine was sold for scrap in 1899. This advertisement appeared in Walton's 1877 *Vermont Register and Farmers' Almanac*.

42 ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

The Morning Express Train, leaving Boston, arrives at Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal and Ogdensburg the same evening.
The Night Express Train, leaving Boston in the evening, arrives at the above named places the next morning.
These trains connect at Rouse's Point and St. Johns with trains for Ogdensburg, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago and the West.
Passengers leaving New York via Springfield, at 3:00 P. M., will make direct connections, arriving at Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal and Ogdensburg the next morning. Tourists and Pleasure Seekers will find this route unsurpassed for mountain, lake and river scenery. The valleys of the Connecticut, White, and Winouski Rivers, abound in delightful mountain and river scenery. Lake Champlain, and Lake George present the most beautiful lake scenery that the country affords.
Tourists, traveling between Saratoga and the White Mountains, can leave the RR. at Waterbury and visit

MOUNT MANSFIELD.

the most noted peak of the Green Mountains, and find themselves amply repaid by viewing the beautiful scenery from the top of the mountain.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

Run on Day and Night Express Trains.
The large facilities which this Company has for the transportation of freight, makes it one of the most desirable routes for local as through (Western) traffic.

RAILWAY CONNECTIONS AT

Burlington—With Cheshire and Fitchburg Railways for Keese. Fitchburg, Worcester and Boston. At So. Vernon with Connecticut River Railway, for Springfield, New Haven and New York.
Grand's Corner—For Palmer, Willimantic, Norwich, New London and New York.
White River Junction—With Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railway for Wells River, St. Johnsbury, Linton and White Mountains, and Northern (N. H.) Railway for Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Worcester, Manchester, Concord, &c.
Burlington—With Steamers on Lake Champlain for Ticonderoga, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, &c.
St. Johns—With Grand Trunk Railway for Montreal, Quebec, &c.
Rouse's Point—With Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway for Ogdensburg and the West.
Switzland—With Renessee & Saratoga Railway for Saratoga Springs. Also with Harlem Extension R. R., for Manchester, Bennington, Troy, Albany, New-York, &c.

J. W. HOBART, Gen. Supt.
L. MILLIS, Gen'l Supt. Traffic.

C. V. R. R.

Large Cent: UK
French Ten Centimes: 1854

A. F. SPAULDING
Canadian Large Cent: 1876

A. F. SPAULDING / C. V. R. R.
Canadian Bank Token: 1850

EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY

The European and North American Railway was conceived in 1859 with the goal of creating a continuous line from Portland, ME, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, as a way to more cheaply ship items from Europe to New England. When the line was completed to Vanceboro in 1871, those attending the celebration included US President Grant and Lord Lingard, the Governor General of Canada.

E. & N. A. R.
Large Cent: 1827 1851

FALL RIVER BRANCH RAILROAD

This short line railroad only existed for two years and had twelve miles of track. It was incorporated in 1844 to link the emerging textile mills in Fall River, MA, with the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad. In 1846 the FRB RR merged with two other railroads to become the Fall River RR (Michael McAllister).

F. R. B. R. R.
Large Cent: 1845



GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

This Canadian railroad began service in 1854 between "Detroit and the Niagara Frontiers." One could cross to Detroit at Windsor, join the Michigan Central and travel to Chicago. This is a portion of the announcement of its opening schedule.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Open from Windsor to Niagara Falls.

On and after MONDAY, the 30th JANUARY, 1864, Trains will run as follows:—

By 1855 the Great Western was extended to Toronto. It merged with the Grand Trunk Railroad and became part of the Canadian National in 1884. Newspaper accounts indicate Windsor was chosen as its initial termination point because of the strategic location of the city across from Detroit. As one reporter noted, the railroad could be used to bring British troops to defend Ontario if the province was invaded by the United States. This advertisement appeared in the 1864 *Traveler's Guide to the Hudson River*.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE,
CHARTERING THE GREAT U. S. MAIL.



Great Western Railway
 OF CANADA,
BETWEEN
NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, AND
DETROIT,

Forming, with its connections, the shortest and best route between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. Three Through Express Trains each way daily. Luxurious sleeping cars attached to each night train. Smoking ~~cars~~ to all day trains.

All the Passenger Coaches on this road have attached to them a ventilator, by means of which the interior is kept cool and entirely free from dust in summer, and uniformly warm in winter.

As the trains pass across the magnificent Suspension Bridge, the finest views of Niagara Falls and Niagara River ~~can~~ be obtained.

No other railroad line West that passes within 28 miles of Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge.

American funds received at par for Through Tickets and sleeping-car berths, and at all refreshment rooms.

Baggage checked through to all important points.

Pass as low as any other route.

Through Tickets by this route ~~are~~ for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

THOMAS SWINYARD, Gen. Manager, Hamilton, C. W.
 JAMES CHARLTON, General Agent, Hamilton, C. W.

AGENTS.

Geo. E. Jarvis, 278 Broadway, New York.	P. K. Randall, 21 State St., Boston.
T. N. Denart, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.	T. D. Barton, 176 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.

This is the upper portion of a full page advertisement that appeared in the 1861 *Commercial Advertiser Directory for the City of Buffalo*.

1861. 1861.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY



VIA N. FALLS AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE
 TO
HAMILTON, TORONTO AND DETROIT
CONNECTING AT DETROIT WITH
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
AND
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY
FOR
TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,

G. W. R.
 Canadian Token



G. W. R. LOCO. & CARR. DEPT. WINDSOR
 Copper Coin

GREAT WESTERN / RAILWAY. / CANADA
 US Large Cent: 1841
 US Quarter: 1853

LOWELL & LAWRENCE

This short line railroad was chartered in 1846 and acquired by the Boston & Lowell in 1858.

L & L R R
 Large Cent: 1818

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Country Railroad was renamed the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore in 1836. It built the first bridge over the Susquehanna River in 1866 and operated independently into the early 20th century, when it became the Pennsylvania Railroad's mainline to Baltimore. Today it is part of Amtrak.

P. W. & B. R. R.
 Large Cent: 1845



PORTLAND, SACO & PORTSMOUTH

This short-line railroad was created in 1842 and connected to the Boston and Maine Railroad, which purchased it in 1887.

P. S. & P. R. R. CO.
 Large Cent: 1835 1848

SODUS POINT & SOUTHERN

The Sodus Point and Southern began running in 1872 from Stanley to Sodus Point, NY, and in 1875 it became the Ontario and Southern

(Burgess and Kennedy, *Centennial History of the Pennsylvania Railroad* 1946).

S P & S R R CO.
Canadian Token
Large Cent: UK

UNIDENTIFIED STAMPS

... & C. R. R.
Nickel: UK

F. R. B. R. R.
Large Cent: 1845

II. & A. R. R.
Large Cent: 1853

J. W. R. R.
Large Cent: 1849

FANTASIES

A number of fantasy railroad countermarks may be the work of the same person. They include pieces of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe, etc. As one contributor described them, they are obvious fakes that have the usual characteristics of spiffy fantasies.

The problem with such pieces is that one will not recognize them as fakes until one is aware of their characteristics and has seen a number of them! Indeed, the writer did not realize he had a Wells Fargo fake until Russ Rulau pointed out he had seen fifty of them in uncirculated condition! They had just been stamped and were about to be distributed to antique malls! *There sometimes in no way to be certain that a piece is a fantasy until more examples appear. So one should be very careful regarding spiffy countermarks*

While a number of these fantasies have appeared on the Internet, the photos usually are so bad that they are hard to interpret. One contributor, who examined a number of them, noted they have the "usual characteristics" of fantasies. They are from large, individual letter punches so the legends will be eye catching. The letters are very sharp, rather than the rounded letters that would have been made from well worn, iron stamps. The pieces seem to have been stamped yesterday as they immediately went into an antique mall or an Internet auction. Or in the case of the pieces the writer purchased from an Iowa coin dealer, the dealer had bought them from a guy who walked into his store. The con man was traveling the country with probably hundreds of fakes. He went from coin store to coin store, selling the fakes along with a "story" about where they had come from!

Indeed, these sorts of fantasies often come with a story, the most common being that they came from the estate of my grandfather. The dealer who sells them to a collector has no idea they are fakes! After finding out some of the pieces I had purchased were fantasies, I got the details of the story from that coin dealer, and he too had been taken.

By the time such pieces are sold on the Internet, the present owner has no idea they are bogus. And according to one estimate, over a third of the collectables sold on the Internet today are bogus! So the moral is caveat emptor! Let the buyer beware! If a previously unknown countermark is really spiffy and from individual letter punches, it may be a fantasy!

Fantasies of this sort often are on old, but well worn coins, which were chosen as part of the con. Another indication they are fakes is some of the pieces spell out "RAILROAD" as a way to attract attention, rather than using the usual "RR" abbreviation. When the writer was a kid in the 1950s, 19th century American silver coins could be obtained at bankse!

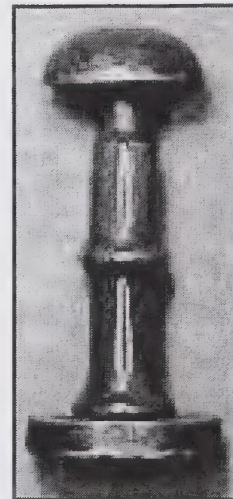
As a result, anyone could make fantasies cheaply by purchasing a set of letter punches of the sort sold for a little over a dollar by Sears Roebuck. Genuine railroad pieces are rarely spiffy and eye catching.

Before the rise in the price of silver, fantasy countermarks appeared on genuine coins. More recent ones are seen upon close inspection to be very well made counterfeits, sometimes of an alloy that seems to be silver, but is not right the quite color, being grayish rather than shiny,

SEALERS

The second sort of railroad countermark is relief and as a group is fairly common. They were made as souvenirs using "sealers," whose intent was to impress a wax or lead seal that literally sealed a box or something else shipped by rail. An unbroken seal meant the contents had not been stolen during transit. Some of these stamps have a very small inscription below the main legend that reads "Seal & Press Co." One of them seems to read "Chicago Seal & Press Co." but is so weakly struck that reading is not certain. Indeed, this is the nature of these countermarks. Sealer stamps were not meant to impress hard metal, and it was impossible to get a good impression on a coin. Coins struck with sealers are so weakly struck that they rarely are illustrated and most times the full inscription cannot be read.

There were a number of types of sealers. Some were objects about five inches long. They were used as document seals to impress a wax seal on the back of, say, a letter. The only way they could be used to countermark a coin was to hit the blunt end with a heavy hammer, and even then the result would not be a good impression since the seal itself often was made of soft metal, such as brass over tin. Below is an example of such a sealer (courtesy of Rich Hartzog). Most of the face of this sort of seal is flat, and the letters are incuse. It takes a great deal of pressure to produce a readable mark on a coin, which destroys the seal.



A second type was a "great sealer," which was used to seal large containers and boxcar doors. A third type was much smaller and looked like a pair of pliers, but had seals on both of its tips. These seals often had a cross-hatched background behind the letters. Each depot, engine, etc. might have had its own sealer. Some of the sealer countermarks on coins have the names of stations, others have numbers indicating engines, etc. All the coins made from sealers of this type seem to be workers souvenirs.

Two of the largest makers of sealers were the Buffalo Seal & Press Co. and the Keystone Seal & Press Co. of New York City. Sealers also were used in other places during the 19th century to seal bags of produce, but unless they were very small they did not produce good countermarks on coins. (For two examples, see the F. BRENE and F. M. PINTO issues of Costa Rica).

Many more railroad sealer countermarks certainly exist. If you have an unlisted piece, Google its initials in quotation marks or go to the Wikipedia website. Wikipedia has an extensive listing of US railroads, which can be searched by their initials.

BOSTON & MAINE

The Boston and Maine Railroad was incorporated in 1836 and became the dominant railroad of Northern New England. This advertisement appeared in the 1869 *Boston Commercial Directory*.

Boston & Maine R. R.

Boston Passenger Station, Haymarket Sq.

From Boston to Lawrence, Haverhill, Dover, Great Falls, South Berwick Junction, and Portland. Connects at Dover for Lake Winnepiseogee, at Lawrence for Northern Roads, at Bradford for Newburyport, and at New Market Junction for Concord, N.H., &c.

WM. MERRITT, Supt.

B. & M. R. R. / CM 17
Large Cent: 1810

B. & M. R. R. / SEAL & PRESS CO.
Small Cent: UK

CHEASAPEAKE & OHIO

This railroad was formed in Virginia in 1869. Eventually it connected to Chicago and had extensive tracks in Michigan. It was absorbed by Amtrak in 1971

430 / C. & O. RY.
Large Cent: UK

CHICAGO & CALUMET TERMINAL RAILWAY

This subsidiary of the Northern Pacific consolidated a number of smaller railroads in Chicago and surrounding areas in 1887.

C. & C. T. RY / SEAL & PRESS CO.
Rev: 610
Nickel: UK

CINCINNATI, DAYTON & CHICAGO

C. D. & C. R. R. / SEAL & PRESS CO
Rev: CHICKA- / SAW
Large Cent: 1851

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON

This rialroad was incorporated in 1846, and remained a separate entity until acquired by the Baltimore and Ohio in 1917.



C. H. & D. R. R. / SEAL & PRESS
Nickel: 1887

CUMBERLAND & PENNSYLVANIA

This railroad was incorporated in 1850. It was owned by the Consolidated Coal Co. and principally hauled coal. It was purchased by the Western Maryland Railroad in 1944.

C. & P. R. R.
Rev: SPRING...
Nickel: 1893

FALL BROOK COAL CO.

The general office of the Fall Brook Co. Railroad was in Corning, NY. It was owned by the Fall Brook Coal Co.

F. B. C. CO. / SEAL & PRESS CO.
Rev: ROCK / STREAM N. Y.
Large Cent: 1832

LONG ISLAND ROAILROAD

This railroad was organized in 1834 to provide service from New York to Boston. In the 1870s it changed its focus to being a commuter railroad for Long Island.

ISLIP / L. I. R. R. / ... SEAL & PRESS CO.
Nickel: UK

L. I. R. R. / SCALE PRESS
Small Cent: UK

L. I. R. R. / SEAL & PRESS CO.
Rev: AMITYVILLE
Nickel: 186X

L. I. R. R. / SEAL & PRESS CO.
Rev: BELLPORT
Nickel: 1887

L. I. R. R. / SEAL & PRESS CO.
Rev: SAYVILLE
Nickel: 1882

L. I. R. R. / VALLEY STREAM
Large Cent: 1840

NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND

This railroad only existed between 1873 and 1879, when it became part of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

N. Y. & N. E. R. R. / SEAL & PRESS CO

Small Cent: 1861

Canadian Token

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD

This railroad ran from New York City into Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. It commonly was called the New Haven and was in business from 1872 to 1968.

N. Y. N. H. & / H. R. R.

Large Cent: UK

NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

During the 19th and first part of the 20th century, the quickest way to send a package was by railroad express. The Northern Pacific Railroad was chartered in 1864. In 1880 the Northern Pacific Express Co. began operating in the Dakota Territory and Minnesota. Until recently, none of the coins has been illustrated, but from their inscriptions, most probably were made by pliers-type sealers. And most may have in very small letters "SEAL & PRESS CO." that either is illegible or off the edge of a coin. Below is a reverse image of the seal-end of an Express Co. wax-type sealer.



N. P. EX.

Rev: TWIN VALLEY / MINN

Quarter: UK (Liberty Seated)

N. P. EX. CO.

Small Cent: 1875

Two Cents: UK

N. P. EX. CO.

Rev: WALLACE (Three Times)

Quarter: 187X

N. P. EX. CO. / SEAL & PRESS CO.

Quarter: 1876

*N. P. EX. CO. / SEAL & PRESS CO.
REV: VICTORIA
1869 SHIELD NICKEL*



N. P. EX. CO. / SEAL & PRESS CO.

Rev: ROCKFORD, DAK.

Two Cents: UK

N. P. EX. CO. / GRANTS DALE, MONT.

Half Dollar: 1870

IDAH0

MONTANA

DAKOTA TERRITORIES

*VICTORIA, VA.
VICTORIA, TX*

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